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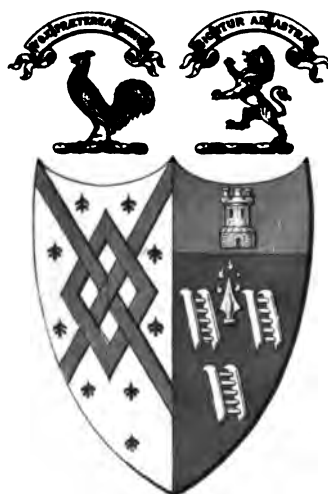
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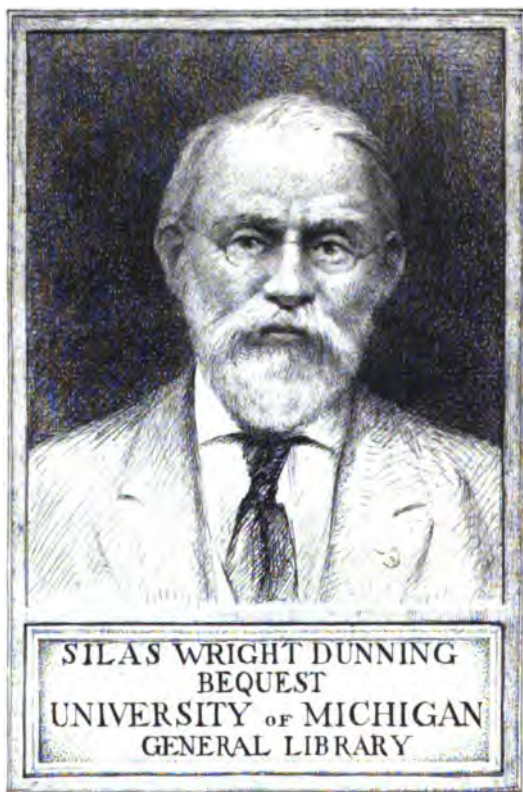
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PREFACE TO VOL. VIII.

THE eighth volume of the third series is distinguished from the preceding ones by the interesting notices which it contains of early British works in Northumberland and the Hebrides. These subjects are not decidedly Welsh, in the modern acceptation of that name; and yet they are so intimately connected with the history of the ancient tribes peopling these islands, that they cannot be considered as foreign to the study of Cambrian antiquities.

By the kindness of Sir John Romilly, the Master of the Rolls, and T. Duffus Hardy, Esq., Deputy Keeper, the Association has been allowed to transcribe and publish a Latin Chronicle of the thirteenth century, found at the end of the Exchequer Domesday, which

was most probably compiled in one of the great Religious Houses of South Wales,—Margam or Neath. It will be found in this volume.

At the end of the volume is inserted the Report of the Annual Meeting held at Truro.

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1862.

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As it is not unlikely that omissions or errors exist in the above lists, corrections will be thankfully received by the General Secretaries.

The Annual Subscription is *One Guinea*, payable in advance, on the first day of the year.

The names of Members in arrear will be erased from the list.

LAWS OF THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Of Members and their Election.

I.—The Association shall consist of Subscribing and Corresponding Members.

II.—All Members shall be admitted by the General Secretaries, on the proposal of one of the General or Local Secretaries or of any two Members, subject to the approval of the Committee at the Annual Meeting.

Of the Government of the Association.

III.—The Government of the Association shall be vested in a Committee consisting of a President, all who have held that office in previous years, the Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, the General and Local Secretaries, the Editorial Sub-Committee, the Chairman of the Committee, and twelve, or not more than fifteen, ordinary Subscribing Members, three of whom retire annually according to seniority.

IV.—The President shall hold office for one year, and shall be re-eligible.

V.—The election for the ensuing year of the President, Vice-Presidents, other Officers of the Association, and ordinary Members of the Committee, shall be made on any day, except the first, of the Annual Meeting, by the Subscribing Members of the Association. The Committee shall recommend Members to fill up the vacancies. Any Subscribing Member of the Association is at liberty to propose any other persons in place of those recommended by the Committee. Notice shall be given on the Programme of the Annual Meeting of the day and hour at which it is proposed that these elections shall take place.

VI.—The Chairman of the Committee shall preside at all meetings of that body in the absence of the President; shall

superintend the business of the Association during the intervals between the Annual Meetings; shall have power, with the concurrence of one of the Secretaries, to authorize proceedings not specially provided for by the Laws, if necessity for so doing shall arise: a report of his proceedings in these respects to be annually laid before the Committee for their approval, or disapproval.

VII.—The Editorial Sub-Committee shall consist of three Members, and shall superintend all the Publications of the Association, and report their proceedings annually to the Committee.

VIII.—The Committee shall be empowered to fill up *pro tem.* all occasional vacancies that may be caused by the death or resignation of the President, or of any other Member of the Committee.

IX.—In all nominations made by the Committee, it shall be allowable for any Member thereof to demand a ballot.

X.—No person who is not a Subscribing Member shall be eligible for election into any office in the Association, or be a Member of the Committee.

Of Subscriptions.

XI.—All Subscribing Members shall pay One Guinea annually to one of the General Secretaries, or to those Local Secretaries whose assistance may be specially requested by either of the General Secretaries, who shall transmit the money to the Treasurer, or his Banker.

XII.—All Subscriptions shall be paid in advance, and become due on the 1st of January in each year.

XIII.—Members wishing to withdraw from the Association are required to give six months notice to one of the General Secretaries, and to pay any Subscriptions which may be due from them to the Association.

XIV.—All the Subscribing Members shall have a right to receive gratuitously, all the Publications of the Association which may be issued during the year to which their Subscriptions relate, together with a Ticket giving free admission to the Annual Meeting.

XV.—The Treasurer shall be required to forward, quarterly, to the Chairman of the Committee and the General Secretaries, for their guidance, a statement of finance for the past quarter of the year.

XVI.—The Accounts of the Treasurer shall be made up annually, to December 31st; and, as soon afterwards as may be convenient, audited by two Subscribing Members of the Association, to be appointed at the Annual General Meeting. - A Balance-sheet of the said Accounts, certified by the Auditors, shall be printed and issued with the April Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

XVII.—All bills due from the Association shall be countersigned by one of the General Secretaries and the Chairman of the Committee, and forwarded to the Treasurer, who shall pay the same as soon as may be convenient.

XVIII.—The funds of the Association shall be deposited in a Bank, in the name of the Treasurer of the Association for the time being.

Of the Meetings.

XIX.—A Meeting of the Committee shall be held annually, for the purpose of nominating Officers, and framing Laws for the government of the Association.

XX.—The Annual Meeting shall be held in one of the principal towns of the Principality or its Marches, at which the elections, the appointments of the place of Meeting for the ensuing year, &c., shall take place. Due notice of this Meeting shall be given publicly by one of the General Secretaries.

XXI.—The Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of one of the Secretaries, shall have power to appoint a Special Meeting, when required; and for such Special Meeting, a notice of at least three weeks shall be given, by a circular letter addressed to each Member by one of the General Secretaries.

XXII.—At the Annual Meeting, the President, or in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, shall take the chair, and in their absence the Committee shall appoint a Chairman; and the Chairman of the Annual, or any other General Meeting shall have an independent as well as a casting vote.

XXIII.—A Report of the proceedings for the whole year shall be submitted to the Annual Meeting.

XXIV.—At the Annual Meetings, Tickets shall be issued to Subscribing Members gratuitously; and to Corresponding Members and Strangers, admitting them to the Excursions, Exhibitions, and Meetings, at such rates as may be fixed by the Chairman of the Committee and one of the General Secretaries, as most suitable to the circumstances of the locality in which the Meeting is to be held.

XXV.—The superintendence of the arrangements for the Annual Meeting shall be under the sole direction of one of the General Secretaries, in conjunction with the Local Secretaries of the district, and a Local Committee to be approved by him.

XXVI.—The accounts of each Annual Meeting shall be audited by the Chairman of the Committee, and the balance of receipts and expenses on each occasion be received or paid by the Treasurer of the Association.

XXVII.—Wherever it is practicable, the Local Secretaries shall cause Meetings to be held in their several districts, and shall encourage the formation of Museums.

Of the Rules.

XXVIII.—It shall be lawful for any Member to propose alterations in the Laws of the Association. Any such alteration must be notified to one of the General Secretaries at least one month previous to the Annual Meeting, and he shall lay it before the Committee. If approved of by the Committee, it shall be submitted for confirmation at the next Meeting.

XXIX.—The Committee shall be empowered to make such Bye-Laws as may from time to time appear to them expedient, subject to confirmation by the Members of the Association at the next General Meeting.

C. C. BABINGTON, *Chairman.*



N. W. view of the Cromlech at Starungfeld, Hampshire



Belongville Stone, etc.

W. & A. 1884

W. View of the Cromlech at Insadafeld near Budehorn, Wiltshire

Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XXIX.—JANUARY, 1862.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF "GIANTS' HOUSES," OR "CROMLECHS."

By H.M. FREDERICK VII, KING OF DENMARK. 1857.

WE are indebted to the kindness of the august President and the members of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, for permission to reprint from their Transactions the following highly interesting paper. The engravings with which it is illustrated come to us from the same source. In translating it we have adhered as closely as possible to the original,—which has already made its appearance in several European languages.

At the last annual meeting of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, which was held in our palace, the question was again mooted, how our ancestors, unprovided with the mechanical means of our own times, had been able, during the Age of Stone, to move the large masses of stone of which those sepulchral chambers, commonly called *Giants' Houses*, have been constructed; and especially how they had contrived to raise into their places the large overlying stones, or the stones which seem to cover the chambers in question.

Several years ago I brought forward my own opinion on this subject: it was at the meeting of the Society on March 21st, 1853. I did not, however, at that time consider this opinion as anything else than a first attempt to explain that at which every body cannot but feel surprised; and I soon discovered that this explanation required to be much more extensively developed. It

is for this reason that I have profited by some of my leisure hours to revert to this subject, which I have looked upon from several points of view, and of which I shall now, perhaps, be able to give a more correct and a more complete account.

In my former explanation I specially confined myself to the clearing up of one point,—how it was that the men of the Age of Stone had been able to raise these great overlying stones up to the height of the sepulchral chamber; but I now wish to express my opinion upon the construction of the whole chamber itself. And this is the way in which I intend to treat of it: how the materials were got: how they were worked: how they were carried: and how they were built up.

I was once of opinion that, during the Age of Stone, people had been, to a small extent, tied down in the choice of a place where they had to build a sepulchral chamber of a certain size, and that they had been forced to choose one where the large stone meant to overlie the others was already lying. I supposed that people did not trouble themselves to raise the stone, but that they hollowed out the earth from beneath its bed, so as to make a kind of room below it in the earth itself. By dint of reflection, however, I have now come to modify my opinion; so that I now think these sepulchral chambers could have been built in any place whatsoever. Before going into further details, I will begin by explaining what my opinion is based upon.

In the first place it is by no means probable that the ancients could have been satisfied to leave to chance the determining of the spot where the sepulchral chamber was to be built. We have reason to suppose that the great boulders of granite formerly existed upon our plains in greater numbers than they do now; but we are bound also to suppose that in thickly peopled countries much use was made of them. And since it is probable that the chambers in question were built near to human habitations, the collections of large stones in such neighbourhoods must have been soon used up. Other stones must then of necessity have been brought from other spots.

In the next place it will often be found that the sepulchral chamber was covered with small overlying stones seemingly placed there one after the other,—a thing which could not have been done by one of those great physical disturbances to which, according to the geologists, we are obliged to attribute the distributing of the granite boulders over our country.

In the third place, it ought to be remarked that the overlying stones almost always have the flat side turned downwards; whereas, when the large stones of our plains are dug up, it is almost always found that their unequal and pointed parts are

those which are buried in the earth,—a circumstance easily explained by geological theories, which, in fact, will hardly allow of any other arrangement. If then, as I once admitted, the sepulchral chambers had been formed from underneath the stone while lying in its own bed, or if the stone had been raised by means of making a building beneath it, the flat side of the stone would seldom, if ever, have formed the ceiling; whereas experience shews us that it does so in almost all sepulchral chambers.

It is chiefly from these observations that my former opinions upon this subject have been changed; and I have been led by them to again open the question concerning the way of building sepulchral chambers, as well as of laying on them the superimposed stones. I will now proceed to give a succinct account of the results at which I have arrived, partly from reflecting about it, and partly by aid of the experiments which I have made in support of my own conjectures.

I.—ANCIENT SKILL IN WORKING ROCK-MASSSES.

I will begin by laying down a principle which will be contradicted by nobody. I presume, therefore, that in any inquiry into the state of antiquity, the entire condition of the epoch must first of all be thoroughly appreciated. Whoever desires to treat of a single point in the condition of the Age of Stone, ought to be imbued as much as possible with the spirit of that remote antiquity, trying to find out its tendency and its objects of action, and what men of the time considered important problems, to the solution of which they were bound to devote their talents and their strength.

The appellation, "Age of Stone," is highly significant. Stone was for the men of that period what metals, at a later period, have become for us. Just as men of modern times employ all their spirit of invention for the working of metal, and for applying it to purposes hitherto unknown, so men of the Age of Stone endeavoured physically and intellectually to make themselves masters of the stone kingdom; to move large blocks of granite in the erection of their rude, misshapen habitations; and by means of the smallest flints to fashion their finest tools. They had no copper nor iron to work with. Stone was everything for them: the working of it was for them a lifelong problem. Races, as they succeeded each other, inherited the experience, the knowledge, the practical skill, and the progress of those of times gone by. Great difficulties, imperfect means, and an important object, excited, strengthened, and maintained that talent of subtle observation, that spirit of ingenious invention, and that indefatigable perseve-

rance, which there is so often cause to wonder at among uncivilized people ; and there arose among them, from these causes, a certain degree of skill and knowledge.

The degree of skill in the Age of Stone, about which we are now speaking, may be compared with that of workmen and handicraftsmen of the present day,—in short, with that of the commonest stone-cutters amongst us who undertake to split large stones, to convey them, and to build with them enclosures or dykes of rough stonework. Their way of proceeding is very instructive. Whoever has attentively followed these men's workings, and has talked with them about their trade, will have remarked that, without being able to analyze their method, or to explain their reasons, they have gained a certain kind of knowledge about the moving of large granite stones, about their cutting, and about their carrying from one place to another. They have, so to speak, become acquainted with the inside of the stone. Thus you hear them say, "I see plainly that this is the side on which we must attack the stone ; or that this is the side on which we must make the cutting." You see them mark out with charcoal a slight furrow on the surface, and then strike their blows in the direction thus marked out ; and you are surprised to witness the facility with which the most colossal stone splits beneath their blows into pieces smooth and regular in form. The most profound geologist or oryctologist could hardly do as much. If knowledge or skill of such a sort can develope itself in our own days, when labourers of this kind are so little esteemed, we can easily imagine that they must have done this more easily in ancient times, when working in stone of any kind was of the highest importance for the preservation of life and for the service of religion. It is also equally certain that the men who lived during the Age of Stone were capable, notwithstanding the smallness of their means, of producing works of stone which, at the present day, are objects of our admiration. Let us only consider their arrow-heads, their chisels of flint, their hatchets, etc. No one having only the tools of that epoch could now-a-days cut arrow-heads like those, nor chisels of the same degree of excellence. It would certainly be as difficult at the present day to build, with the tools of those ancient times alone, sepulchral chambers similar to those of that ancient epoch. How is it, then, that this art, this skill of workmanship which the ancients possessed, should now be lost ? Is not the cause to be sought for in their want of importance in times such as those we live in ? When metal tools succeeded to stone ones, and when massive sepulchral chambers were superseded by dug graves, works of stone lost their importance, and men lost their former experience

in flint cutting, in the cutting of granite stones, and in the conveying of them without the aid of mechanical means to which we should now have recourse. It is not, then, in the workshops of mechanics that we must try to gain a knowledge of the way in which the ancients built their sepulchral chambers. The archæologist, in order to clear up this point, must stoop down to those who know how to manage their business with the help of the means the most simple.

Keeping in view, therefore, these general notions upon the state of cultivation of the Age of Stone, I will now go on to explain the manner in which I figure to myself men must have acted in constructing these remarkable stone chambers, raised as they were by means of the simple instruments which men of ancient times were accustomed to use.

II.—COLLECTION OF MATERIALS.

Whoever gives himself up to building, is bound to begin by collecting the indispensable materials, and by then shaping them according to the object he has in view. The architect of the "*Giants' Houses*" must have followed a similar line of proceeding. The collecting of the stones required could hardly have offered difficulties in ancient times. They had only to be found in a place not too far distant from the spot where the sepulchral chamber was to be constructed, or otherwise the carrying of them would become too laborious. Large blocks of granite were, no doubt, to be found in great quantities on the plains, and particularly on land along the coast, where they are so frequent even at the present day. It has, indeed, been remarked that sepulchral chambers are especially numerous near the sea coast under particular circumstances,—a fact quoted in support of opinions as to the very remote colonization of lands of this kind. This observation appears a pretty correct one; for the tumulus could not be erected, doubtless, far from the domicile of the deceased and his family. Nevertheless, could not this great number of tumuli found along the coast have its secondary cause in the circumstance of the presence of so many masses of stone heaped up in these districts, and in the difficulty of carrying them away far from thence? Without laying too much stress on this idea, I will content myself with calling attention to it. We cannot but suppose that the builder of the sepulchral chamber always sought for his materials as near as possible to the spot where the edifice was to be erected.

The second act of the collection of materials would be the shaping of the stone for its destination. If you consider the inte-

rior of the sepulchral chamber, you will perceive that the walls and the ceiling always shew flat sides, and that they form a smooth wall such as the rough stone of the fields, or of the lands near the coast, could not produce unless in some rare case of exception. There can be no doubt, therefore, that these large stones were cut or shapened expressly for the work to be constructed. In the same way it cannot be considered doubtful that the cutting or the splitting of the stones was done on the very spot where they were found ; for there was every inducement to lessen the difficulties of carriage by cutting the stones beforehand, and by diminishing their size. We now come, however, to the difficult question how it was possible to split such large masses into regular pieces with smooth surfaces by means of the tools of wood or stone which the men of the Age of Stone had at their disposal. It is positively certain that they had the power of so doing, because we have proofs of it before our eyes. The only question is to know how they contrived to do it. I have not taken upon myself the task of answering this question in a manner entirely satisfactory ; but I will refer to what I have laid down in the general observations made above with regard to the instruction offered to the archæologist by the proceedings of our commonest village masons. What means of action do these workmen possess ? Water, fire, wedges, mallets. These are their tools. Having found out by simple estimation on which side to attack the stone in order that it may separate more easily into smooth pieces, they mark out a furrow at the same place, and in the direction in which they propose to split it. Sometimes they pour water into the furrow, and let it settle there. They then surround the stone with fire, or they expose it to the heat of a brazier from underneath, in order to warm it and render it more breakable. They then drive into the furrow as many wedges as they think necessary ; and to act upon these wedges, they make use of their mallets. It is by simple means of this kind that they generally succeed in splitting very large stones into fragments so smooth that you might suppose you perceived in them the effects of a saw. I take for granted that the men of the Age of Stone employed a mode of proceeding conformable to that which I have just described. After discovering, by a well-practised eye, upon which side the stone was to be split, they could very well, by means of their flint tools, their chisels, and their hatchets, mark out a furrow. They made wedges of old oak and stone : they had mallets of wood and of stone, as well as other instruments fit for knocking with ; and nature had endowed them besides with sinewy arms strong enough to wield these tools with facility.

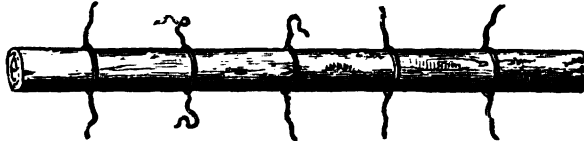
I feel persuaded that the work could be done in the same

manner even in our days. How much easier must it have been, then, at a time when practical experience was so great, and such labour was esteemed as a work consecrated to the service of religion? It was necessary for the architect of the sepulchral chamber to have his building materials all ready prepared; and he got them just such as he wanted.

III.—TRANSPORT OF MATERIALS TO THEIR PLACES.

The materials still remained on the same spot where they had found and fashioned the rough stones. The next operation would be to transport these shaped stones to the place where the sepulchral chamber had to be constructed. This portion of the work seems to us equally difficult of execution by aid of the feeble means of the Age of Stone; and if the transport had to be effected on a road across rough ground, the difficulties at first sight would seem insurmountable. I think, however, that a similar amount of transport by the same feeble means would be possible even in our own days; and it must have been much more so in ancient times when practical skill, practical experience, zeal, and perseverance, must have been infinitely greater than they are now. As for the means of execution, we only want wedges of wood, levers, cylinders or rollers of wood, mallets, leathern ropes, long beams or rails, and perhaps beasts of burden,—that is to say, we want only what they knew how to make use of in the Age of Stone.

Let us now consider these means. First of all with regard to the mallet, one such as is commonly made of wood, and which a single man could use, would hardly have force enough, whatever might be its size, to cause motion in difficult places, such as when it should be a question of getting the stone up an inclined plane, or up the sloping side of a hill. There still would be wanting a tool such as could be driven by the united strength of several men acting together. Ancient times could hardly be unprovided with an implement of this description. They must have had such, and they were able to obtain them of the simplest construction. I am now referring to the movable beams,—that is to say, to a



trunk of timber somewhat straight, to which leathern ropes or cables may have been fastened, and their ends taken hold of and

swung by many men at a time,—something of the form here delineated. Such a movable beam, or mallet, could well be made equivalent to the strength of ten men, and its effect must have been considerable.

As for beasts of burden, it is quite possible that, in general, traces are not to be found of the employment of the horse in ancient tombs of the Age of Stone, although the horse was known at a very ancient period in the north. But use could have been made of other domestic animals for this purpose, since the ancient Sagas inform us of it when they state that oxen served for the transport of large masses of stone, details of which will be given below.

I consider, therefore, that the instruments and the tools in question, in the hands of strong, robust men, were sufficient to transport stones, split and shaped, from the margin of the sea, or any other place where they originally lay, as far as the locality in the country where the sepulchral chamber was to be erected. By aid of the wooden wedges, mallets, and levers, they must have been able to raise the stone a foot, first at one end and then at the other, and to put under it beams acting the same as rails or grooves. As soon as the stone with its flat side was made to lie on these beams, it had to be raised again by the same proceeding; and in order to give a much stronger action to the movement, rollers could be introduced between the stone and the beams. They could then throw round the stone strong leathern ropes which could be pulled by the joint strength of men and oxen. By means of the large beam or mallet an impulse could be given to the moving, and it could be supported on the ascending ground; while to hinder the stone from rolling down, or while the men were resting, the wedge could be used. The rollers, which should be left by the stone behind, could again be put under it in front; the beams or rails, when set free, could again be replaced by others, or could again be laid down ahead, the same as the rollers. Whatever may have been the method of transport adopted by the ancients, I am of opinion that they could have operated in the manner just pointed out; and in such a case the possibility of it would be considered as proved. It is certainly difficult to come nearer to it. It is clear that we cannot obtain any historical data of that epoch; but however this may be, we cannot avoid noting what is remarkable in the ancient traditions known to us by reading the Danish Chronicle of Saxo upon the tomb which Harald of the Blue Tooth caused to be erected over his mother, Thyre-Danebod. This tradition, which is quite of a dramatic nature, is founded apparently on other traditions handed down from ancient times.

Saxo tells us that King Harald had found on the shore of Jutland an enormous granite boulder ; and while Sueno, his son, who had revolted against him, had proclaimed himself king in the other county of the kingdom, he collected a great number of men and oxen intended to drag the stone to the place where it was to be set up. While it was being carried along a man came up ; and the king, proud of what he was doing, asked him if he had ever seen so enormous a mass moved by human strength. The man immediately replied : " Yes, sire, I have seen a much larger mass drawn by human strength ; for quite recently I have witnessed the withdrawing away of the kingdom of Denmark from you. Judge, then, for yourself which of the two masses must be the heaviest." These are the very words of the tradition ; we need not repeat the more remarkable expressions. We see that the large rock was found on the sea shore, and that it was carried up into the country and dragged thither by the united strength of men and oxen.

IV.—CONSTRUCTION OF THE SEPULCHRAL CHAMBER.

All the materials, especially the split stones, having been collected by degrees, they could then undertake the construction of the edifice itself,—that is to say, arrange in a circle the stones of the walls of the sepulchral chamber, and place as a ceiling the larger stone destined to overlie the whole. This upper stone, which is generally of excessive size, must have offered great difficulties to the builder ; and it was precisely with regard to them that, in my former course of observations, I came to think that they must have constructed the sepulchral chamber in the very place where the colossal stones serving as a ceiling were found,—a supposition which I have now modified in consequence of the considerations mentioned above.

The construction of the sepulchral chamber could, without doubt, be made by two methods of proceeding ; of which one or the other might have been performed according to the nature of the ground or other circumstances. Either the upper stone could be laid with its flat side downwards on the place where the building was to be made, and could be stayed up afterwards by the stones of the wall ; or they might begin by setting up these stones first, and then raising the others up to the top, in the form of a cover to them. It was the former of these two methods which I had in view when, four years ago, I communicated the observations as they stand in the *Archæological Review* for 1852-1854, pp. 6-8 ; and for all essential points I may refer to what I then said, if I except that my present opinion is that the superimposed

stone was brought, from the place where it was originally found, up to the spot chosen for the sepulchral chamber. I infer, therefore, that after having deposited the upper stone with the flat side downwards on the spot, which was often the highest part of some gently rising ground, and to which they had conveyed it in



the manner indicated above, the sepulchral chamber was excavated beneath it out of the rising ground. They left the earth under the upper stone to act as a support to it until all the stones of the walling could be put in their places; and that they then removed the earth from beneath the stone, which would be left resting on the wall-stones.



After having stopped up all the openings of the sepulchral chamber with bits of stone and earth, they proceeded to put the dead body into it. The stone serving as a door was then put in its place, and the upper stone was covered with as much earth, collected from all around the sepulchral chamber, as was necessary to cut away in order to raise the sides or the walls above the level of the ground.

It is an observation often made, that sepulchral chambers built on elevated spots are very frequently sunk by a yard or more below the level of the soil, so that the wall-stones on which the upper stone rests are only about a foot out of the ground. I conjecture that these are chiefly instances of sepulchral chambers constructed in the manner described above; and I would refer to what I have already said on the subject.

Let us now turn our attention more carefully to the other mode of construction, which, perhaps, was sometimes more easy and more certain. It goes partly on an opposite plan, but arrives at the same result. I suppose that, according to this method, the builder first of all placed the wall-stones in a circle on level ground. This operation would have an appearance of the kind here engraved. They then had to fill up with earth, clay, and gravel, the opening of the chamber from above, and the passage

that led to it. They would then ram down their filling-up to prevent it from giving way, or becoming weakened by the work that would follow, especially when the upper stone, and sometimes



several stones, had to be placed upon it. After that it would apparently be necessary to raise the ground all round the chamber, or at least upon that side where they would try to bring up the superimposed stone, so as to form an inclined plane rising gently from the level of the ground up to the top of the upright wall-stones; for the beams upon which the covering stone would have to be drawn required a firm and solid base, and the earth thus collected could afterwards be employed to cover the sepulchral chamber. It was thus that they would proceed with the difficult work of getting up the covering stone; and they would have to do it in the same way as they had transported the stone to the site of the building. They brought beams, two or three in number, placed them by the side of each other on the inclined plane, which had been recently elevated to the upper edge of the chamber, so that one end might stretch over the edge as far as the length of the covering stone required, while the other end would be driven under the stone raised up by means of levers and wedges. In the same way they raised up the stone which was resting on the beams used for getting it up, and rollers were introduced between them and the stone. This must have been very much the position of it.



These operations ended, the getting up of the stone began. By means of wedges and levers, mallets, beams, and the efforts of men and beasts of burden, they could succeed in rolling up the covering stone along the inclined plane as far as the stones of the wall. The latter being, so to speak, stayed up by the earth rammed down inside the chamber and outside, could not tumble over, nor move to one side or the other; and the tramway on the beams resting in a similar manner on the inclined plane of earth rammed down and strengthened from without, was equally secure from getting injured. Such an accident could not occur except

when the large covering stone had traversed the whole length of the inclined plane, and had gone beyond the point of support, or the edge of the wall-stone. But the effect of this would be, that the upper stone would find itself in its proper place, and that the broken ends of the beam could afterwards be removed. If the sepulchral chamber required several superimposed stones, the same process would have to be gone over again for each of them. The principal work was thus terminated, and nothing remained but minor operations of less difficulty. The filling up of earth from the interior was removed; the walls were made up sound with flints and broken bits of stone; the interstices, which could not be avoided among several superimposed stones, were filled up in the same manner; and the whole was then blocked up with gravel, clay, and earth. All this being done, the sepulchral chamber was finished. The introduction of the dead bodies, no doubt, gave occasion to a religious ceremony. When the stone serving for a door had been afterwards put in its place, the whole chamber might be covered with the earth that had been used to stay up the walls of the chamber, or to serve as the base of the tramway. It was in this manner that they raised the round or oblong tumuli, still so often met with upon our plains, preserving in their interiors those strong sepulchral chambers to which the appellation of "*Giants' Houses*" has been applied; and the mode of building which we have now described in connexion with the state of skill and knowledge of the Age of Stone.



I have thus indicated two modes of construction; but it seems indifferent to determine which of the two was made use of, because the result and the difficulties of both are the same. The choosing of one or the other of these methods may often have depended on certain local circumstances, or else sometimes only on the fancy of the builder. In any case I think I have shewn how, without being able to employ the mechanical resources of modern

times, and by means of the instruments known to, and used by, our ancestors during the Age of Stone, it was possible to raise those mighty works of cut stone which these sepulchral chambers offer to our admiration. I will not, however, deny that other methods may be conceived. If these are more reasonable, or more conformable to the degree of skilled knowledge which existed in ancient times, I shall go over to the side of their authors, and adopt them as the most probable. Whoever comes nearest the truth will be the man to whom I shall be the most willing to give my support.

In connexion with the subject so ably treated by its illustrious author in the foregoing paper, we append views of two of the more remarkable cromlechs in Wales. One is at Plas Newydd, the other at Presaddfed, in the Isle of Anglesey; and we select them from among many others, not only because their actual condition well exemplifies the methods of construction explained above, but also because they are what are called "double cromlechs"; or, in other words, cromlechs with remains of covered passages.

There are several other cromlechs of the same kind in that island; and near the first of the two is the large chambered mound which was visited by our Association in 1860. Other chambered mounds exist in other parts of Wales; and we hope that a scientific examination of them will ere long be made by some of our members.

A careful comparison of our own early remains with those of Denmark and Scandinavia generally, is a work well worthy of the united efforts of the antiquaries of both countries.

FORTIFYING OF MILFORD HAVEN.

THROUGH the kindness of T. D. Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, the treasures of the muniment room at that place have been made accessible to our Association. Among them are numerous MSS. of Mr. George Owen of Henllys, the well known antiquary; and we have selected the following paper on the Fortifying of Milford Haven, as being of no small interest at a period when the defence of that magnificent harbour has been seriously taken in hand by the Government. It is remarkable that this first systematic project should have been mooted in the time of Queen Elizabeth; while the practical carrying out of a similar design, on a larger scale, has been reserved for the reign of Queen Victoria.

(FROM GEORGE OWEN'S MSS., BRONWYDD.)

RIGHT honorable and our singular good L., the bounden duty we owe to her Ma^{ty}, the conscience we have for the safety of the whole realme, and the care that in nature and reason we carry of this our countrey, have emboldened us to offer this discourse unto yo^r honor concerning the safety of them and us all.

It becometh us not to feare, neither doe we doubt of, the wise and greate consideration that your L. and the reast of the LL. of her Ma^{ty} most honorable pryvy counsaile have had, and still have, for p^rservation of her Ma^{ty} and the realme; but yet fearing your want of due information toching the estate of Milford haven and the p^rtes adjoyning It may please you to understande that the haven ytselfe, being neyther barred to hinder entrie, nor to be embayed by anye windes to lett issuing forth, is a sufficient harborowe for an infinite number of shippes: which haven being once gotten by the enemye may drawe on such fortification at Pembroke towne and castle, standing upon a mayne rocke, and upon a creek of the haven, and the towne and castle of Tynby, wth other places neere unto them, as infinite numbers of men and greate expence of treasure will

hardly in a long tyme remove the enmye; during wth tyme her Ma^{ty} shall loose a fertyle countrey which yeldeth her Ma^{ty} xij c.^{li} by yeare, and more in Revenue payde to her Ma^{ty} receaver, besydes all other receiptes, both temporall and ecclesiasticall, as tenthes and subsydyes, etc.

Also yt ys to be remembered that the soyle neere the said haven yeldeth corne in such abundance as wold suffice to maynteyne a greate army; and the sea costes neere about yt yeldeth greate plentye of fishe. The haven also standeth very comodyouslye to receive victualles from Ffraunce, Britayne, or Spayne,—all which thinges may be an occasion to move the enmye to affecte that place before others.

And also there are in Pembrocksheare eighteene castles; of which, though there be but two or three in reparation, yet are the reast places of greate strength, and easily to be fortified by the enmye; some of which are so seated naturally for strength as they seeme impregnable. Also there are in that shire, to be seene in sundry partes thereof, divers sconses or fortes of earth raysed in greate highte, wth greate rampyers and dytches, to the number of vj or vij^x, wth in tymes past have beene places of strength in tyme of warres; all wth castles and fortes wold yealde greate advantage to the enmyes to strengthen themselves in such sorte that yt wold be an infynyt chardge to remove them from thence.

Agayne, the same ys scituate within seaven howres sayling to Waterford and Wexford in Ireland, so as yf the enmy have an intention to invade Ireland (as by reporte we have hard he hath), his harborowe in this haven may serve him to greate purpose.

Ffurthermore, being lord (as yt weare) of these seas by possessing the haven, what spoyle he may make along Seaverne in both sydes, even to Bristowe, may be easely conjectured. And if he, wth God forbid, should enjoy Britayne withall, our Englishe merchantes can have no trade; which will decrease her Highenes customes, and decay the navye.

If yt be thought that he may be kept from landing, neyther y^e force of men nor furniture heere will serve the turne, considering heere be many places where he may easily lande; and he may come upon us within half a dayes sayling, we having no shippes at sea to descry him sooner. And howe then our small forces may be in readynes to withstande him, we referre to your honors judgement.

And yf yt be thought that her Ma^{ty} navy roiall be able to conquerr them, being once in this haven (and that by them fortyfyed), yt wold be founde very hard, by reason that upon every little storme (for want of other harborowe or baye to abyde in) they shold be in greate danger of wracke, and no land forces are able to expell them. Where upon we humbly praye yo^r Lo. to consider whether yt be not expedyent for the wthstanding of the enymye, that he optayne not this harborowe to have a convenyent number of shippes of warre and fortifications to deffende the same; wth p^rparation, if the enymy might p^rceive, wee beleeeve verly yt wold alter his mynde from adventuring his navy upon this coast.

And whereas of late Mr. Pawl Iby was sent hyther to surveye the haven, and to consyder of fitt places for fortifications, what reporte he hath made of his opynyon wee knowe not; but sure wee are that his abode about that service was very shorte, and his survey very speedly dispatched: so that, because none of us were pryvy to his intente or conceipte, we do yet retayne some hope that if some other men of experience were sent downe hither to consider of all the circumstaunces, some such reporte wold happely be made unto y^r Honor and the rest, as some better events might ensue for the safety of this poore countrey and the whole realme then as (for ought we knowe) hath been determyned upon, especially yf the p^rtye shall have instruction to vywe the towne and castle of Tynbye, being a place wth maye be easlye made of exceeding strength, and was not seene by Mr. Iby neerer then two myles dystaunce, for ought that wee cann learne.

Thus havinge (we hope) dischargd the duties of true and faythfull subjectes, we humbly commytte y^r good Lo. and all yo^r greate consayles to the blessed protection and direction of Almighty God.

Ffrom Carmarthen the viijth of November 1595.

Subscribed thus :

Yo^r L'ips most humble at cōmaunde,

ANTH. MENEVEN.,
JOHN WORGAN,
GEORGE OWEN,
FFRAUNCES MEYRICK,
ALBANE STEPNETT.

Foure severall letters verbatim was sent to—

THE LORD KEEPER,
THE LORD TRESORER,
THE EARLE OF ESSEX,
THE LORD BUCKHURST.

And a copyy thereof enclosed in a letter to my LORD of PENBROCK : all sent by Mr. Robert Davy, Esquire, Receaver of Sowth Wales, to be deliv'ed to their L'ips.

A Note, what places of Milforde haven are to be fortified with trenches of earth to receave shott to impech the landinge of enemyes :

P prō llm 9^o decemb. 1598.

Good landinge...Newton point.

Good.....Pill rape.

Good.....Slibbury cave.

IndifferentThree wells.

Badd.....The pointe next bewest the same.

Good.....On the bendinge up of Hubberston pointe, or Goldren pointe.

Good.....On the east side of the byght beneth Hubberston, called Con Jooke.

IndifferentThe east and west sides of Gellys weeke.

Badd.....The myddle of the coming in of Gellys weeke.

Good.....Barnetts baye.

Badd.....Sowth Hooke pointe.

Good.....On the south side of the weeke, or Hubberston slade.

Badd.....Over against the myddle of the mowth of Sandye haven, or second pointe theare.

Badd.....On the third pointe, beinge the east side of Sandye haven.

Good.....Crowe pointe, by the dale.

Badd.....Castell woode beyonde the dale. This is callid the Dale pointe.

Agreed on Loweaster mundaie Anno dmⁿⁱ 1588, by S^r Thoms. Perrot, Knight; George Owen, Esquire;; and other gent. of the country, and the places aforenamed, for that the same were fitt places to land forces, were thoght fitt to be defended by raysinge of some small trenches of earth to succowre and shadowe some muskett shott to impeach the landinge of enemies. The rest of the haven on that side is not fitt for landinge of people by reason of the steepnes and roughness of the clyffes.

In the same collection is to be found a paper on the geographical condition of Milford Haven, together with the outlines of a plan for compiling the physical history of Pembrokeshire generally, by George Owen. This plan was never carried out; but it testifies to the enlarged views and scientific knowledge of that eminent antiquary.

CHARTER OF BRECKNOCK.

PHILLIPPUS et Maria Dei gratia Rex et Regina Angliæ, Francie, Neapolis, Jerusalem, et Hiberniæ, fidei defensores, Principes Hispaniarū et Siciliæ, Archiduces Austriæ, Duces Mediolani, Burgundiæ, et Brabantæ, Comites Hapsburgii, Flandriæ, et Tirolis: Omnibus ad quos p'sentes litteræ pervenerint salutem. Cum burgus noster de Brecknocke in South Wallia est burgus antiquus incorporatus inhabitantes q' inde et p'decessores dilectorū subditor' n'rorū modo inhabitant' ejusdem burgi gavisī fuerunt infra burgū p'dc'm diversis libertatibus privilegiis franchises jurisdict' onibus et custumis quæ dicti subditi n'ri modo inhabitantes ejusd' ville et p'decessores sui hactenus habuerunt et tenuerunt unacū p'd' burgo et villa de Luell' ad feodum firmam pro redditu centum et viginti librarū ex donatione et concessione Humfridi Bohun quondam Comitis Hereford' et Essex' Constabular' Angliæ et D'ni de Breknok prout per eandē concessionē confirmat' per Humfridū quondam Comitem Buck', Hereford', Stafford', Northampton', et Perchæ, et D'ni de Brecknocke, per litteras suas patentes inde confect' geren' dat vicesimo sexto die Aprilis anno regni prenobilis progenitoris n'ri p'fatæ Reginæ Henrici Sexti vicesimo primo plenius liquet et apparet. Et cum postea nonnulli eorundē libertatū, privilegiarū, franchises', jurisdict' onū, et custum' de quibus leviare solebant predict' redditū suū centum et viginti librarū extinct' et abrogat' fuerunt vigore et p'textu cujusdam actus Parliamenti in anno regni preclarissimi patris n'ri p'fatæ Reginæ Henrici Octavi nup' regis Angliæ vicesimo septimo et vicesimo octavo fact' et edit' nihilominus d'ci subditi n'ri et eorū p'decessores impulsī et coacti fuerunt et adhuc sunt ratione p'dcē concessionis suæ respondere et solvere totum integrū q' redditum centū et viginti librarū non habentes tamen unde eundē redditum leviare potuissent aut possint nisi super gravibus exacc' onibus dilectorum subditorū n'rorū illuc vagant et itinerant ad magnā d'corū subditorū n'rorū depauperatione' et detriment' et ad summā ruinā p'dc'i burgi n'ri si remediū inde per nos in hac parte non provideatur ut ex fide dignis h'emus notitiam. Et cum d'ci subditi n'ri burgenses et inhabitantes d'ci burgi n'ri de Brecknocke nobis humiliter supplicaverunt ut eis munificentia et gratiam n'ram regiam gracie et liberaliter exhibere et extendere velim'. Et quod nos pro regimine et meliori gubernac'onē ejusdē burgi eosdem burgenses et inhabitantes in corpus corporat' et politiquū facere

redigere et creare dignaremur nos igitur p'd' Rex et Regina detestantes hujusmodi graves exacc'ones per dictos subditos n'ros habit' et usitat ac consideran' quod p'd'cus burgu' nostru' Brecon' est burgus antiquus et populos' ac volentes quod de cetero quidam certus et indubitatus modus in eodē burgo n'ro de et super custod' pacis n're ac regimine et gūbernac'one populi n'ri ibidem continue habeatur. Et ut burgu' ill' perpetuis futuris temporibus sit et permaneat burgu' pacis et quiet' ad formidinē et terrorē malorū et in premiū bonorū ac etiam ut pax n'ra ceteraq' facta justitiæ ibidē custodiri et fieri valeant necnon ad humilem requisic'onē et rogatū p'dilecti consanguinei et Consilarii n'ri Willi'mi Comitis Pembroke de grā n'rā sp'iali et ex certa scientia et mero motu n'ris volūmus, ordinamus, constituimus, concedimus, et declaramus quod burgus noster Brecon' p'dict sit et permaneat de cetero imperpetuū burgū solum de se. Et quod burgenses burgi p'd' de cetero imperpetuū sint et erunt unū corpus corporat' et politiquū in re facto et nomine per nomen ballivi, aldermanor', et burgensiū, burgi Brecon ac eos per nomen ballivi, alderm', et burgensiū, burgi Brecon unū corpus corporat' et politiquū in re factā et nomine realiter et ad plenum pro nobis ac hered' et successor' n'rū p'd'ce Regine erigimus, facimus, ordinamus, constituimus, et declaramus per p'sentes. Et quod per idē nomen h'eant successionē perpetuā. Et quod ipsi per nomen ballivi, aldermanor', et burgensiū, burgi Brecon sint et erunt perpetuis futuris temporibus personæ h'iles et in lege capaces ad h'end perquirend', recipiend', et possidend' terr', tenement', libertat', privileg', jurisdictic'ones, franchisesias, et hereditamenta, cujuscunq' generis, naturæ, vel speciei fuerint, sibi et successoribus suis in feod' et perpetuitate necnon ad dand', concedend', dimittend', et assignand' terr', tenementa et hereditamenta ac ad omnia et singula alia f'ca et res faciend' et exequend' per nomen p'd'. Et quod per nomen ballivi, aldermanor', et burgensiū, burgi Brecon, p'litare et imp'litari respondere et responderi de fendere et defendi valeant et possint in quibuscunq' curiis placeis et locis ac corā quibuscunq' iudicibus et justiciariis ac aliis personis et officiariis n'ris in omnibus et singulis acc'onibus, sectis, querelis, causis, matteriis, et demandis, quibuscunq' cujuscunq' sint generis, naturæ, sive speciei eisdem modo et forma prout alii ligei n'ri hujus regni n'ri Angliæ personæ habiles et in lege capaces p'litare et implitari, respondere et responderi, defendere et defendi, valeant et possint. Et quod p'd'ci ballivi, aldermani, et burgenses h'eant imperpetuū commune sigillū pro negotiis et causis suis quibuscunq' ac successorū suor' agend' servitur' ac quod bene liceat et licebit eisd'

ballivo, aldermanis, et burgensibus, ac successoribus suis sigillū illud ad libitū suū de tempore in tempus frangere, mutare, et de novo facere prout eis melius fieri fore videbitur. Et ulterius volumus ac per p'sentes pro nobis hered' et success' nr'm p'd'ce Reginæ ordinamus quod imperpetuū de cetero sint et erint in burgo p'd'co unus ballivus et duo aldermani in numero tant de burgen's, burgi p'd'ci in forma in hiis litteris n'ris patentibus inferius specificat' eligend' et constituend'. Et pro execut' earund' voluntatis et concessionis n'rar' in hac parte assignavimus, nominavimus, constituimus, et fecimus ac per p'sentes pro nobis ac heredibus et success' n'rm p'd'ce Reginæ. Assignamus, nominamus, constituimus, et fecimus ac per p'sentes pro nobis ac heredibus et success' n'rm p'd'cæ Reginæ assignamus, nominamus, constituimus et facimus dilectū nobis Philippum Havard fore et esse primū et modernū ballivū burgi p'd'ci volentes quod idem Phillippus in officio ballivi ejusdē burgi erit et continuabit a dat' p'sētiū usque festū S'ci Mich'is Archi' extunc prox' futur' et de eodē festo quousq' alius burgens' de burgo p'd'co ad officiū illud prefectus et juratus fuerit juxta ordinac'ones et provisiones in p'sentib' inferius express' et declarat' si idem Phillipus Havard tam diu vixerit assignavimus etiam no'iavimus et constituimus ac per p'sentes pro nobis ac hered' et success' n'rū p'd'cæ Reginæ assignamus, nominamus, constituimus, et facimus dilectos nobis Andreā Winter et Joh'em Hide burgens' burgi p'd'ci fore et esse primos et modernos aldermanos burgi p'd'ci et quod in officio aldermanor' ejusdē burgi erunt et permanebunt a dat' p'sentiū usque ad p'd'cm festum S'ci Mich'is Archi' extunc prox' sequent' et ab eod' festo quousq' alii burgenses burgi p'd'ci ad officiū illud p'fect et jurat' fuerint juxta ordinac'ones et provisiones in p'sentibus inferius specificat' si iidem Andreas et Joh'es tam diu vixerint. Et ulterius de ampliori gratia n'ra ac ex certa scientia et mero motu n'ris volumus ac per p'sentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus n'rum p'd'cæ Reginæ concedimus p'fatis ballivo, aldermanis, et burgensibus burgi p'd'ci et success' suis quod ipsi burgū et villā Brecon' prædict' ac prædict' villam de Luell' p'd' cum omnibus suis suburbiis, membris, et pertinen' ac etiam omnes legitimas libertates, franchisesias, immunitates, exemptiones, quietant' et jurisdicc'ones necnon omnia et sing'la ead' et hujusmodi terras, tenementa, hereditamenta, consuetudines, libertates, privileg', franchisesias, immunitat', quietant' exemptiones et jurisdicc'ones quæ burgenses villa Brecon' et quæ burgenses burgi Brecon' et quæ ballivus et burgenses p'd'ci burgi Brecon' et quæ ballivus ejusd' burgi aut eorū aliquis vel aliqui per quæcunq' nomina sive per quod-

cunq' nomen vel per quemcunq' incorporationē vel p'textu cujuscunq' incorporaco'is ante hac habuerunt et tenuerunt usi vel gavisī fuerunt aut h'ere tenorē uti vel gaudere debuerunt habuit, tenuit usus vel gavisus fuit sive debuit ratione sive p'textū aliquar' cartar' aut litterarū patentiū per nos aut per aliquem progenitor' n'rū p'd'cæ Reginæ Regū hujus regni Angliæ sive alicujus alterius sive aliquorū, aliorū, dñor' de Brecon, p'd' quoquo modo ante hac fact', confirmat', vel concess' sive quocunq' alio modo legali jure consuetudine, usu, p'scriptione, sive titulo ante hac usitat', habit', et consuet' ac quod ballivus, aldermani et burgenses, burgi p'd'ci et successores sui per nomen ballivi, aldermanor' et burgensiu' burgi p'd'ci h'eant et teneant, utantur, et gaudeant ac plene h'ere, tenere, uti et gaudere possint et valeant imperpetuu' burgū de Brecon' et villam de Luell' p'dict' cu' omnibus et singulis eoru' membris et pertinen' univ's imperpetuu' de nobis et heredibus et success' n'rm p'fatæ Reginæ sub redditu' et firma viginti librarū legalis monetæ Angliæ nobis ac heredibus et success' n'rm p'fatæ Reginæ ad festum S'ci Michaelis Archangeli apud sc'cm n'rum de Brecon' p'dict' ad manus Receptoris n'ri gen'alis ibid' annuatim debet' et solvend', habend', tenend', et gaudend' p'dict' burgū de Brecon et villa de Luell' ac omnia et singula p'd'ca terr', tenement', hereditamenta, consuetudines, libertates co'nes, privilegia, franchisesias, immunitat', exemptiones, quietanc', jurisdicc'ones, ac cætera omnia p'missa cum suis pertinen' p'fat' ballivo, aldermanis, et burgensibus burgi p'd'ci et successoribus suis imp'p'm tenend' ea de nobis ac heredib' et success' n'rm p'd'ce Reginæ per p'd'cam firmā viginti librarū superius specificat' pro omnibus aliis servitiis exacc'onib' et demandis quibuscunq' nobis heredibus vel success' n'rum predictæ Reginæ p'inde reddend', solvend', seu faciend'. Et ulterius volumus ac per p'sentes de grā n'ra uberiori ordinamus ac pro nobis et hered' et success' n'rum p'd'cæ Reginæ. Concedimus p'fat' ballivo, aldermanis, et burgensibus, et success' suis quod imperpetuu' de cetero sint et erunt in burgo p'd'co. Quindecim homines de melioribus ac magis probiorib' burgens' burgi p'd'ci quoru' ballivus et aldermani ibid' pro tempore existentes esse volumus qui erunt vocabuntur et no'iabuntur capitales burgenses, et consiliar' ejusd' burgi qui quidem capitales burgenses, et consiliar' facient erunt ac impetuu' perpetuis futuris temporibus vocabantur comune consilium burgi p'd'ci prò omnibus rebus, materiis, causis, et negotiis burgū p'd' et dict' villam de Luell' p'd' ac bonu' regimen stat' et gubernac'onē earundē tangen' seu concernen' ac quod omnes p'd'ci quindecim capitales burgenses, non existen' in officio

ballivi vel aldermanor' burgi p'd', sint et erunt de tempore in tempus. Assistant et auxiliant' ballivo et aldermanis ejusdē burgi pro tempore existen' in omnibus causis et materiis eundē burgu' tangen' sive concernen'. Et assignavimus, nominavimus, constituimus, et fecimus, ac per p'sentes pro nobis ac hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ assignamus, nominamus, ordinamus, constituimus, et fecimus p'dictu' Phillippu' Havard, Andream Winter, et Joh'em Hide, ac dilectos nobis Joh'em ap Ric' Gygor', Ric'm ap Joh'n ap Jevan D'dee, Lodowic' ap John Bobiff, Hugonē Thomas, Walter Jevan, John Glover, Thomā ap John ap Jevan Dee, Thomam ap John Bobiffe, Willi'um Havard, Georgiu' ap David, David Edward, Thomā Lewes, et Joh'em ap Rice Gymero (?), burgenses burgi p'd'ci fore et esse primos et modernos capitales burgenses et consiliar' burgi p'd'ci sic continuand' in eod' officio quamdiu se se bene gerent in officio illo et ipsos capitales burgenses burgi p'd'ci de eodē numero quindecim facimus, creamus, constituimus, et declaramus per p'sentes. Et volumus ac per p'sentes ordinamus-et de uberiori grā n'rā pro nobis et hered' ac success' n'r'm p'd' Reginæ concedimus p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is, et burgensibus, et eoru' successoribus imperpetuu' quod bene liceat et licebit eisdē ballivo, alderman'is, et burgensibus, et eoru' successoribus, habere, retinere, et appunctuare quamdā domu' consiliar' infra Gwilhaldā burgi p'd'ci quodque iidem ballivus, alderman'i, et alii capitales burgenses burgi p'd'ci vel major pars eorund' pro tempore existen' quoties eis opportunu' et necessariu' fore videbitur convocare et tenere infra eandē domu' quandā curiā sive convocationē de eisdē ballivo, alderman'is, et aliis capitalibus burgensibus, vel de eoru' majori parte possint et valeant perpetuis futuris temporibus ac in eadē curia sive convocac'one tractare, referre, consultare, consulere, et decernere, de statutis, legibus, articulis, et ordinac'onibus burgu' de Breknok' et villa de Luell' p'd' ac bonu' regimen, statum, et gubernac'onem earundē tangen' et concernen' possint et valeant juxta eoru' suas discretionēs vel juxta suas discretionēs majoris partis eorundē pro tempore congregat'. Et ulterius de uberiori grā n'rā volumus et per p'sentes pro nobis ac heredib' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ concedimus p'fatis ballivo, ald', et burgensibus burgi p'd'ci et eoru' success' quod ballivi, alderm', et com'une consiliu' burgi p'd'ci pro tempore existen' vel major pars eorundē in curia sive convocatione p'd'ca assemblat' et congregat' habebunt et per presentes h'eant plenā auctoritatem, potestatem, et facultatem condendi, constituend', ordinand', et stabiliend' de tempore in tempus h'umo'i leges, institut', ordinac'ones, et constituc'ones, quæ eis sive

eoru' parti majori bona salubria, utilia, honesta, et necessaria
 juxta eoru' sanas discretiones fore videbitur pro bonis regimine
 et gubernac'one ballivi, alderman'or', et capitaliu' burgensiu'
 et omniu' et singulor' alioru' burgensiu' burgi p'd'ci ac d'cæ
 villæ de Luell' ac officior', ministror', artificu', inhabitan' et
 residen' quorumcunq' burgi et villæ p'd' pro tempore existen'
 ac pro declarac'one quo modo et ordine iidem ballivus, alder-
 man'i capitales, burgens', ac ceteri omnes et singuli ministri,
 officiar', burgen', artifices, inhabitantes et residentes burgi p'd'
 in officiis, functionibus, ministeriis, artificiis, et negotiis suis
 infra burgu' et villā p'd' ac libertat' eorundē pro tempore exis-
 ten' se se habebunt et gerent et utant' ac aliter pro ulteriori
 bono publico co'i utilitate ac bono regimine burgi et villæ p'd'
 ac victulac'one eorundē burgi et villæ ac etiam pro meliori pre-
 servac'one, gubernac'one, dispositione, locatione, et dismissione
 terr' tenement', possessionu', revenc'onu, et hereditament' pre-
 fatis ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus, et successoribus suis
 dat', concess', sive assignat' aut imposteru' concedend', dand'
 vel assignand' ac res et causas alias quascunq' burgu' p'd' aut
 statuta jura et interesse ejusdē burgi tangen' seu quoque modo
 concernen'. Quodq' ballivus, alderman'i, et com'une concilium
 burgi p'd'ci pro tempore existen' vel eoru' major pars quotiens-
 cunq' humo'i leges instituta jura ordinac'onem constitut', con-
 diderint, fecerint, ordinaverint, vel stabilierint in forma p'd'ca
 h'moi et tales pœnas, punic'ones, penalitates, per imprisona-
 ment' corporis vel per fines et am'ciament vel per eoru' utrumq'
 erga et super omnes delinquentes contra hujusmodi leges, in-
 stituta, jura, ordinac'ones, et constitut' sive eoru' aliquod sive
 aliqua quales et quæ eisdē ballivo, alderman'is, et co'i concilio
 pro tempore existen' sive eoru' majori parti necessar' opportunu'
 et requisit' pro observac'one p'dict' legu', ordinaco'im, et con-
 stituconu' melius fore videbitur facere, ordinare, limitare, et
 providere ac ead' fines et am'ciament levare ac habere possint
 et valeant absq' impedimento n'ri aut h'ered et success' n'rm
 p'd'cæ Reginæ aut alicujus sive aliquoru' officiar' vel ministror'
 n'roru' aut hered' vel success' n'rm p'd'cæ Reginæ quæ omnia
 et singula leges, ordinac'ones, constituc'ones, jura et constitu-
 c'ones sic ut p'fertur faciend', observari, volumus sub pœnis
 eisdem continend'. Ita tamen quod leges ordinac'ones, institua,
 et constituc'ones humoi non sint repugnan' nec contrar' legibus
 et statutis regni n'ri Angliæ. Et ulterius volumus ac per
 p'sentes pro nobis hered' et success' n'rm p'd' Reginæ concedi-
 mus p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is, et burgensibus burgi p'd' et
 eoru' successoribus quod p'd'ci capitales burgenses com'une
 conciliu' burgi p'd'ci pro tempore existen' sive major pars

eorundē de tempore in tempus perpetuis futuris temporibus potestatem et auctoritatem habeant et habebunt annuatim et quolibet anno in mense Septembris vizt., die Lunæ prox' ante festu' S'ci Mich'is Archangeli eligend' et nominand'. Et quod eligere et nominare possint et valeant unu' de seipsis qui erit ballivus burgi p'd' pro uno anno integro extunc p'x sequen' quodq' ille postq'm sic ut p'fertur electus et nominatus fuerit in ballivu' burgi p'd'ci anteq'm ad officiu' illud exequend' admittat' Sacrum Corporale in die Lunæ tunc prox' sequen' nominationem et electionem p'd' corā ballivo existen' ultimo p'decessor' suo in p'sentia aldermanor' sive in p'sentia unius aldermanor' et sex alioru' capitaliu', burgensiu', burgi p'd'ci pro tempore existen' ad officiu' illud recte bene et fideliter in omnibus officiu' illud tangen', exequend', prestabit. Et quod post h'umoi Sacrum sic p'stit' officiu' ballivi burgi p'd'ci pro uno anno integro tunc p'x sequen' exequi valeat et possit. Et insuper volumus ac per p'sentes pro nobis hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ concedimus prefatis ballivo, alderman'is, et burgensibus, burgi p'd' et eoru' successoribus quod si contigerit ballivu' burgi p'd' aliquo tempore infra unu' annu' postquam ad officiu' ballivatus burgi p'd'ci ut p'fertur p'fectus et jurat' fuerit obire vel ab officio suo amoveri contigerit quod extunc et totiens bene liceat et licebit p'fatis capitalibus burgensibus, com'uni concilio burgi p'd'ci pro tempore existen' sive majori parti eor'dem, aliu' de seipsis in ballivu' burgi p'd'ci eligere et p'ficere. Et quod ille sic elect' et p'fect' officiu' illud h'eat et exerceat durante resid' ejusd' Anni Sacram'o Corporali in forma p'd'ca prius prestand'. Et sic totiens quotiens casus sic acciderit. Et insuper volumus ac per presentes pro nobis ac heredibus et successoribus n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ concedimus p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is, et burgensibus burgi p'd'ci, et successoribus suis quod d'ci capitales burgenses, com'une conciliu' burgi p'd'ci pro tempore existen' seu major pars eorundē de tempore in tempus perpetuis futuris temporibus potestatem et auctoritatem h'eant et h'ebunt annuatim et quolibet anno d'co die Lunæ prox' ante pred' festu' S'ci Mich'is Archangeli eligend' et no'iand' et quod eligere et no'iare possint et valcant duos de seipsis fore et esse alderman'os burgi p'd'ci pro uno anno integro extunc prox' futur' quodq' illi duo postquam sic ut p'fertur elect' et no'iat' fuerint anteq'm ad officiu' illud aldermanor' exequend' admittant' Sacrum Corporale in die Lunæ tunc px' sequen' no'iatio'em et electionē p'd' coram ballivo et alderman'is tunc existen' ultimo p'decess' suis in p'sentia sex alioru' capitaliu' burgensiu' burgi p'd'ci pro tempore existen' ad officiu' illud aldermanor' burgi p'd'ci recte

bene et fideliter in omnibus officiu' illud tangen', exequend', prestabunt. Et quod post h'moi Sacrum sic prestitu' officium alderman'or' burgi p'd'ci pro uno anno integro tunc prox' sequen' exequi valeant et possunt. Et insuper volumus ac pro nobis, hered', et success' n'r'm, prefatæ Reginæ p' p'sentes concedimus p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is, et burgensibus, burgi p'd'ci et successoribus suis quod si contigerit alderman' burgi p'd'ci vel eoru' alteru' aliquo tempore infra unu' annu' postq'm ad officiu' alderman'i burgi p'd'ci ut p'fertur p'fect' et jurat' fuerint obire vel ab officio suo amoveri quod tunc et totiens bene liceat et licebit p'd'cis aliis capitalibus burgensibus co'i concilio burgi p'd'ci pro tempore existen' sive majori parti eorund' aliu' sive alior' de seipsis in aldermanu' sive alderman'os burgi p'd'ci eligere et p'ficere. Et quod ille sive illi sic electus et p'fectus electi et p'fecti officiu' illud h'eat et exerceat h'eant et exercent durante resid' ejusdē anni Sacramento Corporali in forma p'd'ca prius prestand'. Et sic totiens quotiens sic acciderit. Et ulterius de uberiori grā n'rā volumus ac pro nobis, hered', et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ concedimus per p'sentes p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is, et burgensibus burgi p'd'ci et successoribus suis quod ipsi et successores sui h'eant in burgo p'd'co unu' probu' hominē et discretu' in legibus Angliæ erudit' in forma inferius expressa eligend' et no'iand' qui erit et no'ia-bitur Recordator d'ci burgi quodq' ballivus, alderman'i et capitales, burgenses coē conciliu' burgi p'd'ci p' tempore existen' vel major pars eorundē unu' probu' ho'i'em et discretum de tempore in tempus in recordatorem burgi p'd'ci eligere, no'iare, et p'ficere possint et valeant quodq' ille qui in recordatorem burgi p'd'ci sic ut predicitur elect', no'i'at, et prefect' fuerit officiu' recordatoris burgi p'd'ci h'ere, exercere, et gaudere possit et valeat ad libitu' et beneplacitu' ballivi, alderman', co'munis concilii burgi p'd' sive eoru' majoris partis p' tempore existen'. Et quod erit in burgo p'd'co unus probus homo et discret' in forma inferius express', eligend', et no'iand', qui erit et no'ia-bitur co'is cl'icus et prothonotarius burgi p'd'ci quodq' ballivus, alderman'i et co'mune conciliu' burgi p'd' pro tempore existen' sive major pars eorundē unu' probu' ho'i'em et discretu' de tempore in tempus in co'munē clericum sive prothonotariu' burgi p'd'ci eligere, p'ficere, et no'i'are possunt et valeant quodq' ille qui in co'mune cl'icum sive prothonotariu' burgi p'd'ci est elect', no'i'at, et prefect' fuerint officiu' co'munis clerici burgi p'd'ci h'ere, exercere, et gaudere possit et valeat ad libitu' et beneplacitu' ballivi, aldermanor', et co'munis concilii burgi p'd'ci sive eoru' majoris partis pro tempore existen'. Et assignavimus, no'i'avimus, constituimus, et fecimus ac per

p'sent pro nobis, hered', et success' n'ris n'r'm p'fate Reginæ assignamus, no'i'amus, ordinamus, constituimus, et facimus dilectu' servientē n'r'm Thomam Kery generosu' fore et esse primu' et modernum co'e cl'icum et prothonotariu' burgi predict' sic continuand' in eisdem officiis per se vel per sufficientem deputatu' sive deputatos suos sufficientes durante vita naturali ipsius Thomæ. Et etiā volumus ac per p'sentes pro nobis ac heredibus et success' n'ris prefatæ Reginæ concedimus quod ballivus, alderman'i, et capitales burgenses, co'mune conciliu' burgi p'd'ci p' tempore existen' vel eoru' major pars eligere, no'i'are, et apunctuare possint de tempore in tempus perpetuis futuris temporibus annuatim et quolibet anno d'co die Lunæ prox' ante p'd'cm festum S'ci Michaelis Arch'i duos ho'ies qui erunt camerar' ejusdem burgi necnon tot et tant' constabular' et alios officarios et ministros inferiores infra burgu' et villā p'dict' quot et quant' burgens' sive gubernatores eorundē burgi et villæ ante dat' p'sentiu' h'uerunt vel h'ere consueverunt infra eosdē burgu' et villā. Et quod hum'oi ministri seu officarii sic ad officia sua separatim elect', p'fect', et no'i'at' debito modo ad officia sua rite, bene, et fideliter in omnibus officia illa tangen', exequend', jurat' sint corā ballivo, alderman'is, et sex capital' burgensibus burgi p'd'ci pro tempore existen'. Et quod ipsi sic elect' et p'fect' officia sua separatim h'eant et exercean' pro uno anno integro. Et insuper volumus ac per p'sentes pro nobis, hered', et success' n'r'm p'fate Reginæ concedimus ballivo, alderman', et burgensibus burgi p'd'ci et successoribus suis quod si aliquis sive aliqui qui imposteru' ad officiu' ballivat', aldermanor', camerarior', constabular', sive alioru' officiar' inferior burgi et villæ p'd' sive ad eoru' aliquod sive aliqua (except' offic' Recordator' et co'is cl'ici burgi p'd') elect' vel no'i'at' fuerunt vel elect' et no'i'at' fuerit ac h'ens sive h'entes notitiam & cognic'onē de electione et no'i'acone ill' recusaverint vel renuerint, recusaverit vel renuerit officiu' illud ad quod ipse vel ipsi sic recusantes et renuentes elect' et no'i'at' fuerint vel fuerit quod tunc et totiens bene liceat et licebit capitalibus burgensibus de co'i concilio burgi p'd'ci p' tempore existen' vel majori parti eorundē ipsu' vel ipsos sic recusant' et renuent', recusantes et renuentes exercere officiu' illud vel officia illa ad quod vel que ipse vel ipsi sic elect' et no'i'at' fuerit electi et no'i'ati fuerint committere ad gaolam burgi p'd' ibid' remansur' vel remansuros quousq' officiu' illud vel officia illa exercere velit sive velint necnon fines et am'ciamenta eisd' humo'i recusant vel recusantes ponere et taxare prout eisd' capitalibus burgensibus com'uni consilio burgi p'd' pro tempore existen' vel eoru' majori parti rationaliter fore videant' ac

ipsu' sive ipsos sic recusant' et renuentem, recusantes et renuentes in gaola p'd'ci burgi retinere quousq' fines vel am'cia-
 menta illa ad usu' burgi p'd' solvat seu solvi faciat, solvant seu
 solvi faciant. Et ulterius volumus quod quandocunq' contigerit
 aliquem vel aliquos de p'd'cis quindecim capitalibus burgensi-
 bus sive consiliar' burgi p'd' pro tempore existen' obire vel a
 loco suo capitalis burgensis sive consiliar' amoveri quod tunc
 et totiens bene liceat et licebit aliis capitalibus burgensibus sive
 consiliar' burgi p'd' ad tunc superviven' vel remanen' vel ma-
 jori parti eorund' aliu' vel plures alios de burgens' burgi p'd'
 in locu' sive loca ipsius capitalis burgens' vel eoru' capitaliu'
 burgen' sic mori vel amoveri contingen', eligere, no'iare, et
 p'ficere quodq' ille sive illi sic electus et p'fectus, electi et
 p'fecti p'stit corā ballivo, alderman'is, burgi p'd'ci Sac'rum Cor-
 porale ad officiu' bene et fideliter exequend' erit et erint de
 numero p'd'cor' quindecim capitaliu' burgensiu' sive consiliar'
 burgi p'd'ci. Et hoc totiens quotiens casus sic acciderit. Et
 insuper de confirmac'one et augmentac'one nominis et honoris
 p'd'ci burgi n'ri de Brecon' p'dict' volumus ac per p'sentes ordi-
 namus ac pro nobis, hered', et success' n'ris p'fatæ Reginæ p'
 p'sentes concedimus p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is, et burgensibus
 burgi p'd' et success' suis quod de cetero imperpetuu' sint et
 erunt in burgo p'd'co duo officiar' qui erunt et vocabuntur ser-
 vientes ad clavas pro executione processuum mandatoru' et
 alioru' negotioru' in burgo p'd'co de tempore in tempus exe-
 quend' et p'agend' qui quidem servientes ad clavas erunt atten-
 den' et eorum alter erit attendens de tempore in tempus super
 ballivu' burgi p'd' pro tempore existen'. Qui quidem duo ser-
 vientes ad clavas perpetuis futuris temp'ib' nominabuntur et
 eligentur per ballivu', alderman'os, et co'e conciliu' burgi p'd'
 pro tempore existen' sive per majorem partem eorunde' post
 dat' presentiu' ac extunc imposterum annuatim et quolibet anno
 d'co die Lunæ prox' post p'd' festum S'ci Mich'is Arch'i p' uno
 anno integro extunc p'x' sequen' in officio illo duratur'. Et
 quod ipsi sicut elect' et no'i'at ad officiu' servient' ad clavas burgi
 p'd' pro uno anno integro prefect' debito modo jurat' sint et
 erunt ad officiu' illud bene et fideliter exequend' corā ballivo
 et alderman'is p' tempore existen'. Et quod p'd' servientes ad
 clavas in burgo p'd'co deputand' clavas deauratas vel argenteas
 et signo armoru' hujus regni Angliæ sculpt' et ornatas ubiq'
 infra d'cu' burgu' Brecon' et villa de Luell' p'd' suburb', liber-
 tat', et precinct' eorunde' corā ballivo burgi p'd'ci pro tempore
 existen' et successoribus suis portabunt et gerent. Et volumus
 ac per p'sentes pro nobis, hered', et success' n'ris, p'd'cæ Reginæ
 ordinamus et concedimus p' p'sentes quod d'cum burgum n'r'm

Brecon p'd' et villa de Luell' p'd' ac circuitas, precinct', et jurisdictione inde de cetero sint et se extendent et protendent ac extendere et protendere valeant et possint per omnes ward' burgi p'd' tam in longitudine et latitudine q'am in circuit' et precinctu' ad tales et consil'es ac hum'oi bund' metas ac limit' ad quales et quæ ac prout p'd'cus burgus noster Brecon' p'd' ac p'd'ca villa de Luell' ac circuitus et precinct' ac jurisdictione inde a tempore cujus contrar' memoria ho'ium non existit vel aliquo tempore ante dat' p'sentiu' se extendere et protendere consuever'. Et insuper in augmentac'one libertatis, jurisdictionis, et franchises' burgi n'ri Brecon et villæ n'ræ de Luell' volumus ac per p'sentes pro nobis et hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ concedimus prefatis ballivo, alderman'is, et burgensibus et success' suis quod de cetero et imperpetuu' scitus nuper Prioratus de Breknok' ibidem ac tot' circuit', precinct', et jurisdictione inde p'fat' nuper Prioratu' spectan' sive p'tinen' sit et erit infra libertat' et jurisdictione p'd' burgi n'ri Brecon' p'd'ci ac quod libertat' et jurisdictione p'd' burgi n'ri Brecon' p'd' de cetero imperpetuu' extend' et protend' ac extend' possint et valeant in et per totu' scitum circuit' et precinct' p'd'ci nuper monasterii. Et quod bene liceat et licebit p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is, et burgensibus burgi p'd' et successoribus suis perambulac'one seu perambulac'ones inde facere pro libertatibus et franchisesiis suis sup' vidend', cognoscend', et limitand', circa infra et extra burgu' p'd' et p'd'cam villa' de Luell' et p'd' scit nuper monasterii ibid' suburb', libertat', et precinct', ejusdem et hoc totiens quotiens eis placuerit seu eis necessariu' fieri videbitur et hoc impune et absq' aliquo brevi sive aliquo warranto proinde nobis, hered', vel success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ in hac parte quoquo modo impetrand' seu prosequend'. Et volumus ac per p'sentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus n'r'm p'fatæ Reginæ concedimus eisd' ballivo, alderman'is, et burgensibus burgi p'd'ci et successoribus suis quod ipsi et successores sui de cetero imperpetuu' h'eant' et teneant ac h'ere et tenere possint et valeant infra burgu' p'd'cm una' curia' de recordo quolibet die Lunæ et quolibet die Jovis in qualibet septimana p' annu' coram Recordatore, ballivo, alderman'is, et co'i clerico burgi p'd'ci vel cora' duobus illoru' pro tempore existen', tenend'. Et quod in curia illa tenere possint p'que-relas in ead' curia levand' omnia et omnimod' pl'it acc'ones sect' et demand' de quibuscunq' transgressionib' vi et armis seu aliter in contempt' n'r'm seu hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ fact' seu faciend' sive contra forma' aliquoru' statut' ac de quibuscunq' aliis transgressionibus delict' et offensis infra burgu' et villa' p'd' et scit' nuper monasterii ibid' suburb',

libertat', et precinct', eorunde' sive eoru' alicujus fact' mot',
 emergen', hit', sive p'petrat ac de omnibus et omnimodis debet'
 compot' convenc'onibus et detenc'onibus cart', script', et muni-
 ment', catall', captionibus et detenc'oibus averioru' et catalloru'
 ac aliis contractibus quibuscunq' ex quibuscunq' causis sive
 rebus infra burgu' et villa' p'd' et precinct' nuper monasterii
 ibid' sive eoru' alicujus suburb', libertat', et p'cinct', eorundem
 emergen' sive contingen' quamvis ead' transgress', debet', com-
 pot', convent', decept', detenc'ones, seu alii contract' summa'
 seu valorem quadraginta solidor' attingant vel excedant nec-
 non o'ia et omnimod' pl'it acc'ones querel' et sectas de et p'
 quibuscunq' terris, tenementis, seu hereditamentis, infra d'c'u
 burgu' et villa' de Luell' p'd' suburb', libertat', et precinct'
 eorund' jacen', scituat' seu existen' tam de Assis' nova disseisina
 mortis antecess' et attinct' q'am de aliis acc'onibus querel' pl'it'
 et sect' quibuscunq' ac o'ia et omnimod' pl'ita querel', acc'ones
 et sectas tam realia qu' personalia ac mixt' infra burgu' p'd' et
 villa' de Luell' p'd' suburb', libertat', et precinct' eorunde' con-
 tingen', emergen', sive crescen'. Et quod hum'oi pl'ita, que-
 rel', sect', et acc'ones ibid' audiant' et determinant' cora' d'cis
 recordatore ballivo, alderman'is, et co'i cl'ico burgi p'd' pro
 tempore existen' vel cora' duobus ipsoru' per tales et consil'es
 process' et modos secundu' lege' et consuetud' regni n'ri Angliæ
 p' quales et p'ut legi n'ræ conson' fuerit ac in tam amplis modo
 et forma prout in aliqua alia curia n'ra de recordo in aliqua
 civitate, burgo, aut villa incorporat' infra hoc regnu' Angliæ
 usitat' et consuet' est aut fieri potest aut debet. Et volumus
 ac pro nobis et hered' ac success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ ordina-
 mus quod servientes ad clavas burgi p'd' pro tempore existen'
 seu eor' alter o'ia jura panell' inquisic'ones, attach', p'cept',
 mandat', warrant', judicia process' ac alia quæcunq' necessaria
 facien' causas p'd' aut alias causas quascunq' burgu' p'd' et vill'
 de Luell' p'dict' tangen' sive concernen' infra burgu' p'dict'm
 et libertat' ejusd' faciant et exequantur prout eis p'ceptu' fuerit
 juxta leges exigen' et prout in consil'ibus, casibus, usitat', est
 seu fieri debeat in aliqua alia curia de recordo in aliqua alia
 civitate, burgo, aut villa incorporat' infra hoc regnu' Angliæ.
 Et quod ballivus burgi p'd' pro tempore existen' et successores
 sui h'eant et h'ebit ad usu' ipsius ballivi, alderman', et burgen'
 burgi illius pro tempore existen' o'ia et omnimoda fines, am'ci-
 amenta, et alia p'ficia de et in curia p'd'ca aut ratione sive
 p'textu ejusde' emergen', acciden', seu contingen'. Et ulterius
 volumus ac per p'sentes p' nobis, hered', et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ
 Reginæ concedimus p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is, et burgensibus
 burgi p'd'ci et successoribus suis quod iidem ballivus, alder-

man'i et burgenses hered' et successores sui h'eant infra eande' burgu' vel libertat' ejusd' prisonam et gaolam pro p'servac'one et custod' om'iu' et singulor' prisonar' attachiat et attachiand' seu ad prisona' vel gaolam adjudicand' qualiter cunq' infra libertat' burgi p'd'ci et villæ p'd'cæ seu eoru' alter' vel precinct' et suburb' eorund' ad sentenc' mandat' et sect' n'ra hered' et success' n'r'm p'fat' Reginæ quam alioru' quorumcunq' ibid' moratur' donec et quousq' secundu' legem et consuetudine' regni n'ri Angliæ deliberent'. Et quod ballivus burgi p'd' pro tempore existen' sit et erit custos ejusdem gaolæ. Concessimus insuper pro nobis, hered' et success' n'r'm p'dictæ Reginæ p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus burgi p'd'ci et successoribus suis quod p'd'cus ballivus, ald' et burgenses et successores sui h'eant' infra burgu' p'd' ac suburb' et precinct' ejusde' de cetero imperpetuu' Vis' franc' pleg' de omnibus burgensibus in habitan' aut residen' infra burgu' p'd' et villat' de Luell' p'd' ac suburb' et libertat' eorund' bis per anu' in le Bouth-hall burgi p'd' tenend' eisd' diebus et temporibus quibus eis videbitur opportunu' et necessar' ac tot et quidquid quod ad visu' francpleg' pertinent una cu' omnibus summonico'ib' attachiament', arrestat', exit, am'ciament', finibus, redempt', proficuis, commoditatibus, ac aliis rebus quibuscunq' inde ad nos heredes seu success' n'r'm p'fatæ Reginæ ibid' quoquo modo p'tinere possint aut deberent. Et volumus quod p'd'cus ballivus burgi p'd' et successores sui pro tempore existen' quoscunq' felones, latrones, et alios malef'cor' infra burgu' p'd' et villat' de Luell' p'dict' suburb' et precinct' eorund' invent' per se aut per ministros et deputatos suos in burgo p'd'co constitut' capere et arrestare ac eos usq' gaolam burgi p'd' ducere possint et valeant ibid' salvo remansur' et custodiend' quocuq' p' debitum legis process' deliberentur. Et ulterius concessimus pro nobis, hered', et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ p'fat' ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus et successoribus suis quod ipsi et successores sui de cetero imperpetuu' h'eant et h'ebunt return' tam assis quam omniu' et omnimod' alioru' breviu' p'cept', billar' et warrant' n'ri hered' et success' n'r'm p'fatæ Reginæ necnon sumonico'es, extract et p'cept' de Scc'io n'ri hered' et success' n'roru' p'd'cæ Reginæ et extract et p'cept' justiciar' n'roru' p'd'cæ Reginæ itineran' pl'it' forest' q'm ad co'ia pl'ita aut alioru' justiciar' quorumcunq' necnon attach' tam pl'it' coronæ q'm alioru' in d'co burgo et villa suburb' et precinct' eorund' sive in aliqua parte eoru' emergen' sive contingen' et executione eorunde' per ballivu' burgi p'd'ci p' tempore existen' faciend'. Ita quod nullus vic', sub-vicecomes, ballivus, aut alius minister n'ri hered' sive success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ

d'cu burgu' suburb' et procinct' ejusde' ingrediat' pro aliquo officio suo vel aliqua re ad officiu' suu' p'tinen' faciend' nisi in defect' ipsoru' ballivi, aldermanor' et burgensiu' seu success' suoru' et eoru' ministror'. Concessimus insuper pro nobis, hered', et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus et suceessoribus suis quod ipsi et successores sui p' ballivu' et alderman' burgi pred' pro tempore existen' h'eant assaia panis vini et cervisiæ ac alioru' victualiu' in burgo p'd'co suburb' et libertat' ejusd' ac emend' assisæ illius fract' necnon punic'one, correctione' et am'ciament ac fines omi'u' ibid' delinquen' in abusu mensurar' et ponderu' tam in p'sentia n'ra hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ q'm in absentia n'ra hered' et success' n'rm p'd'cæ Reginæ. Et quod vitellarii tam pincernarii q'm alii in eisde' burgo et villa suburb' et libertat' eorunde' habitantes sive alii ad burgu' p'd' cu' victualibus ad-eun' sive imposteru' venturi sub regimine et gubernacione p'd'ci ballivi et alderman'or' burgi p'd' pro tempore existen' de cetero existant. Et ulterius concessimus ac pro nobis, hered', et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ per p'sentes concedimus p'fatis ballivo, alderman', et burgensibus et successoribus suis quod ballivus burgi p'd'ci p' tempore existen' imperpetuu' de cetero sit et erit cl'icus mercati infra burgu' et villa' p'd' suburb', libertat', et precinct' eorunde'. Et quod ballivus burgi p'd'ci pro tempore existen' faciet et exequet' ac facere et exequi possit et valeat imperpetuu' totu' et quicquid quod ad officiu' cl'ici mercati ibidem pertinet faciend' ac o'ia et singula alia f'ca et res faciend' et peragend' quæ ad officiu' illud infra ead' p'tinet faciend' et peragend'. Ita quod clericus Mercati Hospitii n'ri hered' seu success' n'roru' p'd'cæ Reginæ in absentia n'ra hered' sive success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ pro assisa panis vini et cervisiæ fract' ponderu' sive mensurar' humo'i in eisde' burgo et villa suburb' et precinct' eorund' nullo modo se imposteru' intromittat nec d'ca burgu' et villa suburb' et p'cinct' eorunde' ad aliquod quod ad officiu' clerici mercati p'tinet faciend' ingrediat' nec ingredi p'sumat aliquo statuto vel ordinac'one in contrariu' non obstant. Concessimus insuper pro nobis, hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ et per p'sentes concedimus p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus et suceessoribus suis quod ipsi et successores sui de cetero imperpetuu' h'eant et h'ebunt infra burgu' de Brecon' et villa de Luell' p'dict' suburb' et limit' eorunde' o'es fines, redemptiones et am'ciamenta quæcu'q' pro transgr' et aliis malef'cis quibuscunq' aut aliis causis et et materiis infra burgu' et villa' p'd' sive eoru' alteru' suburb', libertat' et precinct' eorund' seu eoru' alterius p'petrat' et p'petrand' necnon omnes et omnimodo

penalitates et forisfactur' forisfact' vel forisfaciend' omniu' et omnimod' burgensiu' et inhabitantiu' burgi et villæ p'd' ibid' residen' et exnunc residere contingen' et successoru' suor' tam pro pace n'ra hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ fract' sive aliter quocunq' modo necnon omniu' alioru' residen' in p'd'co burgo et villa suburb' et libertat' eorunde' nobis, hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ infra eosde' burgu' et villa' suburb' et precinct' eorund' forisfact' vel forisfaciend' ac omnes et omnimod' exitus, fines, redemptiones et am'ciament' p'dict' burgen' et residen' hered' et success' suoru' tam cora' p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is et co'i cl'ico quam cora' nobis, hered' et success' n'r'm p'fatæ Reginæ in cancellaria n'ra hered' et success' n'ram p'd'cæ Reginæ justic' n'ris hered' et success' n'roru' p'd'cæ Reginæ ad pl'ita cora' nobis, hered' seu success' n'ris p'd'cæ Reginæ tenend' assignat' justic' de cor' banco n'ro hered' et successor' n're pred' regine justic' n'ris hered' et success' n're p'd'cæ Reginæ ad assisas capiend' et gaolas deliberand' assignat' custod' pacis et justic' laborator' et artificiu' n'ror' hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ thesaurario et barronibus de scaccariis n'ris Westm' et Brecon' hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ cl'ici mercati n'r'm hered' et success' n're p'd'cæ Reginæ justic' n'ris hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ ad audiendu' et terminand' capital' justic' n'ri hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ in com' Brecon et omnibus aliis justiciariis, commissionariis sive officiar' n'ris hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ quibuscunq' forisfact' seu forisfaciend' fact' sive faciend' imposit vel imponend' ex quacunq' causa sive p' quamcunq' causa p' ballivu' burgi p'd'ci qui pro tempore fuerit ad usu' ipsoru' ballivi, aldermanor' et burgens' et success' suor', levand' et percipiend', petend' et calumpniand' sine occ'one, impedimento, vel calumpnia n'ri hered' seu success' n'roru' p'd'cæ Reginæ in cancellar' n'ri thesaurar', barron' de S'ccio n'ro vic', justic' escaet' aut alioru' officiar' vel ministror' n'roru' hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ quorumcunq'. Concessimus etiam eisde' ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus et success' suis pro nobis, hered' et success' n'r'm p'fatæ Reginæ q'd' ipsi hered' et successores sui de cetero imperpetuu' h'eant et h'ebunt ac h'ere valeant et possint omnia et omnimod' bona et catalla, wayviata quæcunq' catalla felon' et fugitivor' utlagat' et utlagand' wayviat' et wayviand', dampnat' et dampnand', adjudicat' et adjudicand', attinct' et attingi, contingen', convict' et convincend' fugitivor' et in exigend' pro felon', murdr' sive parva proditiōe, nuncupat' petit treason, posit' vel ponend' ac felon' de se de omnibus et singulis burgens', residen' et non residen' infra burgu' et villa' p'd' suburb' et precinct' eorunde' de tempore

in tempus em'gen', coptingen' sive provenien'. Et si aliqua persona pro delicto suo vitam vel membru' perdere debeat vel fugerit et iudicio stare noluerit vel aliud quodcunq' delict' fecerit pro quo bona et catalla sua perdere, amittere vel forisfacere debeat ubicunq' justic' de ea fieri debeat sive sit in curia n'ra hered' sive success' n'roru' p'd'cæ Reginæ sive in aliqua alia curia quacunq' ipse bona et catalla infra burgu' et villa' p'd' suburb' et precinct' eorunde' seu exnunc in futur' existere contingen' sint p'dict' ballivi, aldermanor' et burgensiu' et success' suor' imperpetuu'. Et quod bene liceat et licebit eisd' ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus et success' suis p' ballivu' burgi p'd' qui pro tempore fuerit vel per quemcunq' aliu' sive alios quoscuq' eoru' no'ie ponere se in seiscina de bonis et catallis p'd'cis et ea ad opus et usu' ipsoru' ballivi, aldermanoru' et burgensiu' et success' suor' recipere et retinere possint et valeant sine impedimento n'ri hered' vel success' n'roru' p'd'cæ Reginæ vel aliquoru' officiar' sive ministror' n'roru' hered' vel successor' n'ror' p'd' Reginæ quorumcunq' licet eadem bona et catalla p' nos vel hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ sive ministros n'ros hered' vel success' n'r'm p'd' Reginæ prius capt' et seisis' fuerint. Et ulterius volumus et concedimus pro nobis, hered' et successoribus n'r'm p'd' Reginæ p'fatis ballivo et alderm' et burgensibus et success' suis imperpetuu' quod ipsi et successores sui h'eant, teneant et custod' ac h'ere, tenere et custodire possint et valeant in burgo p'd'co annuatim imperpetuu' qualibet septimana tres mercat, viz., diebus Mercurii, Veneris et Sabati ac etiam duas ferias sive nundinas p' annu' singulis annis imperpetuu' tenend' prima p'd' duar' feriar' incipien' in die nativitatis S'c'i Joh'is Baptistæ ac duratur p' duos dies p'x' sequen' eunde' diem nativitatis S'c'i Joh'is Baptistæ; secunda vero feria incipien' in festo S'c'i Leonardi ac duratur p' duos dies continuos extunc p'x' sequen' una cu' curia ped' pulverizati ibid' temporibus eorunde' feriar' nundinar' et mercator' tenend' una cu' omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad h'umoi curia p'tinen' simul cu' stallag', picag', finibus et am'ciamentis ac omnibus aliis proficuis commoditat' et emolumentis quibuscunq' de h'umoi mercatis feriis nundinis et cur' pedis pulverizat' p'venien' accidentib' emergent' sive contingen' ac cu' om'ib' aliis lib'is consuetudinib' et lib'tatib' h'umoi mercatis feriis nundinis et cur' pedis pulverizat' p'tinen' sive spectan'. Et quod p'dict' ballivus, alderm' et burgenses burgi p'd'ci et successores sui de cetero imperpetuu' h'eant et h'e-bunt infra burgu' p'dict' libertat', suburb' et precinct' ejusde' Guildham Mercatoria' cu' hansa cu' omnibus aliis et omnimodis consuetudinibus ad guildam illa p'tinen'. Ita quod nullus

imposteru' nisi in tempore mercator' et feriar' p'd' qui non sit liber in guilda illa mercandizam aliquam faciet in burgo p'd'co vel in suburb' et libertatibus ejusde' nisi ad voluntatem eorunde' ballivi, aldermanor' et co'is concilii ac successoru' suoru'. Preterea concessimus insuper pro nobis ac hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ p'fatis ballivo, alderm' et burgensibus et successoribus suis quod ballivus, alderm' et recordator' ejusde' burgi et eoru' quilibet pro tempore existen' durante tempore quo ipsi in officiis suis fore contingerint sint justiciar' n'ri hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ ad pacem in eode' burgo, libertat' et precinct' ejusde' conservand' necnon de statut' de artificiiis et laborat' ponderu' et mensurar' infra burgu' p'd'c'm suburb', libertat' et precinct' ejusde' conservand', corrigend' et custodiri seu corrigi faciend'. Et quod ballivus et recordator' burgi p'd' pro tempore existen' quoru' recordator' unu' esse volumus h'eant plena' p'tatem et auctoritatem ad inquirend' de quibuscunq' feloniiis, transgressionibus, mesprisionibus et aliis defectub' et articulis quibuscunq' infra burgu' p'd'c'm et villa' de Luell' p'dict' suburb', precinct' et libertates eorunde' factis, motis sive p'petratis quæ cora' custod' et justic' pacis in aliquo comitat' regni n'ri Angliæ p' leges et statut' ejusde' regni inquiri debe't et poterint. Ita tamen quod d'ci ballivus et recordator burgi p'd' pro tempore existen' et successores sui ad determinac'one' alicujus prodic'onis, murdri sive felon' aut aliquam alia' materia' tangen' dimissione' vitæ infra burgu' p'dict' suburb' et precinct' ejusde' absq' speciali mandat' n'ri hered' et success' n'r'm p'dictæ Reginæ quoquo modo imposteru' non procedant. Et nichilominus o'ia et singula alia transgress', offensas, defect' et articulos quæ ad officiu' justiciar' pacis infra burgu' p'dict' suburb' et libertates ejusdem pertinet', faciend' inquirere, audire, peragere et terminare possint et valeant adeo plene et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma sicut aliqui alii justiciar' pacis n'ri ac hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ in aliquo comitatu regni n'ri Angliæ p' leges et statut' ejusde' regni n'ri Angliæ audire et terminare possint seu poterint. Ita quod justic' pacis aut laborat' et artific' n'ri hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'cæ Reginæ in com' Brecon' existen' sese nullo modo imposteru' aliquant' intromittant seu eoru' aliquis intromittat de aliquibus feloniiis, rebus, causis, materiis, defect' et aliis articulis quibuscunq' ad officiu' justic' pacis laborat' et artific' spectan' sive p'tinen' infra d'c'm burgu' Brecon' et villa' de Luell' p'd' suburb', libertat' et precinct' eorunde' seu in eoru' aliqua ex quâcunq' causa emergen' sive contingen' nisi in defect' eorund' ballivi et recordatoris. Et q'd co'is cl'icus burgi pred' p' temp'e existen' de cetero imp'p'm sit et erit

cl'icus pacis n'ri hered' et successor' n'r'm p'fat' Reginē infra burgum pred' suburb', lib'tat' et p'cinct' ejusdem. Concessimus insuper pro nobis ac hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ p'fatis ballivo, alderm' et burgensibus burgi p'd'c'i et eoru' successoribus quod ballivus burgi p'd'c'i pro tempore existen' durante tempore quo ipse in officio ballivi burgi p'd' fore contigerit sit coronator atq' escætor n'ri heredu' et success' n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ infra burgu' et villa' p'dict' suburb', libertat' et precinct' eorunde'. Et quod ballivus burgi p'd' pro tempore existen' h'eat et h'ebit plenaria' potestatem et autoritate' faciend' et exequend' infra burgu' et villa' p'd' suburb', libertat' et p'cinct' eorunde' o'ia et singula quæ ad officia aliquoru' coronatoru' sive escætoru' infra aliquos comitatus hujus regni n'ri Angliæ p' leges et statuta ejusde' regni pertinent' seu p'tinere debent faciend' et exercend'. Et quod nullus alius coronator sive escætor n'ri hered' et success' n'r'm p'fat' Reginæ ad aliquod quod ad officia coronatoru' et escætor' sive eoru' alterius p'tinet, faciend' in p'd'c'o burgo et villa suburb', precinct' sive libertat' eor'dem ingrediant' nec alter eoru' ingredi p'sumat aut presumant seu de aliquo ad officiu' coronator' et escætor' sive eoru' alterius p'tinent' sive emergente infra burgu' et villa' p'd' suburb' et libertat' eorunde' aliquid se intromittat sive intromittant. Et ulterius concedimus p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus burgi p'd'c'i et success' suis quod d'c'i ballivus, alderman' et co'e conciliu' burgi p'd'c'i sive major p's eorunde' pro tempore existen' pro necessitate et utilitate ejusde' burgi inter se de ipsoru' co'i assensu sup' bonis suis infra burgu' p'd' et villa' de Luell' p'd' tam super reddit' q'm aliis et tam super misteris q'm alio modo quo melius expedire viderint tallag' assidere possint et levare sine occ'one n'ri vel hered' seu success' n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ quorumcunq'. Et quod denar' de humo'i tallag' p'venien' in custodia alderman'or' burgi p'd'c'i pro tempore existen' remaneant et extra custod' ipsoru' pro necessitate et utilitate burgi p'd'c'i et non aliter expendantur. Et quod omnes homines com'oran' et residen' infra p'd' burgu' et villam suburb', lib'tat' et precinct' eorund' sive aliquam partem eorunde' sint ad scott' et lott' cu' ipsis burgensibus et p'ticipes sint cu' eisde' in omnibus et omnimodis auxiliis tallag' et taxac'onibus quibuscunq'. Et quod nullus inhabitans ibid' vindicabit libertate' sive franchises' aliquas infra burgu' sive villa' p'd' nisi sit continue residens et conversans infra eunde' burgu' et villa' p'd'c't sive eoru' alter'. Et ulterius concessimus pro nobis, hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is et burgens' burgi p'd'c'i et success' suis quod nec d'cus ballivus, alderman'i, nec burgenses

nec successores sui imperpetuu' nec eoru' aliquis sive aliqui aliquo tempore imposteru' sint aut sit erint aut erit collector, assessor, taxator, sive supervisor quorumcunq' decimar', quintar' decimar' subsidioru', tallagioru', contribuc'ону' sive aliquaru' aliaru' cotaru' sive taxaru' alicujus nobis hered' sive success' n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ pred' p' com'unitatem regni n'ri Angliæ imposteru' concedend' extra eund'm burgu' et precinct' ejusde' levand' quamdiu mora' fecerint in eod'. Et ulterius concessimus p' nobis ac hered' et success' n'r'm p'fatæ Reginæ prefatis ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus quod ipsi ac o'es burgenses burgi p'd'ci p' tempore existen' heredes et successores sui imp'petuu' liberi et quieti sint p' totam terra' et potestatem n'ram ab omni theolonio custum' passagio, pontagio, stallagio, picagio et carriagio p' omnibus mercandiz' suis ubicunq' venerint concessimus etia' eisde' ballivo, ald' et burgensibus burgi p'd'ci et success' suis ac etiam p'd'cis burgensibus et eoru' cuilibet et successoribus suis p' nobis ac hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ p' p'sentes concedimus quod burgenses burgi p'd'ci inhabitant' infra burgu' et villa' p'dict' suburb' et limit' eorund' non ponant' nec eoru' aliquis ponat' cu' hominibus forinsecis in aliquibus assis' jurat' attinct' aut inquisic'onibus quibuscunq' quæ ratione terraru' tenementor' transgress' aut alioru' aliquoru' negotioru' seu contractu' forinsecorum quorumcunq' coram magno justiciario n'ro com' n'ri Brecon' p'd' seu cora' quibuscunq' aliis justiciariis sive ministris n'ris vel hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ emergerint sive emergere poterunt in futur' nec quod homines forinseci ponant' cu' ipsis burgensibus in assisis jurat' attinctis aut inquisic'onibus aliquibus ratione terrar' vel tenementor' in eod' burgo et villa p'd' suburb', libertat' et p'cinctu' eorund' existen' sive in eoru' aliquo aut transgression', contract', sive alioru' negotioru' intrinsecor' quæ in eisdem burgo et villa p'd' aut in suburb' et p'cinctu' eorunde' emergerint capiend' sed quod assisæ ill' jurat' et inquisic'ones de hiis quæ in d'co burgo et villa p'dict' et p'cinct' eorunde' vel in eoru' aliquo fuerint em'gen' p' burgenses ejusde' burgi et in eode' burgo solu'modo fiant. Et ulterius concessimus p' nobis, hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ prefatis ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus burgi p'd'ci et successoribus suis quod ipsi non compellentur nec arcent' nec eoru' aliquis nec aliquis burgens' de burgo sive villa p'dict' arctetur sive compelletur de veniend' vel eund' cora' justiciar' pacis laborat' et artificu' vic', escæt', cl'ico, mercat' hospitii n'ri justic' ad audiend' et terminand' justic' ad assis' et de nisi prius capiend' et gaolam n'ra' in pred' com' n'ro Brecon' deliberand' assignat' vel assignand' sive aliquibus aliis justiciariis officiar' sive minis-

tris n'ris hered' vel success' n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ quibuscunq' extra muros d'c'i burgi p'terq'm coram capitali justiciario d'c'i comitatus n'ri Brecon p' tempore existen'. Et ulterius concedimus pro nobis, hered' et success' n'r'm p'd' Reginæ p'd' ballivo, ald' et burgensibus et successoribus suis quod ipsi et successores sui imp'petuum habeant o'ia sola com'unia et vacua funda per prestur' et appreciamenta in omnibus vastis vacuis fundis co'ibus stratis, viis et aliis locis in burgo et villa p'd' suburb' et precinct' eorund' una cu' proficuis eorund' p' prestur' et appreciament' ac quod ipsi inde appreciare et arrentare ac reddit' ill' gaudere possint et valeant sibi et successor' suis imperpetuu'. Et quod bene liceat ipsis ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus et success' suis ponere sese p' seipsos vel p' deputatos suos in plena' et pacifica' possessione' et seisin' o'iu' et singulor' p'missoru' totiens et quando eis bonu' videbitur et expediens et inde debet' allocac'ones in quibuscunq' cur' n'ris ac hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ de tempore in tempus h'ere absq' impetitione impedimento vel p'turbac'one n'ri hered' sive success' n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ, justic', thesaur', Angliæ aut alioru' officiar' seu ministror' n'roru' quorumcunq'. Preterea de gra' n'ra sp'iali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu n'ris p' nobis ac hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ concedimus eisd' ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus et successoribus suis quod de tempore in tempus ballivus d'c'i burgi pro tempore existen' de advisamento et assensu co'is concilii burgi p'd'c'i pro tempore existen' sive majoris partis eorunde' ad propria onera et custuagia p'd'c't ballivi et burgens' burgi p'd'c'i et success' suoru' tot homines sufficient' armis competent' armat' et preparat' infra burgu' p'dict' et libertatem ejusde' eligit, nominabit, appunctuabit et transmittet ad nos hered' et successores n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ in guerris n'ris hered' et success' n'r'm p'd' Reginæ deservitur' quot' p' nos, hered' et successores n'r'm p'd' Reginæ assignabunt' et in dict' ho'ies sic eligend', nominand' et appunctuand' nullus alius p'terq'm d'cus ballivus assensu co'is concilii ut p'fertur nullo modo intromittat. Et ulterius volumus ac per p'sentes pro nobis ac hered' et success' n'r'm p'fatæ Reginæ concedimus p'fatis ballivo, alderm' et burgensibus quod nullus liber burgi p'd'c'i pro tempore existen' pl'itetur ab alio libero burgi illius extra libertate' suam de aliquibus pl'itis terrar' sive tenementor' debitor' convento'nu' vel aliquar' transgressionu' existen' sive fact' infra libertate' p'dict'. Et volumus ac p' p'sentes pro nobis ac heredibus et successoribus n'r'm p'fatæ Reginæ concedimus p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus d'ci burgi de Brecknocke quod ballivus, alderman'i et com'une concilium burgi p'dicti h'eant et

faciant et h'ere et facere possint et valeant de inhabitantibus burgi p'd'c'i de tempore in tempus cives liberos de burgo p'd'. Et illos vinclo juramenti stringere ad obediend' et observand' ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus burgi p'd'c'i pro tempore existen' in omnibus lictis aliaq' o'ia et singula p'agere et facere quæ ad utilitat' et proficuu' burgi p'd'c'i necesse fuerit burgumq' illu' et omnes libertat' et franchises ejusde' pro posse suo manutenend' et defendend'. Et ulterius sciatis quod nos in considerac'one quod d'c'i ballivus, alderman'i et burgenses burgi p'd'c'i et successores sui onera in burgo p'd'c'o de tempore in tempus melius sustinere et supportare possint et valeant de gra' n'ra sp'iali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu n'ris concessimus ac p' p'sentes p' nobis ac heredibus et successoribus n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ quantu' in nobis est concedimus et licentiam specialem liberam et lictam facultate' potestatem et auctoritatem damus p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus burgi p'd'c'i et successoribus suis habend', recipiend' et p'quirend' eis et eoru' successoribus imperpetuu' tam de nobis hered' et successoribus n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ quam de quibuscunq' subditis et ligeis n'ris aut de aliis p'sonis quibuscunq' sive de alia p'sona quacunq' manneria, messuagia, terras, tenem'ta, rectorias, decimas, reddit', revenc'ones, servitia ac alia possessiones, revenc'ones et hereditamenta quæcunq' quæ de nobis hered' vel success' n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ non tenentur in capite nec p' servitiu' militare nec de nobis seu de aliquo alio sive aliquibus aliis p' servitiu' militare absq' sp'iali licentia n'ra hered' seu success' n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ et absque licentia d'ni sive d'nor' de quo vel de quibus p'd' terr' et hereditamenta tenent' dummodo manneria, messuagia, terræ, tenementa, rector', decimæ, reddit', revenc'ones, et servitia seu aliæ possessiones, revenc'ones et hereditamenta non excedant annuu' valore' viginti librar' p' annu' statuto de terris et tenementis ad manu' mortuam non ponend' aut aliquo statuto, actu, ordinac'one, provisione, sive restric'one inde in contrariu' ante hac h'it', fact', edit', ordinat' seu provis' aut aliqua alia re, causa vel materia quacunq' in aliquo non obstant. Et p'terea volentes p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus et successoribus suis gratia' in hac p'te facere uberiore' de gra' n'ra sp'iali regali munificentia ac ex certa scientia et mero motu n'ris volumus ac p' p'sentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ concedimus p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus burgi p'd'c'i et eoru' successoribus et firmiter injungend' p'cipimus quod de cetero imperpetuu' nullus vice-comes, sub-vice-comes, escætor, coronator, custos pacis, justic' ballivus, vel aliquis alius de ministris n'r'm hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ (p'ter

capitalem justiciar' comitatus pred' pro tempore existen') burga' et villa' p'dict' vel eoru' alteru' suburb', libertat' et precinct' eorundem ad aliquod sive aliqua in eisdem exercend' vel exequend' de cetero alicqualiter ingreditur' nec se infra burgum et villam p'd' nec eorum alterum p'cinct', libertat' ac limites eorundem nec ad aliquod quod ad officia sua in eisdem exercend' vel exequend' pertinet vel pertinere debet de cetero alicqualiter ingrediatur; nec se infra eade' suburb', libertat', et p'cinct' eorund' ad aliquod sive aliqua in eisdem exercend' vel exequend' de cetero alicqualiter ingrediatur nec ingredi p'sumat quovismodo; sub pena quadraginta librar' de bonis et catallis, terris et tenementis suis ad opus n'rum ac hered' et success' n'rum p'd' Regine levand' et percipiend' nisi in defectu eorum ballivi, aldermanor' et burgens' hered' et success' suoru'. Et volumus ac per p'sentes concedimus p'fatis ballivo, alderman'is et burgensibus burgi p'd' et eorum success' quod iidem ballivus, alderman'i et burgenses et successores sui de cetero imperpetuu' h'eant, teneant, utantur et gaudeant ac plene habere, tenere, uti et gaudere possuit et valeant imperpetuu', donationes, concessiones, p'cept', libertat' exemptiones, privileg', franchises', quietanc', articulos, et consuetudines p'd' ac omnia et singula alia in p'senti carta et litteris n'ris content', declarat', explanat' et specificat', ac etiam omnia et singula alia franchises', privileg', libertates, consuetudines, exempc'o'es et quietan' que ho'ibus burgi p'd' p'antea concess' fuerint vel que per illos vel eorum alique' rationabiliter usi vel gavisi fuerint. Et ea pro nobis, hered' et success' n'rum p'd' Regine quantum in nobis est' p'fat' ball', alderman'is et burgensibus burgi p'd' et successoribus suis in perpetuu' de gratia' n'ra' sp'iali tenore p'sentium concedimus, approbamus et confirm' per p'sentes prout p'sens carta n'ra et hæ littere n're p'dict' rationabiliter testantur. Quare volumus et firmiter injungend' p'cipimus pro nobis ac hered' et success' n'r'm p'd' Regine quod p'd' ballivus, alderman'i et burgenses, burgi p'd' et successores sui h'eant, teneant et utantur ac gaudeant ac plene h'ere, tenere, uti et gaudere possint et valeant in perpetuu' o'es libertates, autoritates et quietanc' p'd' secundum tenore' effectum harum litteraru' n'raru' patentiu' sine occ'one vel impedimento n'ri hered' et success' n'roru' p'd' Regine justic', vic' sive alioru' ballivor' seu ministroru' n'roru' hered' et success' n'rum p'd'c'e Regine quorumcunq. Ac etiam de uberiori gra' n'ra' ac ex certa scientia et mero motu n'ris perdonavimus, remisimus, relaxavimus et quiet' clamavimus tam p'd' ballivo, alderm' et burgensibus p'd' burgi Brecon' et hominibus et inhabitantibus burgi et ville p'd' seu quocunque alio nomine iidem ballivus, alderm' et burgenses

burgi illius seu eor' aliqui vocentur, nuncupentur vel appellentur aut nuper antehac vocabantur, nuncupabantur vel appellabantur quam ballivum et burgenses burgi Brecon' p'd' necnon ballivo et burgensibus burgi Brecon' p'd' et eorum cuilibet seu quocunq' alio no'ie vocentur, nuncupentur vel appellentur aut ante hac vocabantur, nuncupabantur vel appellabantur, seu eorum aliqui vocentur, nuncupentur vel appellentur aut nuper vocabantur, nuncupantur vel appellabantur, omnes et omnimod' denar' summas et arreragia reddit' quecunq' nobis aut patri n'ro d'c'e Regine Henrico Octavo aut fratri n'ro d'c'e Regine nuper Regi Edwardo Sexto ante festum S'c'i Micha'lis Archangelii ult' p'terit' per ballivum sive ballivos, burgens' vel ho'ies p'd' burgi Brecon' debit' necnon o'es et omnimod' et quascunq' acc'ones et sect' de quo warranto per nos pro nobis aut no'ie n'ro vel pro nobis d'c'a Regina vel no'ie n'ro d'c'e Regine hered' vel success' n'rum d'c'e Regine versus ballivum et burgenses burgi p'd' vel ballivu' et burgen' ejusdem burgi vel aliquem ho'i'em vel inhabitantem burgi p'd' prosecut' vel prosequend' necnon o'ia et singula alia abusus forisfactur' necnon usurpationes et injusta clam' quæcunq' libertatu', franchises', jurisdiction' p' eminent, terr', tenement' aut hereditament', quarumcunq' per burgenses vel ho'ies ville Brecon' aut burgen' burgi Brecon' aut ballivu' et burgenses burgi illius aut per ballivu' ejusde' burgi aut p' ballivu' et burgens' ejusdem burgi seu eoru' aliquem sive aliquos per quodcunq' no'en sive quæcunq' no'ia vel per quamcunq' incorporac'o'em sive quascunq' incorporac'ones aut p'textu' alicujus incorporationis ante diem confectionis harum literaru' n'raru' patentiu' debit', perpetrat', fact', clamat', usitat' seu comiss' ac omnes et omnimod', fines, amerciamenta et pen' pecuniaru' aut alia forisfactur' ratione' usurpationis non usus aut injust' clam', libertat', franchises', jurisdic' aut hereditament' infra burgu' p'd'. Et quod ipsi sint et erint et eoru' quilibet sit et erit inde usq' d'c'm diem confectionis p'sentium quiet' et exonerat' versus nos hered' et success' n'r'm p'd'c'æ Reginæ in perpetuu', nolentes quod iidem ballivus, ald'r'i et burgenses et ho'ies burgi p'd' vel eorum aliquis sive aliqui nec aliqui burgenses burgi p'd' ratione p'missoru' sive eorum alicujus per nos vel per heredes n'r'm p'd' Regine justiciar', escætores, vicecom' aut alios ballivos seu ministros n'ros heredu' vel successor' n'rum p'd'c'e Regine quorumcunq' inde occ'onentur, molestentur, vexentur seu gravent', occ'onentur, molestetur, vexetur, perturbetur, in aliquo seu gravetur, volentes et per p'sentes mandantes et p'cipientes tam thesaurario, camerariis et baronibus n'ris tam de S'cc'io n'ro Westm' quam de S'cc'io n'ro Brecon' p'd' ac aliis justic' n'ris hered' et

success' n'ri p'd' Regine quam attornat' et solicitator' n'ris generalibus pro tempore existent' et eorum cuilibet omnibus aliis officiariis et ministris n'ris quibuscunq' quod ipsi nec eoru' aliquis sive aliqui aliquod b're sive summonic'on de quo warranto vel aliquod b're sive brevia n'ra aut processus quoscunq' versus ballivu' et burgenses aut ballivu' sive ballivos vel ho'ies burgi p'd' vel eorum aliquem sive aliquos per quecunq' no'ia ante d'cu' diem confectionis p'sentiu' debit', prosecut' aut in posteru' prosequend' versu' p'd' ballivu' et burgenses vel ho'ies burgi p'd' aut eoru' aliquos vel eorum aliquem per q'dcunq' nomen sive quecunq' no'ia pro p'd' caus', re, materia, offens', clam' aut usurpatione vel eoru' aliquo per ipsos sive eorum aliquos debit', clamat', attempt', usitat', habit seu usurpat' ante d'cum eundem diem confectionis p'sentiu' prosequantur aut continuantur aut prosequi aut continuari faciant vel causabunt seu eoru' aliquis faciet vel causabit, volentes etiam quod eosdem ballivu' et burgenses et ho'ies burgi illius vel eor' aliquem per aliquos vel alique' justic', officiar' vel ministror' p'd' in vel pro aliquo debito, usu, clam' vel abusu aliquoru' libertatu' et franchises', clam' infra burgu' p'd' suburb' vel precinct' ejusde' ante dictu' diem confectionis haru' litteraru' patentiu', clam' aut abusu minime molestent' aut impediunt' aut ad earu' vel eoru' aliquod respondere compellentur aut compelletur. Volumus etiam et per p'sentes concedimus p'fatis ball'o, alderman'is et burgensibus burgi p'd' quod h'eant et habebunt has litteras n'ras patentes sub magno sigillo n'ro Angl' debito modo fact' et sigillat' absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nob' in Hanap'io nostro seu alibi ad usu' n'rum proinde quoquo modo reddend' vel faciend'. Eo quod expressa mentio de vero valore an'no aut de aliquo alio valore vero certitudine p'missoru' sive eoru' alicujus aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos sive per aliquem p'genitorem sive p'decessor' n'roru' p'd' Regine p'fato ball'o, ald'r'is et burgensibus burgi p'd' tempor' fact' in p'sentibus minime fact' existit' aut aliquo alio statuto, actu, ordinatione, provisione seu restrictione inde contrar' fact', edit', ordinat' seu provis' aut aliqua alia re, causa seu materia quacunq' in aliquo non obstantibus. In cujus rei testimoniu' has litteras n'ras fieri fecimus patentes nobis ipsis apud Greenwich vicesimo die Martii annis regnoru' n'roru' secundo et tertio.

Per breve de privato sigillo et de data p'd'ca autoritate Parliamenti.

P. JARE.

Irrot' p' me Joh'em Thomson.

Irrot' cora' Willi'm Hill, Audit.

27 Octob'r, 1612.

MONA MEDIÆVA.—No. XXVI.

LLANBADRIG.

THE church, which is the only mediæval building remaining in the parish, stands in a graveyard of about two acres in extent, near the edge of a cliff above a small cove. Its situation, on the margin of the sea, and at a very striking point of the coast, is singularly wild and picturesque. The building consists of a single aisle, about sixty feet by fourteen feet internally, divided into nave and chancel; the latter being the longer of the two, and is entered by a southern porch. It is an erection of the beginning of the fifteenth century, replacing, no doubt, a much older one; and from its being under the invocation of St. Patrick, constitutes an anomaly in Welsh ecclesiology. The chancel arch, though much injured, may have belonged to the earlier church: it is pointed, with a curve similar to what prevailed in the thirteenth century, with square piers and abaci plainly chamfered on the under edges. All the windows have been modernized and spoiled, except the eastern one: this is four-centered, with three lights cinquefoiled, under a bold dripstone, and is a good specimen of fifteenth century work. On the south side of this window, within the chancel, is a niche where the figure of St. Patrick is said to have stood. It is so much injured, and blocked up with whitewash, as to have its details hardly decypherable.

The font is a relic of the ancient church; made, like most of the early fonts in Anglesey, of fine gritstone; circular, with an arcade of eleven round-headed arches, and a flowered ornament under each.

The bell-cot over the west gable is singular, as having for its coping a counter-curved arch with small gablets

at the lower extremities, and the remains of a cross at the apex.

In 1844 the church had been lately repaired and damaged.



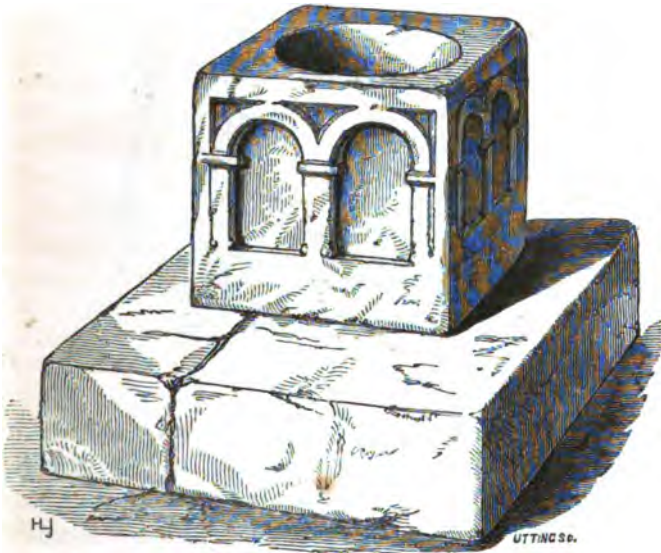
Llanbadrig. Font.

LLANFECHELL.

This is one of the more remarkable churches of the island, holding a place of similar importance, though not of equal architectural interest, with that of Llanelian. It consists of a single aisle divided into chancel and nave, with a tower and spire at the west end, and a small chapel on the south side of the nave. The dimensions of the whole are about seventy feet by eighteen feet internally. The building was much altered, if not entirely rebuilt, during the latter part of the fifteenth century. The date of 1533 is, indeed, assigned to this remodelling of the old church, but on what authority is not quite certain. The east window of the chancel is of three lights, and the gable above it is surmounted by a good cross-shaft. In the north wall of the chancel

there is a small round-headed loop of uncertain date. The place where the ancient screen stood is plainly discernible. In the south chapel there is a window of three lights, with armorial bearings of the Bulkeley family. This chapel is entered from the nave, under a stone arch,—a circumstance not of common occurrence in Anglesey.

Within the nave stands the font,—square, with two circular arches on each side, and with the base slightly less than the upper rim.



Llanfechell. Font.

A small circular-headed window occurs in the south wall of the nave ; but it is doubtful whether an early date should be assigned to it.

The tower, at first sight, seems formed for defence. It is about thirty-five feet high, and is entered, like that of Llaneilian, only from within the nave : but it is used as a pigeon-house, and may very probably have been intended for that purpose at the period of its erection,—similar instances of which are met with elsewhere. The spire is low, not more than ten feet high ; octagonal on

the outside, with slightly curved faces; but circular within, the stones being placed in horizontal, overlapping layers, like the pigeon-house at Penmon (*temp.* Henry VIII), and not vaulted.



Llanfechell. Tower.

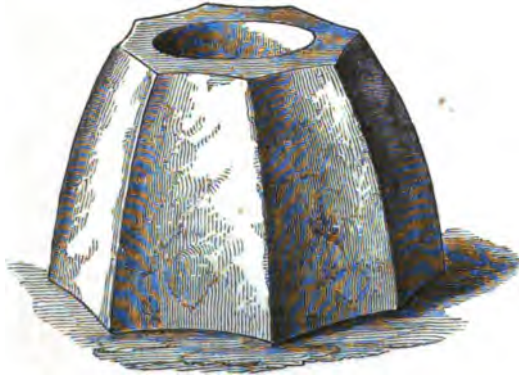
The orientation of the church is east by south; and it is under the invocation of St. Mechell, or Macutus. The shaft of a cross remains in the churchyard.

LLANFLEWYN.

The church of this parish may date from the fifteenth century, when many of the sacred edifices in Anglesey seem to have received considerable repairs, if they were not totally rebuilt. We have nothing to infer this from except the bell-gable and a single-light window in the north wall; for the other windows and the south doorway are modern, and of the worst kind. It is a small building, about fifty feet by seventeen feet internally; a single aisle, with a bell-cot over the west gable.

In the nave stands the font, of very singular design ; preserved, no doubt, when the earlier church was altered.

The orientation of the church is nearly due east ; and it is under the invocation of St. Fflewyn, who flourished in the seventh century. The position of the building, in a wild part of the island, by the side of a small lake, is remarkable.



Llanflewyn. Font.

LLANFACHRAETH.

The church is single-aisled, about fifty feet by seventeen feet internally ; apparently early in its walls, for the south doorway, with a circular head and square abaci on the jambs, may be of the thirteenth century. The north doorway is of good fifteenth century work, with a head nearly circular. The font, a plain circular one, tapering upwards, on a base of two steps, may be of the same date. The east window is of the early part of the fifteenth century, and rather singular in design.

The following armorial bearings occur within the church : viz., *Holland-Griffith*,—a chevron ermine between three Saxons' heads erased ; in chief, a star of five points. *Bulkeley*,—a chevron between three bulls' heads

affronted. Over the shield a cross with the date 1626. A tablet also bears—

R + B
GRONANT
1636.

The orientation is east by north, and the church is under the invocation of St. Machraeth. The base and steps of the cross remain at the north corner of the churchyard.



Llanfaochaeth. East window.

LLANFAETHLU.

The church of this parish is single-aisled, about fifty feet by sixteen feet internally; divided formerly by screen-work into nave and chancel. There is no tower, but only a bell-cot at the western end. A porch with stone benches covers the south-west door, on the eastern side of which a stoup still remains. The east window is of the latter portion of the fifteenth century

in style, though it may probably be somewhat more recent in actual execution. It is of three lights cinquefoiled, with cusped tracery flowing round a quatrefoiled circle in the head. Similar windows remain in several Anglesey churches, such as Llanfihangel Tyn Sylwy, Llandyssilio, etc. The other windows are square-headed and of two lights each: the south-eastern one, in the chancel, being of about the same date as in the former. The pulpit has a canopy of good Jacobean work; and there is some fair carving in the panning of pews, of the same period. The font is a plain octagonal basin on a base, having the date 1640. Over the north-eastern window is the date 1618; and in another part of the church may be observed, W. G. 1636. In the churchyard are several tombs of Griffith of Carreglwyd, one of them under a stone canopy; and all enriched with good border work of the seventeenth century.

The orientation of the church is extreme, being north-east. It is under the invocation of St. Maethlu.

LLANFWROG.

This is another of the small, single-aisled churches of Anglesey, being about fifty feet by fifteen feet internally; divided into nave and chancel by screen-work now destroyed. It is of the fifteenth century, though a small circular-headed loop in the south side seems of earlier date. The south doorway, which has no porch, is circular-headed, but of the fifteenth century. The east window is of two lights trefoiled, and also of the same period. The font is an octagonal basin on a short shaft, with two steps.

The orientation is nearly due east; and the church is under the invocation of St. Mwrog.

LLANRHWYDRUS.

This parish contains a single-aisled church, fifty feet by fifteen feet internally, with a small chapel attached to the northern side. It is principally of fifteenth cen-

tury work: specially the east window, of two lights cinquefoiled, with upright tracery in the head trefoiled, under a dripstone terminating in figures, the northernmost of which bears a shield,—the armorial bearings obliterated. The south doorway is circular-headed, probably of the same date; and so is a small circular-headed loop window near the east end. The church is under the invocation of St. Rhwydrus.

LLANRHYDDLAD.

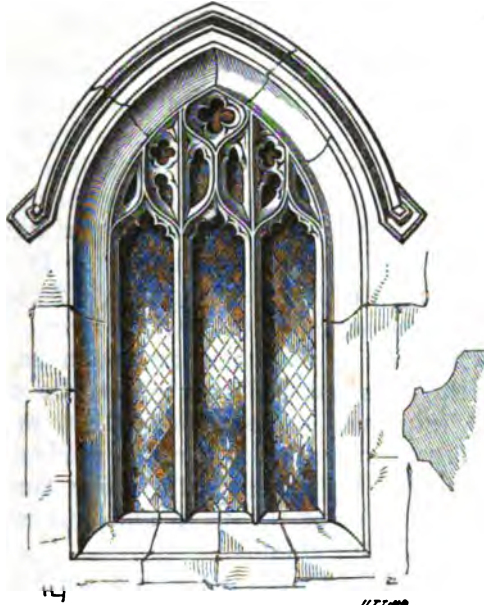
A modern church now stands in this parish; but in 1854 the old one was still in existence. It was thought by the parishioners—rather needlessly—not to be sufficiently good for the place, and so it was pulled down. It consisted of a nave and chancel, with a small chapel on the southern side of the former, and a porch covering the south-west door. The windows were all either debased or modernized; but the chancel-arch, circular-headed, and perhaps of the fifteenth century, remained. It was simply chamfered, without piers, otherwise we should have assigned to it an earlier date. The font was a plain circular basin, perhaps of the twelfth or thirteenth century. A lich-gate with a pointed archway under a low-stepped gable stood in the wall of the churchyard.

The orientation was east by north; and the church was under the invocation of St. Rhyddlad.

LLANVAIRYNGHORNWY.

This parish contains one of the largest churches in this division of Anglesey. It consists of a long aisle divided into nave and chancel, with a large chapel added to the south side of the latter. The former is of a style corresponding to the fifteenth century; the latter to the earlier portion of the sixteenth. At the west end is a tower with a low spire. This edifice has lately been judiciously repaired and restored by the Rev. James

Williams, M.A., Rector of the parish, and Chancellor of Bangor ; and it is now one of the best specimens of an old parish church in the island. The east window of the chancel is good in detail and in execution. That



Llanvalrynghornwy. East window.

in the south chapel is of the Tudor form and period. In the chancel is the ancestral burialplace of the family of Williams of Friars (now Williams-Bulkeley of Baron Hill) ; in the south chapel that of the possessors of the Monachty estate in this parish.

The orientation of the church is nearly east. It is under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, as its name denotes.

H. L. J.

EARLY INSCRIBED STONES OF WALES.

TRALLONG, BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

THE church of Trallong, near Brecon, a small building of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, standing in one of the most lovely spots in all Wales,—high above the valley of the Usk, with a marvellously fine view of the great range of the Beacons,—has lately been rebuilt on its original foundations, under the superintendence of Mr. Buckeridge, of Oxford, as architect. It had fallen into very bad repair, and nothing short of reedification was deemed necessary by the parishioners. The style of the new church is of the same epoch as the main portion of the original building; but the details are considerably improved and enriched. More money, comparatively, has been put upon the new edifice, than ever was expended on the old; and it now constitutes a gratifying monument of the taste and liberality of the parishioners and their friends.

No doubt the building lately taken down had replaced a much earlier one; and there is almost a certainty that a large portion of the stones employed have been made to do duty at least three times over, for the new church embodies in its walls and roof all the available remains of its two predecessors. A striking proof of the early existence of a place of Christian sepulture on this spot, and therefore of Christian worship, has been afforded by the discovery of the very valuable stone which it is the purpose of this paper to describe.

When one of the windows of the old church came to be taken down, the lower stone of the splay, on the inside, was found to bear a cross with an inscription, and a series of Oghamic characters on one of its edges. This inscription had, by a happy coincidence, been built inwards; so that its existence was totally unsuspected, until it was thus suddenly brought to light. One end

of the stone had been broken off long ago, and some of the Oghamic characters had been injured; but on the whole it was in a state of excellent preservation. The clergyman and the parochial authorities, with praiseworthy judgment, and fully aware of its archæological value, have taken effectual means for its future preservation; and the stone is now kept inside that portion of the church which is screened off at the west end for a vestry.

This stone is about six feet long, one foot six inches wide at the upper end, but tapering down to a point at the lower; uniformly about six inches in thickness; and is from one of the hardest beds of the Old Red or Silurian series. The annexed engraving, carefully reduced from drawings and rubbings, and made on the scale of one foot to the inch (which we have now for some time past adopted in all our delineations of inscribed stones, when the size of our Journal admits of it), has been rendered with great fidelity by the engraver.

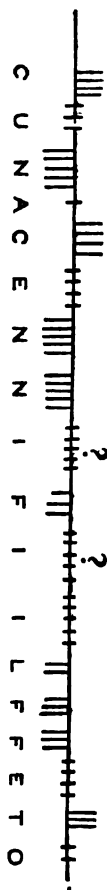
The cross is one of the simplest,—contemporary, we are inclined to think, with that at the neighbouring church of Llanspyddid, which we lately laid before the Association. It is incised, as well as the letters, in fine thin lines, cut with great precision, and even now sharp on the edges of the grooves. It has been cut with very little hesitation, the material being such as greatly to facilitate the operations of the sculptor, and render his task one admitting of more firmness than if he had had to work on the intractable porphyries of Pembrokeshire, or on the rough, uncertain granites of Cornwall.

The inscription is thoroughly legible, and runs as follows:

**CVNOCENNI FILIVS
CVNOCENI HIC JACIT.**

The characters are carefully formed, evenly spaced, of nearly equal size, not much debased. Their palæographic character is closely similar to that of the SAGRANUS stone at St. Dogmael's; and it may be assigned to a period between the fifth and seventh centuries.

One peculiarity immediately strikes the antiquary.
We have here the word FILIVS in the nominative case,



put in apposition with the word CVNOCENNI, apparently
in the genitive, and immediately followed by the same

word in the same case. Either, therefore, some false and debased Latinity is to be found here, as patently as in the last word of the inscription, IACIT; or else we have here a proof that the first word, though ending in I, is in reality a nominative case,—the name of a person in its original orthoepy, and indeclinable: and if this be the fact, then this stone solves difficulties which have so often been met with in similar inscriptions now familiar to members. We incline, however, to the former supposition, and think that the Latinity of the sculptor has been at fault here no less than his orthography; for in the second line the omission of N in the name can hardly be reconciled with its occurrence twice over in that of the first line on any other supposition.

The inscription, then, with its faults, being quite clear and determined, we must endeavour to interpret the Oghamic marks on the edge. Here we have recourse to the alphabet employed by Professor Graves, and we find it reading off, as usual, in an opposite direction from that of the inscription, thus:

CVNACENNI FI IL FFETO.

It is to be observed that all the Oghams on this stone are remarkably clear and well defined, except the first two of those which we have considered as representing I. At these spots the edge has been somewhat worn or injured; and though we think there are good grounds for the reading we have adopted, we have put a mark of uncertainty above them in order that the attention of future observers may be directed to their more exact determination. It is perfectly certain that no Oghamic mark for L now occurs between the second and third I, whereas one does come immediately after; and, if conjecture were of any avail in such a matter, we should suppose that the sculptor of the Oghams had not been more careful in his spelling than the sculptor of the letters. We do not offer any suggestions as to the meaning of the five last Oghams; we will only remark that they are cut with unusual precision, and that those

which stand for F are singular in not touching the sharp edge of the stone by nearly half an inch.

The first word of the Oghams is to be taken note of, because it presents a peculiarity similar to one of the words on the SAGRANVS stone. In that instance it will be remembered the name CYNOTAMI of the inscription is rendered by CYNATAMI in the Oghams. So here, too, CYNOCENNI of the inscription is translated as CYNACENNI in the Oghams; the O in the inscription being replaced by A in the Oghams. Otherwise the words are identical, for they are both spelled with a double N. The Oghams extend lower down the stone than does the inscription; so that when this monument was placed upright in the ground, over the tomb of the deceased personage, some of the Oghams were most probably concealed by the earth.

The way in which the inscription, in this case, is reproduced by the Oghams, makes this stone of the same value as those commemorating SAGRANVS and TRENCATVS, with which the Association is already well acquainted.

We now come to the question as to who CYNOCENNVS may have been; but here we have nothing to fall back upon except the dim traditions connected with the Welsh saints of the period from which this inscription probably dates. The occurrence of the cross, perhaps, indicates that he was an ecclesiastic; and, if so, connected with the church. He may have been its founder, or the first holy man who built an oratory here in what was then part of the great forest of Brecon. His own name was the same as that of his father; and he may have been related to CYNOG, who is said to have met with his death at MERTHYR CYNOG, a few miles off; and whose name, in characters of the same date as this, is commemorated on a stone unfortunately built during the late restoration, with the name inwards, into the arch between the nave and tower of the church at Llan-defaelog Fach.

H. L. J.

ON THE KJÖKKENMÖDDINGS OF DENMARK.

FAR too little is known in England and Wales of the researches of the Danish antiquaries. This is partly caused by their works being usually couched in the Danish tongue, with which few Englishmen have a familiar acquaintance. The writer of the present article does not pretend to possess that amount of knowledge. He is indebted for his information on the subject about to be considered, to a valuable article by Mr. John Lubbock, F.R.S., contained in the *Natural History Review*, vol. i, p. 489.

In the first place it should be stated that the hard word "kjökkenmödding" is nothing more than a term which we might form from our two English words, "kitchen," and the old but not quite obsolete "midden, a dung-hill." It means, then, a collection of rubbish formed chiefly of the inedible parts of the food of the early inhabitants of Denmark; and may well be applied, in its English form, to similar things if found upon our own coasts.

In many places on the coasts of Denmark large mounds occur, consisting almost wholly of shells. They have passed for raised beaches; from which, however, they differ by consisting almost entirely of a very few species of shells and those of full-grown individuals. True raised beaches contain many species of all ages, mixed with much gravel and sand. In the kitchen-middens the shells are those of four species which do not usually live together, nor under the same conditions, and there is scarcely any gravel.

A careful examination of these mounds was made by three of the most eminent scientific men of Copenhagen, Professors Steenstrup (zoologist), Forchhammer (geologist), and Worsäe (antiquary). They soon determined them to be the sites of ancient villages; and also that

their principal contents shewed that the old inhabitants lived by the shore, and fed chiefly upon molusca, although also partly on wild animals. These shells and bones have accumulated, in most cases, to a depth of three or four feet; but there are instances of there being ten feet of them, the mounds extending to as much as three hundred yards in length by a hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in breadth. These mounds are all near the sea-shore, either as it exists now, or as it may be shewn to have been in very ancient times. The then inhabitants can have known nothing of agriculture, for no traces of grain or other vegetable remains have been found, with the exception of burnt wood and a substance believed to be the *zostera marina* of botanists, the use made of which is not easily conjectured. Stones forming the hearths are found, and flint implements are not rare. The implements consist of hatchets, flakes, and sling-stones. The hatchets are very rudely formed, although of a well marked type (there is nothing resembling them figured in Wilde's *Catalogue*), and have not their angles ground down, as in the more finished weapons found in tumuli. They are rough, like the even more ancient specimens found near Amiens and in Norfolk, but differ from them totally in shape. The flakes are of the ordinary type. The sling-stones are flattish pieces of flint, so chipped as to have a sharp edge all round.

The bones found shew evident marks of a sharp implement having been used to split them. The shells found in abundance, are those of the oyster, cockle, mussel, and periwinkle; although a few others are occasionally met with. Fish-bones occur in plenty. Bones of the capercailzie, wild swan, and even of that now rare, if not extinct, species, the great auk, or gare-fowl, are found. The commonest bones belonged to the stag, roedeer, wild boar, wild bull (one of the extinct species), and seal. The condition of the bones confirms the idea that all these animals were wild, and that the aborigines had no domesticated animals except

the dog. Certain parts of the bones are always wanting; and it has been proved that those are precisely the parts which are eaten by dogs, who leave what is too hard and solid to afford much nourishment.

In all cases the bones which contained marrow have been split open in the manner best fitted for its extraction. The absence of human remains proves that the population was not tainted with cannibalism.

The skulls found in the tumuli of this period are very round, much like those of the present Laps, but have a strongly projecting ridge over the eyes. Their front teeth do not overlap, but meet, like those of the modern Greenlander.

It is a remarkable fact that three great changes have taken place in the arborescent vegetation of Denmark. In small but deep hollows four layers of peat are found, —1, without trees; 2, where the trees are all pines (Scotch fir), mostly of very large size, and shewing by their form that they grew close together; 3, no pines, but abundance of oak; and above these, 4, beeches such as form the modern forests. At the bottom no antiquities are found; stone weapons occur with the pines; those of bronze amongst the oaks, but not below. It is interesting to remark, that the bones of the capercaillie occur in the kitchen-middens, and that this bird lives chiefly upon the shoots of the Scotch fir; also that it is amongst the pines, where the stone weapons are found.

It is the opinion of the Danish antiquaries that these curious mounds of refuse were formed by the very earliest inhabitants of the country; and if, as seems probable, they were contemporaneous with the pine trees, many centuries, or even thousands of years, must have passed since their existence; for the time that has elapsed since the disappearance of the pines is immense. Since then, several generations of oaks have succeeded each other; and since the oaks, the beech has had time to occupy the country anterior to the commencement of history.

It is highly probable that such mounds as the kitchen-

middens exist near to our own coasts, and may have been overlooked as accidental, or as raised beaches, here as well as elsewhere. It is the object, therefore, of these remarks to open the eyes of members of the Association who reside near to the coast, so that they may know the interest of such mounds. If found, they ought at once to be announced to some of our good antiquaries and naturalists, so that they may be examined in the same careful manner as has been done in Denmark. Should they occur, they will probably contain the most ancient human works to be found in these islands (if we except the flint weapons of the Amiens type), and greatly illustrate the habits and amount of civilization attained by the primæval inhabitants. If they do not occur, their absence will tend to confirm the idea that these uncivilized people, who knew nothing of metals nor grain, and lived very much as do now the Fuegians,—of whose mode of life Darwin gives us a vivid idea (*Journ.*, 234),—had no means of passing the sea, except in its very narrowest parts, and therefore never spread to the British isles.

C. C. B.

Correspondence.

THE TRURO MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—As soon as I heard that the invitation of the Royal Institution of Cornwall had been accepted at the Swansey meeting, and that we were to assemble next year at Truro, I made up my mind to go down there, and to look round the county, so as to be able to give you some preliminary account of what we may expect to see and do when we venture next year so far from our own homes.

It is to be hoped, for the credit of Wales, that a large number of our members will consider it their duty to accompany the President into Cornwall on that occasion. It will only be paying proper respect to him and to our hosts to do this; and it will be highly desirable that we should go prepared to bring the observations of as many members as possible, in each branch of antiquities, to bear upon any given subject. It will never do for some ten or twelve members only to go thither: we should be prepared to muster not less than fifty or sixty. We must take care that Wales be properly represented on that occasion; and we should make it a point of honour fully to sustain the credit of the Old Country. No doubt, Sir, some members may be frightened at the fancied expense; but let me encourage them. Steamers from Bristol will take first class passengers for 16s.; and in all probability a special steamer from Swansey will be chartered to convey us, at a moderate cost, both there and back. Nor do I see any objection to a similar trip being made *vid* Liverpool; for many a steamer would gladly run to Falmouth for the occasion. It will not cost members more when they are once in Truro, than at any other place of meeting; and, unless I am much deceived, Cornish hospitality will make amends for whatever trouble and fatigue may be experienced on the journey or during the voyage.

Sir, I shall be greatly disappointed if we do not muster at least three score good men and true; and I think the officers of our Association will do well, during the current year, to beat up for recruits, and to organize a respectable expedition. Let us eschew the modern definition of a "*Deputation*" from such or such a society; which commonly means *one* gentleman in a black coat and white choker. Rather, Sir, let us go in a manner worthy of our nation. Men from Gwynedd,—men from Powys,—men from Dyfed,—men from Gwent,—men from Lloegr;—you do not know how numerous and how warmly the men of Cymryw are prepared to welcome and to fraternize with us. Is not our excellent President of a Cornish family? Before he represented Glamorgan, was he not member for Truro?

To revert to the object of my visit. I provided myself with the

Ordnance Maps: got them cut up for pocket use (I recommend all members to do the same): studied well the features of the country: read up *Borlase* and *Lysons*: and then started by express train for Truro. There I found a really noble building,—the Museum and Library of the Royal Institution,—well stocked with books of reference, and with a good collection of the various classes of local antiquities,—specially early British remains and early mining relics; some of them peculiarly valuable and interesting. I found, too, the officers of the society most polite and attentive. They were greatly pleased that their invitation had been accepted; and they had even then begun to make preparations. I found the matter commonly talked of all over the county: not only among the high, but also among the middle classes; and, from what I could learn, our coming seemed to be hailed with the most pleasant anticipations. The public and private accommodations of Truro are excellent: there are large and handsome courts, public rooms, good hotels, capital lodgings. The Cornish railroad runs right through the county: and to shew how convenient it will be for our purposes, I need only say that it passes through St. Germans, by the old Abbey and Restormel Castle, through Lostwithiel, into Truro, close under the famous Carn Brea, near St. Michael's Mount, and so on to Penzance, in the very heart of the richest archaeological district. It does not, indeed, go near Launceston, nor Rough Tor, nor St. Columb, nor Perranzabulo; but it brings all those places within our usual excursion distances, and we shall not be called upon for any greater exertions than those made at Ruthin, Llandeilo, Cardigan, or Swansey.

Now, Sir, the moment you get into Cornwall, it forcibly reminds you of Anglesey and Pembrokeshire. These districts offer the most striking similarities. The very sound of the names, allowing for dialectic differences, strikes upon the Cymric ear as familiar: the eye sees nothing strange in the face of nature. What we saw at Cardigan, we shall see all over again in Cornwall, only on a larger scale.

But to be more precise:—

1. *Early earthworks, etc.*—Cornwall abounds in early British camps; but they are nearly all circular, just like the Pembrokeshire Raths,—they call them “Rounds.” Some of the local antiquaries say that many of them are Danish. They are mostly in good preservation. Carneddau, tumuli, or “barrows,” as they are termed on the spot, are really innumerable. The upper lands and the moors of the county swarm with them. Only look at the map. The headlands and seaboard of the county are rich in fortified necks of land, just like those in Castlemartin: many of the hill-points are fortified like ours: and Carn Brea is the grandest specimen of all,—it is their *Tre'r Coiri*, or *Carn Goch*; and it is one of the “great lions” of the district.

2. *Cromlechs, etc.*—Many very similar to those in Anglesey and Pembrokeshire.

Early villages, such as Chyoster, near Penzance, to which we have no parallels yet found in Wales, unless near Harlech. I suspect the existence of some chambered mounds. On the whole this class of remains is well represented.

I may here observe that all these are fully described in the *Reports* of the Royal Institution of Cornwall; with good maps, etc., carefully engraved.

3. *Roman remains*.—Not so many nor so good as in Wales; but Roman roads may be traced through the county, and numerous small camps or stations are to be found there.

4. *Early inscriptions and crosses*.—Cornwall is sufficiently rich in them; but the inscriptions are not accompanied by Oghams,—at least none have yet been observed. Early crosses are good and numerous,—found, in fact, all over the county.

5. *Wells*.—Every village has its holy well in good condition, properly respected; named after the patron saint.

6. *Castles*.—Few, but good. Not equal to those of Wales; but still worthy of comparison.

7. *Monastic houses*.—Very few; but their remains are good.

8. *Churches*.—These are nearly all fine buildings, as compared with Welsh churches, but of late date; mostly of the fifteenth century; always with towers, and with two or three aisles; all of granite, like every other building in Cornwall; very peculiar, sometimes odd, in the laws of their architectural construction, and especially so in their ornamentation. Fonts peculiar. Brasses numerous. The edifices are well kept; and some fitted up right sumptuously. They love their churches in Cornwall more than we do in Wales. There is no cathedral; but still there is much to be proud of in the outward riches of the ecclesiastical establishment.

9. *Domestic buildings*.—Here we beat them. The Cornish men have not preserved many old manor houses. I rather think they never built very good ones: they must always have sunk too much money under ground,—at all events they cannot compete with us in this respect. Still Lord Arundel's ancient house of Lanherne, now a convent, is one of the most lovely things ever seen; and St. Michael's Mount is unique, though it is not to be compared with St. Donat's,—very few buildings, indeed, are.

The things that chiefly struck my attention,—that most surprised me,—were the following:

Carn Brea.—It is colossal and magnificent.

St. Michael's Mount.—It is most beautiful, most romantic.

St. Piran's Round.—Made, as they tell you, for the performance of the miracle-plays; for the "*Origo Mundi*," the "*Passio Domini*," the "*Resurrectio Ihesu Christi*." It makes you superstitious: the hole for the *Infernum*, under the circular stage, is still there: you think you hear the actors: you fancy you see the spectators.

And after all, the greatest curiosity is not in Cornwall, and I did not see it; but if I live till next year I hope to do so,—the Scilly Isles, the equivalents of the isles of Arran off the coast of Galway,—the Hebrides of Cornwall,—with all the primitive dwellings and all the early tumuli, etc., intact. Yes, Sir, our Cornish friends intend to take us all over to Scilly. As soon as the week's meeting is formally concluded, the very next day a steamer sails from Penzance for St. Mary's; the Lord of the Isles welcomes us; and those, who have any archæo-

logical enthusiasm in their composition will pass some days among the Cassiterides.

You will agree with me, Sir,—and I think most of our fellow members will agree, that the Truro meeting promises to be one of the most interesting we ever held. So good an opportunity of studying and comparing the remains of these closely related countries never occurred before; the great Cornish Dictionary will have been published by one of our own members before the time comes round; and there are many stiff Celtic problems which must then and there be cleared up and solved. For my own part, I look forward with impatience to the time when the men, who are best acquainted with the history and antiquities of their respective countries, shall meet on the same heaths and in the same halls. They can then weld together those links of kindness, in which their scientific pursuits and their consanguinity ought ever to unite them.

I beg pardon for trespassing so much on your attention; but really I had nothing better to do; and I remain, sir, etc.,

AN IDLE MEMBER.

Swansey, Oct. 17, 1861.

THE TRIADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—My answer to Mr. Freeman, on the visit to Arthur's Stone, respecting the date of the *Triads*, seems to occasion some surprise; and as I have been spoken to on the subject since, it may be well to give my reasons. In the *Literature of the Kymry*, published in 1849, when I was less thoroughly acquainted with the *Triads* than I have since become, several propositions were made that have since been found to be untenable; but even then they were only put forward as conclusions that would "probably" be adopted when time might have enabled to discuss the question of their age and value more exhaustively.

The practice of arranging facts in threes is not peculiar to the Kymry. Several triads occur in the Old Testament, and one or two in Tacitus. This practice prevailed, it is probable, among the Druids; but we have no historical triad now existing that can be referred to so early a date. The date of a triad is not determined by its historical contents. Murchison's *Geology* is not quite so old as the Silurian rocks. A few legal triads occur in the oldest copies of the *Laws of Howel*; but the arrangement of law points in groups of threes did not manifest itself as a decided literary habit for several centuries afterwards, and it is only in the sixteenth and subsequent centuries that we find whole codes thus arranged. The so-called laws of Dyvnwal Moelmud were certainly composed at no earlier date than the sixteenth century. So we find a few of the historical triads in the poems of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries; but no collection

of them now known to us, can claim a higher antiquity than the latter date.

Our collections are three in number :

1. The first and oldest series is that in the *Red Book* of Hergest, now at Jesus College, Oxford. The last person named in this series is Owen Gwynedd, who died in 1169 : the collection must, therefore, be subsequent to that date. At p. 516 of the *Llyfr Coch* (red book) there is a chronicle brought down to the year 1318 : the manuscript could not, therefore, have been written before that. The latest date in the book is 1454. The *Triads* come in at p. 588, and extend to p. 600 : they cannot, therefore, claim a higher date than the middle of the fourteenth century.

2. The second series in point of date, but the first in order in the *Myvyrian Archaeology*, refers to *Yystoria y Greal*, the romance of the *sangreal*. This was translated into Welsh in the time of Henry VI, between 1422 and 1471 : hence this series cannot be older than the fifteenth century.

3. The third series also refers to the *Greal*, and is in the orthography of the sixteenth century. It is published in the *Myvyrian Arch.*, from a copy made in 1601. It is this series that refers to Maen Ketti, or Arthur's Stone. This copy was made from *The Book of Ieuan Brechva*, who is supposed to have died about A.D. 1500 ; and from another MS., improperly called *The Book of Caradoc of Lancarvan*, which, judging from the orthography, must have been still later. This series, therefore, must be referred to the sixteenth century.

These facts will enable your readers to form their own judgments as to the antiquity of the historical *Triads*.

Yours, etc.

THOS. STEPHENS.

CONWAY ANTIQUITIES.—ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In a house in a back street in Conway, not far from the gateway on the road to Bangor, is a very interesting, because undoubtedly authentic, relic of the celebrated Archbishop Williams. I refer to a fireplace with his arms, and the arms of the see of York, cut upon it, and also the date 1642, and the initials I. Y. I tried some time ago to induce somebody to take a photograph of this relic ; but I have not yet heard that any one has carried out my suggestion. Knowing the interest you take in Welsh antiquities, I trouble you, thinking you may consider my suggestion worthy of attention. We see daily that nothing, however interesting, is safe from the ravages of the destroyer ; and I shall be very glad if the relic, to which I invite your attention, may be preserved from oblivion, if not from destruction, by the photographer's art.

I am, etc.,

B. H. BEEDHAM.

Kimbolton, July 30, 1861.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 65.—BLAENPORTH CHURCH, CARDIGANSHIRE.—In the north wall of the nave of this building there is a square hole running formerly right through. It is placed at such an altitude from the ground outside as just to accommodate itself to the mouth or the ear of a person kneeling; and it is near the north-west angle. The masonry of it is well finished. It was evidently made for use, and not formed by accident. May it not have been intended for confessional purposes? The penitent could have remained outside the sacred building; the priest within. The voice could easily be conveyed, while the person could hardly be seen. I.

Note 66.—ROMAN STATION NEAR HAY.—A large camp or station, believed to be Roman, has been recently observed near Hay. Before giving any account of it, I am desirous of ascertaining whether any other member has previously seen it; or whether it is described in any topographical work. J.

Note 67.—ISOLATED MILITARY TOWERS.—In answer to query 111, it may be stated that the keep of Flint Castle, a circular tower of great size and strength, stands at the south-east angle of the castle perfectly detached, and surrounded by its own ditch. May not Dolbadarn Castle, standing within an angular circuit of walls, but detached from them, be taken as another instance? The keep of Roche Castle, in Pembrokeshire, polygonal in form, stands on a rock quite detached. But this is a more important building than what "W. B." refers to. In the middle of Tenby Castle the round tower, now remaining, seems to have been perfectly detached. H. L. J.

Query 112.—TUSKAR ROCK.—Information is requested, (1), as to the etymological meaning of this name; (2), as to the locality of all rocks so called. Off the south-eastern shore of Swansey Bay there is a dangerous shoal called "*The Skerweathers*"; and on the shore stands the ancient mansion of Sker, once belonging to the abbey of Neath. Near Porthcawl is a set of rocks called "*The Tuskar Rocks*." Off the south-east coast of Ireland is a rock called "*The Tuskar Rock*." On the west bank of the lower Severn, above the Aust passage, as may be seen in the map of Dr. Ormerod's *Strigulensia*, are "*The Guskar Rocks*." Probably other instances occur elsewhere. Are there any rocks of similar names in Brittany or in Scotland? J.

Query 113.—YEW TREES IN CHURCHYARDS.—What is the greatest number of old yew trees now standing in any churchyard in Wales? There are a great number of such trees in the churchyard of Gresford, Denbighshire, where they are recorded to have been planted

about a hundred and fifty years ago: and in the same churchyard is probably the oldest and largest yew tree now existing in the Principality. In Llanyblodwell churchyard, the late Rev. J. Parker, with excellent taste and foresight, planted a thick grove of young yew trees which, it is to be hoped, will be suffered to grow to maturity. But in the churchyard of Garth Brengy, near Brecon, there are now standing thirty-three old yew trees forming portions of a double line which once surrounded the church; and they seem from two hundred to three hundred years old. Probably this is the largest number anywhere extant in one spot,—always excepting the “pleasaunce” of Llanfihangel House, near Cowbridge, where there are about sixty now flourishing; and of course excepting also all yew trees growing wild in woods, where they may be thickly grouped together. H.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT STENNESS, ORKNEY.—Considerable excavations have been recently made in the large elliptical tumulus on the east side of the circle of standing stones at Stenness; especially in the tumulus of Maeshow at Turmiston, where the entrance of a passage or gallery was discovered on the west side. The stones which form the covers of the passage are immense blocks; but one of them having been found broken was raised, and access obtained to the passage, which is about thirty-one feet long, four feet and a quarter high, and three feet wide. The floor is paved, and was covered with broken stones to the depth of eighteen inches. Immense slabs of grey flag-stone form the sides of the passage; one of them is about eighteen feet long.

As there were indications of a chamber at the inner termination of the passage above described, an examination was commenced in the top of the tumulus, as apparently the easiest and safest way of reaching the interior; and a large chamber, about fourteen feet square, was speedily reached. The walls converge in the manner common to all the buildings, or so-called “Picts’ houses,” of which the one at Quanterness is a type; but the roof and upper part of the walls had either been removed, or had fallen in, and the interior of the chamber was filled with clay and stones. These were removed, and after carefully examining the chamber some very distinct Runes were discovered on a stone high up on the wall, above the termination of the passage in the chamber. Immediately afterwards another Runic inscription was observed on a stone in the course of masonry immediately below the other inscription; and also on the edge of a large block of stone which stands vertically in one of the buttress-looking pieces of masonry that occupy each angle of the chamber. The clay and stones were cleared away from the stone, when it was found that the inscription on it was four feet ten inches long: and three lines of Runes were

also found on a slab in the wall close by. On the opposite wall another inscription has been brought partially to view, and which it is hoped will be as distinct as the others when the clay has been removed from it. As soon as the chamber has been emptied, careful casts will be taken of the whole inscriptions, as from their extent and their excellent preservation, no such discovery has been made in the present century; and there is little doubt that those skilled in the Runic characters will have little difficulty in deciphering and translating them. It is to be hoped that they will throw some light upon the history of these singular structures during the earlier occupation of the islands by the Norsemen, although we may still be left in ignorance of the purpose of their original use.

A bowl-barrow near the large quarry of Bookan, not far from the Standing Stones, was afterwards opened, and a circular building was found in it containing four kists arranged around a central kist, from which there was a small passage leading towards the outside of the building. There were human skeletons in three of the kists; and a lance or spear-head of flint, and fragments of small, rude clay vessels lay in the central kist, but no bones. The covers of the kists had fallen in and crushed their contents.

[We are indebted for this communication to the kindness of Professor Stuart.]

ABERGELE CHURCH, DENBIGHSHIRE.—We understand that it is in contemplation to add buttresses and pinnacles to the tower of this church. It is a matter of very doubtful expediency; and we are afraid it will destroy the peculiar character of the building rather than improve it.

BRECON PRIORY.—The work of restoration is going on admirably under Mr. G. G. Scott. The north-east chapel is nearly finished; and the two south-east chapels, we are glad to hear, are also to be restored. It would give us very great pleasure to find the Vicar and others interested in the building making an effort to get funds for restoring the nave also; and while the works are going on, it would be a pity that everything should not be completed. Possibly a subscription list, to be raised by instalments extending over two or three years, would be easily filled up; and it would meet the requirements of the case.

CILRHEDYN CHURCH, CARMARTHENSHIRE.—This church, which had of late years fallen into almost total ruin, has been rebuilt by the present Rector. The design has been given by Mr. Withers, and the result is satisfactory.

CHRIST COLLEGE, BRECON.—The buildings of the new school, incorporating the old Decanal House with its fine roof of the fourteenth century, are now in full progress. One good feature will be the cloister between the school and the old church. We are rejoiced

to learn that the subscriptions for restoring this fine Dominican chapel amount to nearly £400; and we recommend the subject most earnestly to the generous consideration of members. It is one of the best bits of work of the end of the thirteenth century extant in Wales. About £1,000 would suffice to restore it completely.

RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS.—Prof. George Stephens, of Copenhagen, is about to publish the Old Northern Runic Inscriptions of Scandinavia and England, with copious illustrations, translations, glossary, etc. This work will contain every known inscription in these earlier so-called “Anglo-Saxon” Runes, whether on carved stones, Runic crosses, jewels, bracteates, or other objects. They are more than seventy in number, almost all found in Scandinavia or England; and exhibit the northern tongue in its oldest hitherto discovered shape, viz., the transition dialects from about A.D. 200 to about A.D. 1000, when in the High North the slowly emerging exclusively Scandinavian forms gradually became more fixed, and the fresh series of simpler, or Scandinavian Runic remains—about two thousand in Scandinavia alone—may be said to commence. It will appear this year, in one vol., large 4to. Price, one guinea to subscribers. Mr. John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London, is the agent for receiving subscribers’ names. We recommend it to the notice of all our members.

Reviews.

THE CONQUEST OF BRITAIN BY THE SAXONS. By D. H. HAIGH.
1 vol. 8vo. London, 1861: J. R. Smith.

MR. HAIGH has here produced a work of considerable research, and which is creditable to his zeal and industry. The subject is one of no small difficulty, and it requires courage to treat it, because the authorities on which its history depends are, with one exception, not only long posterior to the events, but also of exceedingly doubtful value. Bede and the *Saxon Chronicle* are in reality the only trustworthy testimonies which we at present possess; for Gildas and Nennius are names not often to be relied on, supposing always that such persons really wrote works of the kind attributed to them; and Geoffrey of Monmouth is as nearly apocryphal as any writer can be. However, Mr. Haigh proceeds from an opposite point of view. He accepts Gildas, Nennius, Geoffrey of Monmouth, Layamon’s *Brut*, and Master Wace, all as authors of indisputable genuineness and credibility. He compares them with the *Saxon Chronicle*; and, as he himself states, weaves one harmonious history out of their conflicting and varying narratives. Taking such data as these for positively established facts, the task is not very difficult. It is easy to prove all about Vortigern and Ambrosius and Uther (Pendragon, if you please), King Arthur,

and perhaps some few of his valiant assessors of the circular board; but if you come to discuss the value of the authorities themselves, and to check them by the great tests and marks of historical criticism, the castles, so readily built up into the air with such splendid and harmonious colours, burst like soap-bubbles, and leave nought behind to prove their existence.

We wish to be understood as saying this in a friendly spirit, because we agree with the author in thinking that the attempt to make something out of the history of the fifth century, for Britain, is worthy of being made, and because we expect that some degree of success will ultimately be attained. We differ from him principally as to the methods by which that attempt is to be made; and we think he has not yet adopted those that are consonant with historic truth. We do not yet know enough of the early history of the northern nations; we have not yet sufficiently examined all the traditions and mythic reminiscences of Scandinavian and Frisian lands to be able to verify our own traditions and myths by their independent light. Probably we have not yet a sufficiently critical knowledge of early Armorican history to know how far we can pick up information from that side of the sea; certainly, if we depend much on chronicles, or histories, or poetic fables, of the eleventh and twelfth centuries only, we shall not be likely to arrive at the true state of things presented by the fifth century. Critics, too, should now be content to wait for the unexpected light which is being thrown on that period by the palæographical researches of associations such as our own. They know not what amount of verificative power they may thence derive. At the same time they should be aware of the thorough breakdown of what may be called the "bardic traditions" and the "bardic system," on which no small stress was laid in the comparative darkness of some sixty years since; they must not quote the *Triads* as testimonies of early date, when they cannot themselves be traced back beyond the sixteenth or fifteenth century; they must not rely on poems asserted to be early, when the genuineness of those poems has been so successfully impugned.

Notwithstanding all this, something ought, and something may be made out of the history of the fifth century. We are of opinion that Mr. Haigh has made something; but not much. We wish that he had made more; we wish the time for it had come; we do not think it is even at hand.

Mr. Haigh quotes as authorities for early events, Bœce and even Buchanan: in fact, he is continually betrayed by his zeal into the adopting of second-rate authorities; whereas if he had stood by facts he would have done much more wisely. Again, he is very rash in his etymologies; almost as rash as some of our countrymen, who, by the torturing of our own grand old language, and their own brains, have thought they could form anything out of any Welsh root, and have thereby brought additional discredit on Welsh archæology. As an instance of these errors of criticism, we quote the following from the best chapter in the whole book, styled, "*The Reign of Ambrosius Aurelianus, A.D. 443 to 449*":

"According to the *Brut*, Hengest fled into the north, on hearing of the destruction of Vortigern; but Hengest was not the man to take flight before he had measured strength with his enemy; and Boece enables us to account for his presence in the north more satisfactorily, by telling us that, after he had completely subjugated Britain, he engaged in a contest with the Picts and Scots who dwelt between the Humber and the Tyne. With them, he says, Ambrosius formed a league as soon as he had destroyed Vortigern; and Layamon supports him by mentioning Scots amongst his forces in the battle which ensued. Loth, a king of the Picts, and Conran, a commander under the King of the Scots, brought a large army to his aid.

"Thus strengthened, Ambrosius lost no time in renewing his contest with Hengest, 'challenging his conquerors to battle'; and on his northward march, we are told, he was very much grieved at witnessing the devastation which the Saxons had made, and vowed that he would rebuild the churches if he should gain the victory,—a circumstance which explains the 'ex voto' of S. Gildas' brief narrative. Hengest advanced to meet him to a place called Maes Beli, through which he knew the line of his march lay. A fierce battle was fought, Hengest was defeated, and fled to the fortress of Caer Conan. Then, observing that he was pursued closely by Ambrosius, and perhaps apprehending a fate such as had befallen Vortigern, he abandoned the fortress, and prepared for a renewal of the conflict. He was again defeated, and fell into the hands of Eldol, who escaped from him at Ambresbury; and, after some deliberation what was to be done with him, it was decided that he should suffer death. Accordingly he was beheaded by Eldol, but honourably buried, and a mound raised over his remains by order of Ambrosius.

"There is a great appearance of truth in the circumstantial detail with which this part of the history is related,—the deliberation, Bishop Eldad's reasons why mercy should be withheld from him, his decapitation, and the honourable sepulture accorded to his remains,—and we may consider it as a fact that Hengest perished at this time, since Boece, and a Frisian tradition given by Ocka Scharlensis, attest it; though the former says that he perished in the flight from Maes Beli, and the latter that he was hanged by Eldol,—a very slight variation from the statement in the *Brut*.

"Maes Beli is doubtless Belgh in Nottinghamshire; and here we have one of the many proofs that Layamon had ancient and authentic sources of information before him; for he does not mention the name, but represents Ambrosius as saying after the battle, 'Hengest is gone north'; and Belgh is about twenty miles to the southward of Conisbrough in Yorkshire, which is unquestionably the Caer Conan of our story. Polidore Vergil, who says that the battle took place on the river Don, near Doncaster, testifies that the fame of it was still current amongst the inhabitants of the place in his time, the sixteenth century; and, early in the following century, Camden mentions the mound near to the castle wall of Conisbrough as Hengest's tomb. The tradition still continues; the mound, now almost levelled, still bears his name."

There is a strange mixing up of all kinds of authorities in the above passage,—Layamon's *Brut*, Boece, Gildas, Polydore Vergil, and Camden; but add them all up together, and their joint authority for facts of the fifth century will be found to vary inversely as the distance of their own æras from that period. Buchanan is quoted (p. 263) for the statement that Ambrosius tried to take Westmoreland from the Scots. He is a most respectable and worthy author; but such a statement, on his dictum alone, must be considered as hardly proven.

At p. 261, the building of Stonehenge is taken in hand. But here Mr. Haigh will be considered by certain persons as heterodox, for he calls it neither Phœnician, nor bardic, nor antediluvian,—as we understand (from Dr. Thurnam) one respectable person, after prolonged study of its mysteries, declares it. Mr. Haigh attributes it boldly to Ambrosius, adopts the tradition of the *Triads*, and yet alienates all the older school of Welsh antiquaries by asserting it to be a funereal monument. Here we are rather inclined to go along with him, so far as some portion of the sepulchral theory is concerned; but we will let the author speak for himself, and will commend what he says to the discriminating knowledge of those who of late days have really examined that wondrous monument with some reasonable pretensions to powers of scientific discrimination:

“The restoration of Winchester and other cities also occupied Ambrosius. When this was done he proceeded to Ambresbury, to visit the tombs of those who were slain by Hengest; resolved on the erection of a monument to their memory; and through the aid of the mechanical skill of Merlin, at whose disposal a force of fifteen thousand, under the command of Uther, was placed, transported from Kildare to Salisbury Plain the grand circles of Stonehenge, after a victory over one of the kings of Ireland, who attempted to impede the execution of their design.

“I see no improbability in this story. There the monument stands, erected at some period or other by the hands of men: a force such as that which is said to have been sent to Ireland was more than sufficient for the work; and its energies were directed by the master-mind of Merlin, whom we have no occasion to suppose anything more than a philosopher, though he may have had the credit of being a magician, like others who have been in advance of their age. The constant tradition of Wales assigns the erection of it to Ambrosius, and calls it *Cor Emrys*; and the Rev. W. D. Conybeare has satisfactorily proved that its geological character is decidedly in favour of this tradition. It consists of four concentric circles; of which the innermost and the third are composed of single tapering stones of greenstone rock, which is not found nearer to the spot than Dartmoor in Devonshire on the one hand, and Charnwood in Leicestershire on the other, each fully one hundred miles distant; but the mountains which rise from the Bog of Allen, in Kildare, are composed of it; and as the carriage of such stones would be more easily accomplished by water than by land, it is far more probable that they were brought down the Liffey, across the Channel, and up the Avon to within a few miles of the site of Stonehenge, than that they should have been transported one hundred miles over land. These stones are much inferior in dimensions to those of the second and fourth circles which enclose them, and which consist of gigantic trilithons of the coarse sandstone which abounds on the neighbouring downs; and there seems to be no more probable way of accounting for the circumstance of two such noble circles, of indigenous material, enclosing two others of meaner character, which have certainly been brought from an immense distance, than that which the story supplies and suggests, viz., that the latter, on account of their supposed virtue, were transported by Ambrosius from a mountain in Kildare (or from Killair in the adjoining county of Meath, in which circles of the same kind still exist), to their present home; and that he there surrounded them with the two circles of trilithons, which differ from all other works of the kind.”

Mr. Haigh's decisions as to the chronology of the Saxon advent may be summed up in his words as we find them in p. 127:

"All authorities are agreed with respect to the ancestors of Horsa and Hengest. They arrived in Britain in A.D. 428; Horsa fell at Episford A.D. 435; Hengest reigned after him until A.D. 443, when he was defeated at Conisbrough, fell into the hands of Ambrosius, and was put to death."

We do not stop to contest the dates nor the facts,—the attempt would be premature; but we think that the argument is not strengthened when local nomenclature, as illustrative of the conquest of Britain, is appealed to in the following manner:

"It is possible, of course, that others might have borne these names besides the first Hengest and Horsa and their nephews, although we know of none who did; but the occurrence of these and a certain class of other names, grouped together in different districts, from Northumberland to Hampshire, and from Norfolk to Somersetshire, requires some cause to account for it, antecedent to the division of this country into kingdoms; and therefore necessarily refers us to the fifth century, the epoch of the Horsas and Hengests.

"Following, therefore, the career of these chieftains, we have first, in the district around Stamford, Horsey Hill near Peterborough, and Horsegate near Market Deeping; then, in Yorkshire, Horsefield and Hinchcliff, near Holmfirth, Horseforth near Leeds, Horsall near Halifax, and Horsehouse near Middleham; in Northumberland three Horsleys; in Norfolk, Horsey, Horsford, Horsham, Horstead, and Hensthead; in Suffolk, Hensthead; in Essex, Horsey Isle and Hinckford; in Kent, Hinxhill; in Surrey, Horsall and Horley; in Sussex, Horsebridge, two Horsteads, Horsell, and Horsham; in Derbyshire, Horsley; in Leicestershire, Horsepool and Hinckley; in Staffordshire, Horseley and Hincksford; in Worcestershire, Hengesteshale (not far from Hincksford), Horseley and Horsecliff in the same district, Horsham, Hengestesbróc, and Hengestesheafod; on the borders of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, Horsepath in the former, near Hincksey (Hengestesige); in the latter, Hengestee-geat and Hengestescumb; in Gloucestershire, Horsley; in Somersetshire, Henstridge (Hengesteshricg) and Horcumb; in Hampshire, Horsdon, Hursley (Horsanleah), Horsford, Hensting, Hengistbury Head, Hincstes Gréf, and Hengestes Path; in Cornwall, Hengeston (Hengestesdún) and Horsebridge; in Hertfordshire, Hinxworth (Haingesteuorde); and on its borders, in Cambridgeshire, Horseheath and Hinxton."

There is a good deal more of the same wild kind of conjecture in this chapter; all of which is, as we conceive, very much beside the mark.

It is with regret that we find the author adopting as authentic the purely romantic fiction of King Arthur, in the midst of his struggles with the Saxons, leading expeditions to the continent of Europe, conquering a large part of France and Burgundy, laying siege to Paris, and at last threatening Italy,—all in the space of about two years. We hope that in a second edition he will see fit to expunge all this from his pages, and return this traditionary trash to the sources from whence he derived it. A book intended for a serious history should not be so disfigured.

Apart from all these drawbacks, we recommend this work to our readers' notice. It is a well meant attempt to elicit light from darkness; but it should be reconsidered and amended. Mr. Haigh has learning abundant for the task: what he fails in, is discretion and critical acumen. His chapter on Anglo-Saxon and Danish runes is

full of interesting matter; and he has treated this subject at great length in a separate volume, to which we shall have the pleasure of adverting on a future occasion. His book is magnificently printed, highly creditable to the taste of the Chiswick Press, and to Mr. Russell Smith, the presiding genius of publication; and the author's intentions may be fairly understood from the subjoined extract from his prefatory dedication to one of our own members, who is as enlightened and generous a patron of archæological research as any person of our day,—Joseph Mayer, Esq., of Liverpool. Mr. Haigh says:

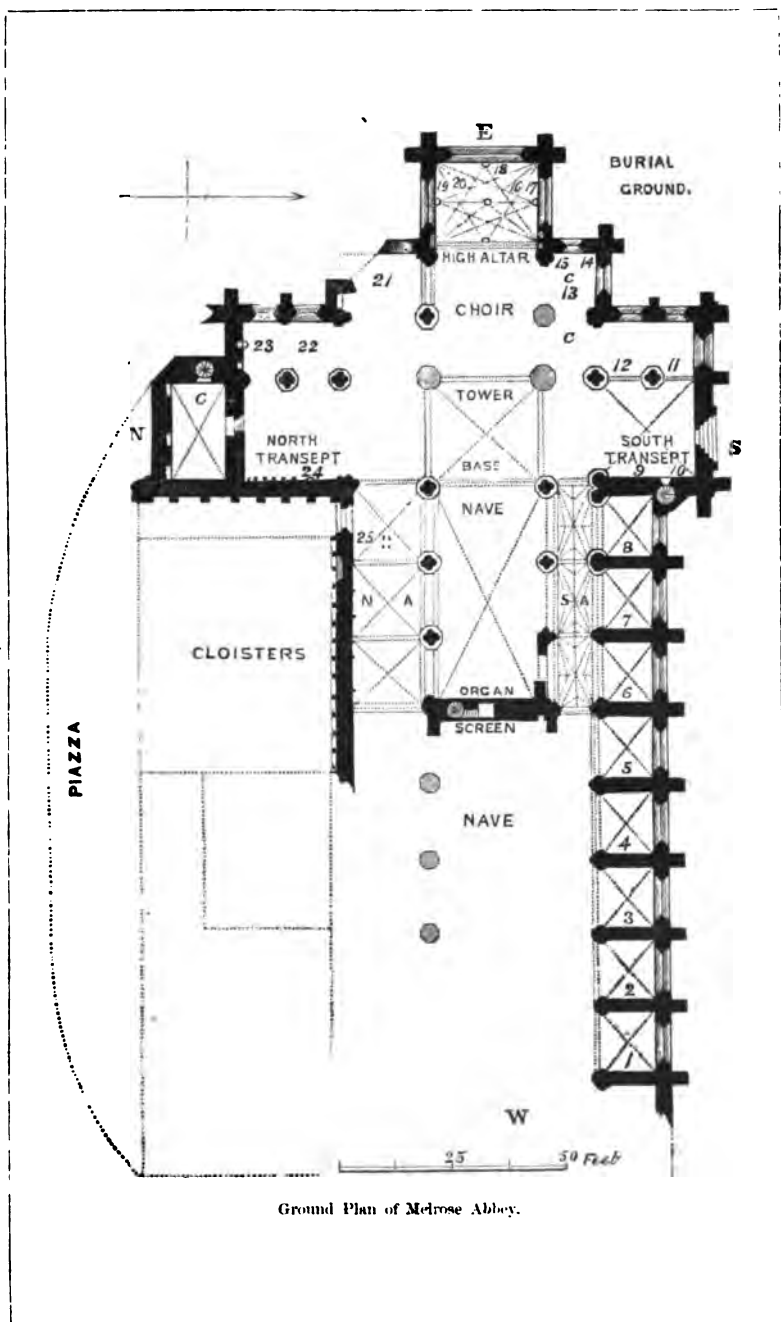
"The history of a century, and that one of the most eventful in our annals, is now for the first time truly set forth; the hidden links of the chain which connects the Anglo-Saxon Octarchy with the Roman province of Britain, are discovered; the separate narratives of our early chroniclers are harmonized; and their authority as historians is established. The subject, however, is far from being exhausted; although I have carefully made use of every authority within my reach, I am satisfied that our National and University Libraries contain treasures in print and in manuscript which would have supplied additional and important matter; and the Bardic poems also, though chronologically useless, would have been valuable in the way of illustration, if I had had access to them. I have done little more than lay the foundation of the history of the fifth century; still this is something, and may justify a plea for indulgence, for faults of style, of which I am only too sensible; and I willingly leave the completion of the work to abler hands than mine."

HISTORY OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, MELROSE. By J. A. WADE.
1 vol., post 8vo. Edinburgh: C. Jack. London: Hamilton,
Adams, & Co. 1861.

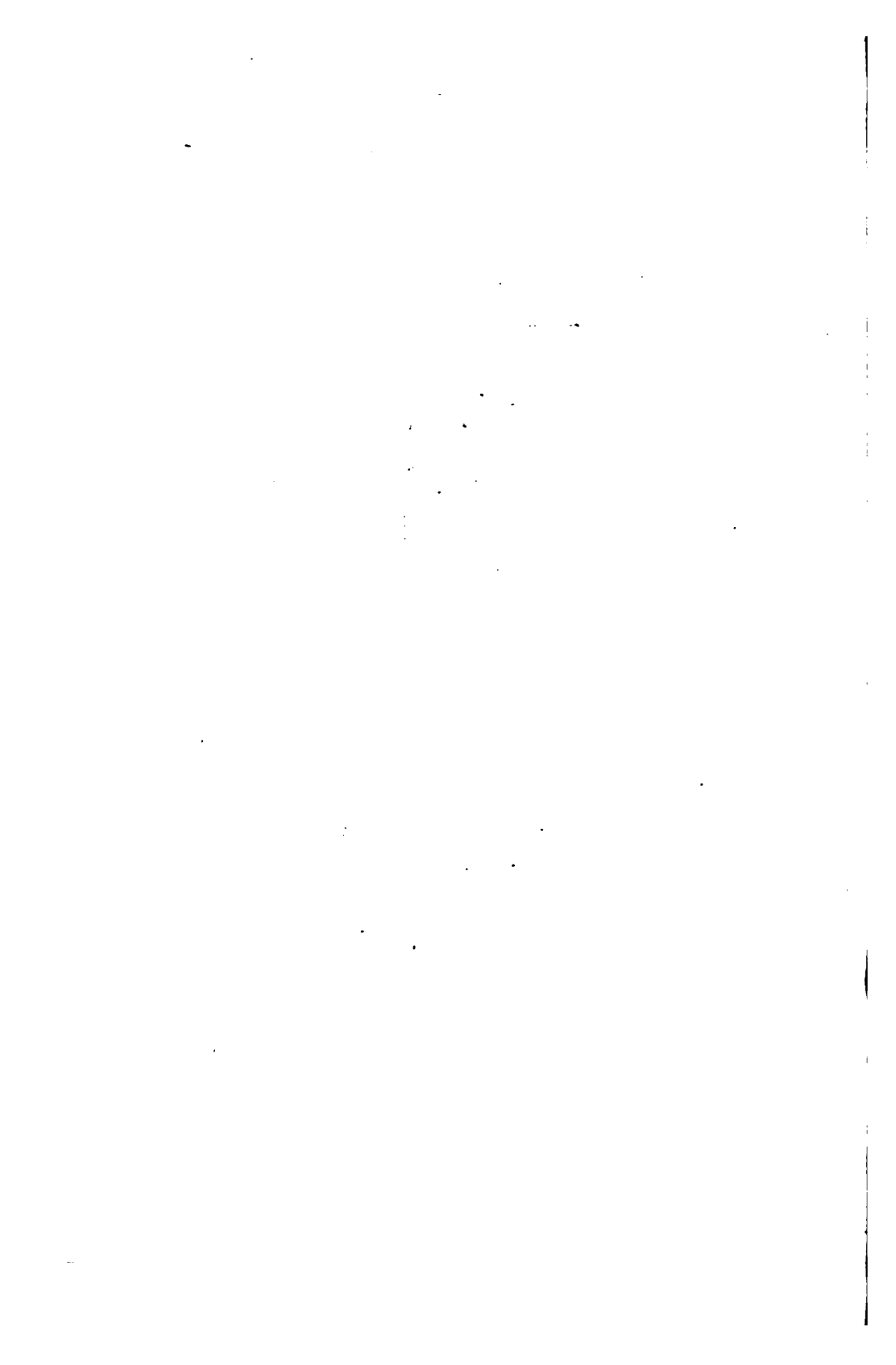
IN this work, which is copiously illustrated, and handsomely put forth, will be found a good summary of all that is known connected with the history of Melrose Abbey. The author resides in the neighbourhood, knows the localities well, and has shewn considerable industry in collecting whatever came within the scope of his observation or his reading. The engravings purport to be from drawings made by himself, and testify to his admiration and appreciation of the beauties of that famous pile. He describes the architecture of the abbey as an amateur, not as a professional man; and we shall not, therefore, apply to this portion of the book the archæological criticism which it will hardly support. We will only congratulate him on his love for mediæval construction, and his honest indignation at the Vandalic destruction to which "fair Melrose" has in former times been subjected. All æsthetical disquisitions, indeed, on the beauties of the building are superfluous in the abiding presence of those glowing lines of the great Scottish bard. Sir Walter has said all that is wanted so briefly, his glowing words fill the mind and absorb the memory so completely, that no other description is needed to persuade us—

"Was never scene so sad and fair."

We have selected from the illustrations of this handsome volume, which have been most obligingly put at our disposal, the ground plan



Ground Plan of Melrose Abbey.



of the abbey. From this it will be seen how peculiarly short the eastern limb of the cross is. The chapel on the east side of the two transepts reminds us of the analogous instance in St. John's Priory, Brecon; and the cloisters on the north side of the building answer to those at Lincoln, though their position is by no means common. The ritual choir extended a considerable way down the nave; and part of a screen remains, as will be seen from the annexed view.

It may suffice to say that some portions of the twelfth century work are still visible in the ruins, and some of the thirteenth; but the larger portion is of the fifteenth century, and as such is valuable from affording a means of comparison with buildings on the English side of the border, of contemporaneous date.

We hasten to the historical part of this book; and recommend to our readers' notice the account of the old and the new Melrose, reprinted in the first chapter from that published in 1743 by the Rev. A. Milne. He says:

"About a mile and a half from the town of Melrose, to the east, stands Old Melrose, or Mailross, or rather Malross, signifying a bare promontory; for 'ross,' in the ancient language, signifieth a peninsula; and 'mul,' bare. It is almost encompassed with Tweed, famous for its ancient monastery, as one among the first seats of the kingdom, of the Religious Keledei, or Cul-dei,—or, as Fordun explains the name, 'Cultores Dei' (worshippers of God),—though Toland says they were so named from the original Irish, or ancient Scottish word, 'ceilede,' signifying separated or espoused to God; and Nicholson, Bishop of Derry, says they were so named from the black habit,—for 'culdee,' says he, signifies a black monk. But whatever this signifies, they were religious persons who admitted of nothing but what is contained in the Scriptures, the writings of the Prophets, Apostles, and Evangelists; and, as Bede observes of them, were diligent observers of the works of piety and charity, which they had learned out of the prophetick and apostolick writings, wherein they maintained themselves a long time against the canons and ordinances of the Romish councils, so much pressed upon them by the disciples and proselytes of that see.

"We have no account by whom this monastery was founded: it is likely by Columbus or by Aidan, who are said to have built so many monasteries in other places. It is probable it was founded about the end of the sixth century. Bede gives us an account of its situation on the bank of the river Tweed, and likewise of its abbots. 1st, Eata. Boisil succeeded him: Dempster says he died anno 643; and to him St. Cuthbert, who afterwards quitted the monastery, and went to Lindisfarne, now called the Holy Island; and to him Ethelwold. This place was a famous nursery for learned and religious men who were filled with zeal for propagating the Christian religion, particularly among their neighbours the pagan Saxons.

"Nennius, a British historian, who lived, as some, in the year 620; or rather, as the Bishop of Carlisle places him, anno 853. He speaks of the noble and great monastery of Melrose (cap. 63), which was ruined likely then, after the destruction of the churches and monasteries by the pagan Danes, who burnt the churches and houses wherever they came. 'T is probable this monastery was repaired, and continued till the other was founded by King David.'

"About a mile to the west, on the Tweed, stands Newstead,—a place noted for an ancient lodge of masons, but more remarkable for another

abbacy on the east side of it, called Red Abbeystead. Whether it got this name from the colour of the stones wherewith it was built, or because it was a house belonging to the Templars (they wearing a red cross for their distinguishing badge), I cannot determine; but it is certain, when the ground here is plowed or ditched, the foundations of several houses are discovered, a great deal of lead got, and some curious seals.

"At this place likewise there has been a famous bridge over Tweed. The entrance to it, on the south side, is very evident; and a great deal of fine stones are dug out of the arches of the bridge when the water is low. About half a mile from Newstead, on the south side of Tweed, stands the present Melrose. There was a great wood betwixt these foresaid places, planted with oaks, beginning at Ekidean, or rather Oakdean, and is still called the Prior Wood; and on the high road to Melrose there was a famous cross called the Prior Wood Cross.

"It is surrounded with mountains, as Jerusalem of old. It is about four miles distant from Selkirk to the west, eight from Jedburgh to the south, and eight from Kelso to the east. It is famous for its monastery, the fabrick of which was very large and spacious, as appears from the ruins of it yet remaining, and one of the most magnificent and stately in the kingdom, and continues still to be the admiration of strangers, who, for the height and embellishing of its pillars with all kind of sculpture, the beauty of its stones, and symmetry of its parts, do reckon it one of the best of the Gothick kind they have seen.

"There was a new erection of an abbacy at this place, and not a reviving of the ancient monastery of Old Melrose. It was founded by King David anno 1136, according to these monkish verses :

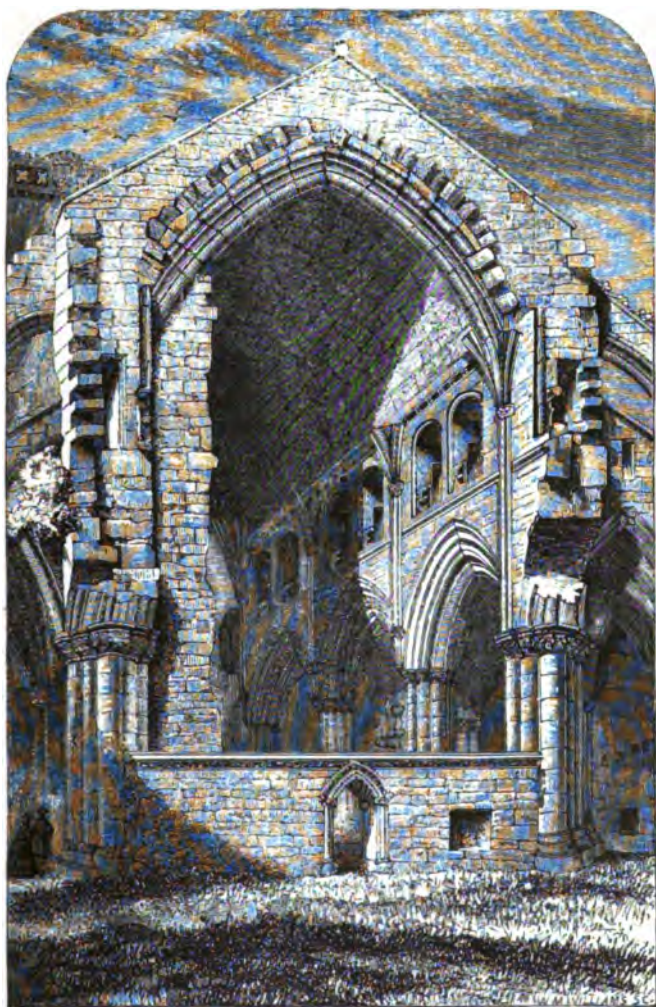
*'Anno milleno centeno, ter quoque deno,
Et sexto Christi, Melrose, fundata fuisti.'*

It was dedicate to the Virgin Mary, as appears by the original charter of foundation, bearing the grant to be "*Deo and Sanctæ Mariæ de Mailross and Monachis, ibidem Deo servientibus de Rievallis,*" etc.; and so of the Cistercian order."

Melrose Abbey is fortunately distinguished by having its ancient Chronicle preserved, and well known to historical students. Few religious foundations are so thoroughly disclosed to the world in all their events and traditions as this. Mr. Wade does full justice to the richness of these records; and, while he acknowledges his obligations with propriety, draws from these authentic sources with judgment. His accounts, too, of the Border Forays and Wars in which the Abbey was mixed up, are copious and clear. He appreciates the spirit of the old narrations, and gives them to his readers lucidly, and dressed in good language. He details the various spoliations of the estates and the building with the indignant feelings which they fully deserve, and brings down his account of the ruins to the present day:

"Large portions of the ruins of Melrose Abbey were taken away at various times since the epoch of the Reformation. In 1618, the nave was fitted up as a parish church, and continued in use till 1810.

"Various parts of the abbey were taken away to construct a tolbooth, and to repair mills and sluices. Indeed, for a long time, the ruins were looked upon by the inhabitants of the town and district as a sort of quarry from which materials were to be obtained for repairing the neighbouring houses.



Melrose Abbey.—Interior View of the Chancel.

"His Grace the present Duke of Buccleuch, having a strong desire to preserve what remains of these beautiful ruins, has caused additional surveillance to be exercised over the abbey; and many ornamental and exquisitely carved stones have recently, by request, and at the sole expense, of the noble owner been recovered from the adjacent kirkyard, and restored to the ruins. In the reign of King William III, the statues which filled the richly carved niches, and adorned the buttresses and pinnacles of the church, were for the most part standing and entire. In the middle of the seventeenth century they were thrown down and demolished, it is said, at the instigation of David Fletcher, then minister of Melrose. That they were wantonly demolished there is no doubt. The humour of demolishing monuments, and destroying the inimitable decorative ornaments of ecclesiastical buildings, whose occupants were gone to return no more for ever, might gratify the fanatic; while the wise and sober-minded would lament it. Ignorance might gloat over such spoliation, and a vulgar braggadocio impute to itself some glorious achievement; but it was not only mischievous, but useless, and shewed a love of destructiveness as great as could possibly invest the heart of Alaric himself."

Two curious returns connected with this abbey are worth giving :

"When the revennes of all the great benefices were valued in 1561, the rent of Melrose Abbey was stated as follows :

"Scots money, £1758.

Wheat, 14 chalders, 5 bolls.

Barley, 56 do. 5 do.

Meal, 78 do. 13 do.

Oats, 44 do. 10 do.

Capons, 84 in number.

Poultry, 620 do.

"Butter, 105 stones; salt, 8 chalders, out of Prestonpans.

Peats, 340 loads; carriages, 500."

"SUMMA ANIMALIUM MONASTERII DE MELROS,
TEMPORIBUS ANTIQUIS.

Imprimis summa	equorum dominicorum	.	.	.	104
	equarum dominicarum	.	.	.	54
	sylvestrium	.	.	.	265
	pullorum trium annorum	.	.	.	39
	pullorum 2 annorum, utriusque sexus	.	.	.	160
	stagrorum	.	.	.	270
	bovum jugalium	.	.	.	1167
	vaccarum	.	.	.	3544
	taurorum	.	.	.	87
	stottorum 4 annorum	.	.	.	407
	stottorum 3 annorum	.	.	.	637
	colonidarum	.	.	.	1376
	stircoorum	.	.	.	1125
	vitulorum	.	.	.	11963
	ovium	.	.	.	8215
	vervecum	.	.	.	344
	multonum	.	.	.	8044
	hoggorum	.	.	.	5900
	ovium tondentium	.	.	.	22520.

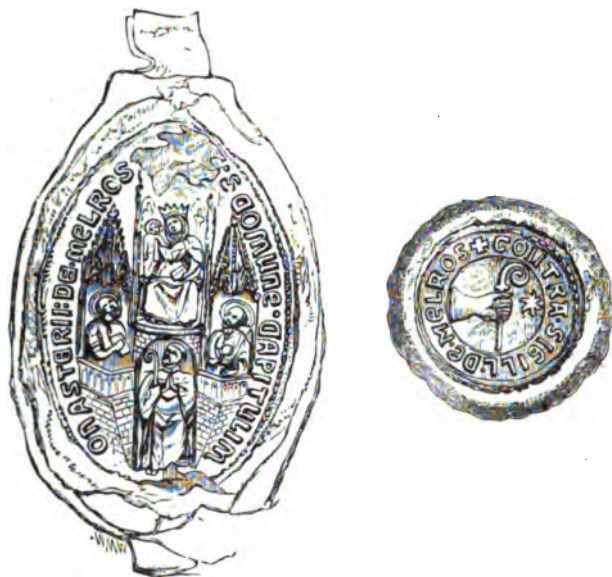
"With this, as with the previous chapter, and in many other parts of this work, we have tracked with care the steps of the Rev. Dr. Morton, author of the *Monastic Annals of Teviotdale*, and have found that work full of research, very painstaking and elaborate in detail. So much so, although possessing great facilities in the way of information, we heartily recommend such of our readers as have a desire to know more upon such matters, to consult his work with perfect confidence."

Mr. Wade does not give us sufficiently good representations nor accounts of the mediæval tombs of this famous place of sepulture. We hope that he will amplify his twelfth chapter on this most interesting subject in his second edition; and we would indeed advise him to call in the aid of some strictly professional architect, not only for the rectification of his drawings, but also for the recasting of his architectural disquisitions and descriptions. The book is drawn up in so good a spirit that it is well worthy of an *editio altera et emendatior*.

In another respect, too, our author is deserving of praise and of blame. Of praise, for appending a sketch of the neighbourhood of Melrose; of blame, for making that sketch so short. We here also recommend him to apply for cooperative assistance to some eminent landscape painter; and to enlarge the closing, or fourteenth, chapter, on the environs of Melrose, into a separate volume. Scott's *Border Antiquities* is too large and too expensive a book for the ordinary reader; but an *octavo* volume on the neighbourhood of Melrose, well illustrated, could not fail of being highly popular. Our readers will, no doubt, be equally pleased with ourselves in looking at the view of Darnick Tower,—a model of a Border fortified house, which we now append. It will remind them forcibly of Tower near Mold; of Treago in Herefordshire; of Angle near Milford; of Haroldston near Haverford, etc.; and is a good instance of domestic fortification. The peculiar forms of the corbels, and the finishing of the square turret, will not escape the notice of our architectural friends.

REPORTS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL. 1838-1860.

THESE Reports comprise a long and important series of papers on subjects connected principally with geology and zoology; but interspersed among them, in no small numbers, are some uncommonly able papers on archaeological topics. Cornwall is so well and so justly known in the purely scientific world, that we may well expect much from its Royal Institution in matters of that kind: nor will the expectation be disappointed, as far as these Reports are concerned. There are elaborate papers on the mineralogy, the metallurgy, and the meteorology of the district; besides careful statistical, barometrical, thermometrical, and other tables; as well as medical investigations concerning the health of the mining population,—all extremely creditable to the science and intelligence of the district. We confess, however, that we have been surprised in finding each Report appearing in such



Seal and Counter Seal of Melrose Abbey.



Darnick Tower.

small dimensions. Cornwall is a county of considerable wealth,—pecuniary wealth; it is full of prosperous, opulent people; it depends upon its scientific progress for the continuance of that wealth; and we should therefore have expected, *a priori*, that a scientific and literary institution established in the metropolis of such a county would have suffered rather from a plethora than an *angeia* of pecuniary resources; that it would have been troubled, perhaps, by an *embarras de richesses*, not only of material, but of resources. Judging, however, from the somewhat thin dimensions of each Report, we begin to think that the mind is less cared for than the body in those regions of the “far west”; and that our Cornubian cousins, with all their shrewdness, have yet to take a leaf out of our book,—even out of our own Journal,—before they can substantiate their claim to an equal amount of patriotic exertion. The Reports in question might, no doubt, have been swelled out considerably by dint of good management; but their present appearance is rather too closely related to that of the Egyptian monarch’s lean kine to be altogether satisfactory to our somewhat fastidious eyes.

We recommend these Reports, however, with the most unfeigned satisfaction, to the careful perusal of members. The stuff they are made of is good stuff: it will stick with the reader: he will assimilate much of it in his mental composition. Our own interest, however, is more immediately concentrated upon the archæological papers they contain; and of these, the most remarkable series is one by Mr. H. M’Lauchlan (not a Cornish name at all) on the camps and ancient earthworks of the county. The Rev. W. Haslam has also contributed some able papers on early churches; though his views, always too symbolical, have been unfavourably warped by a slight acquaintance with some of the more striking absurdities of the Welsh bards.

Excavations of barrows, or tumuli, appear to have been carried on in Cornwall with much zeal and perseverance; but no striking results have as yet been arrived at. The Rev. Canon Rogers, Dr. Winn, J. Couch, Esq., Dr. Barham, Mr. Pattison, and others, have contributed the more important papers of the series; and Sir Gardner Wilkinson has added greatly to its interest by a long and elaborate account of Carn Brea, one of the most remarkable things on all the hills of that interesting district.

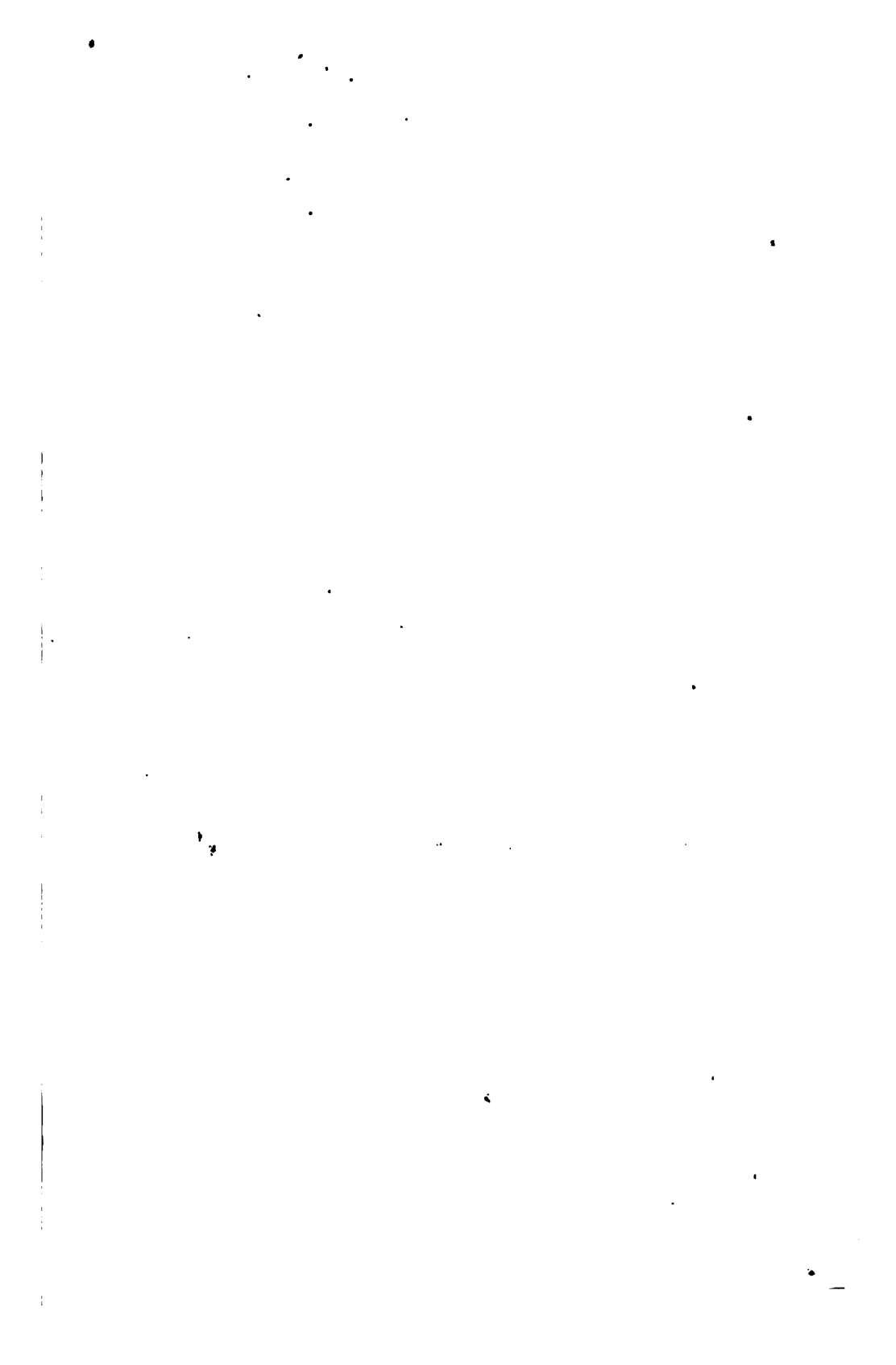
It appears from the general tenor of the papers in question that Cornwall is peculiarly rich in early British remains of all kinds,—tumuli or barrows, camps, ditches or dykes, cromlechs and stone chambers, early villages, and *cyttiau* or circular houses, and early inscribed stones. From what we know of the county, we are able to say that, comparing the areas of the two districts, Cornwall is much richer in this respect than Wales *now* is; whether from the land having formerly supported a larger comparative population, or from what other cause, we do not now inquire, but the fact seems to us positive.

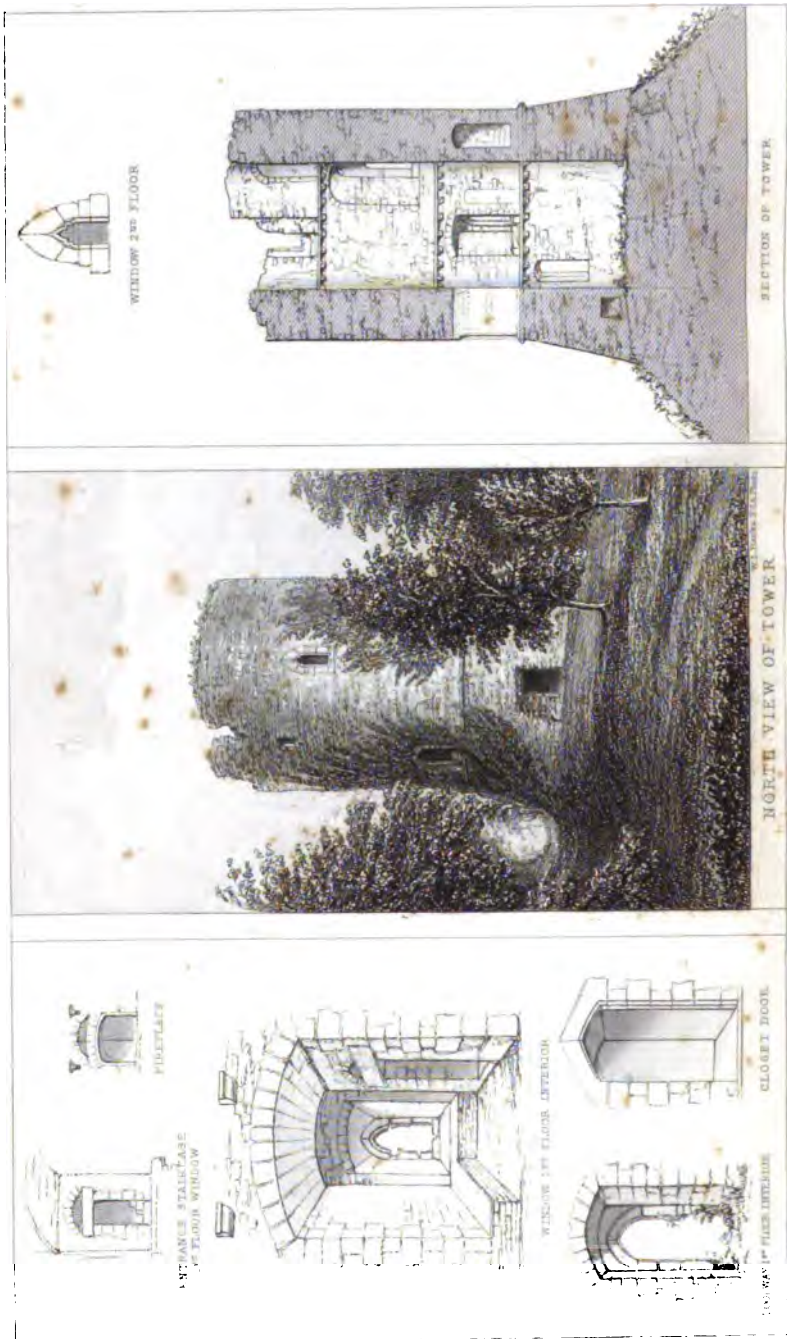
There are also remains of the Roman occupation of the county: one, if not more lines of Roman road; Roman camps, and traces of Roman villas, Roman mines, etc. Local antiquaries do not seem to have as yet done much towards searching for Roman antiquities in Cornwall;

nor to have attempted to assign their chronological position with regard to the British remains among which they are to be found. There is, however, a highly promising field in this peculiar line to be hereafter developed.

As for mediæval antiquities, Cornwall seems rich in ecclesiastical, poor in military remains. It is true that the few castles which exist are good of their kind; but they cannot be compared to the Edwardan castles of the Principality. Cornwall was early pacified, and no great warlike contests have desolated the face of that county; so that castelated buildings are hardly to be looked for. But the churches are good and numerous, though mostly late,—almost all of the fifteenth century; and built, as they nearly all are, of granite, their ornamentation presents features almost peculiar to the district. They have a distinct physiognomy, and one which, without pretending to magnificence, is grand, because real and appropriate in its composition and its details. The necessities of the material have driven Cornish masons into a style satisfactory to the eye, and well suited to the circumstances under which they have been obliged to work.

We may observe that, generally, a good spirit in favour of archaeological research prevails throughout the county; but that it seems to us deficient in method and unity of purpose. Much might be done by Cornish antiquaries banding themselves together, and acting with a fixed purpose. Probably when they find their Cambrian cousins among them next summer, and hear their fierce words, and witness their strenuous deeds, they may emulate the efforts of our own Association, and conduct their future operations on a similarly extensive and scientifically organized scale.





BRONILLYS CASTLE.

1111 Le Koux st.

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Archaeologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XXX.—APRIL, 1862.

BRONLLYS CASTLE.

ON the banks of the river Llynfy, or Llyfni, about eight miles from the county town of Brecknock, stands a round tower isolated from all other buildings on what appears to be partly an artificial mound, but still of considerable elevation above the stream which flows almost immediately beneath. The views from its upper stories are most extensive and beautiful, comprising the vale of Talgarth with its town and church, the range of the Black Mountains with their ever varying effects of light and shade. The ancient fortified hill of Dinas, the picturesque form of Mynydd Troadd, and the singularly beautiful outlines of the Breconshire Beacons; the park-like grounds of Gwernyfet, Tregunter, Trevithel, and Pontywall,—also contribute to the beauty of the scene.

Considerable doubt exists as to the date of the erection of this tower, which is called by some Brendlais, others Bruinllys, and more generally Bronllys: the last, in all probability, being the correct orthography, as the nature of the ground would favour the assumption that the name is derived from “bron” and “llys”, the palace on the brow of the hill,—“bron”, a round protuberance, a breast.¹ The varieties of the face of a country have mostly appellatives used for parts of the body where any ideal conformity subsists; so that the slope of a hill is demonstrated “bron”; “llys”, a court, hall, or palace.

¹ Owen's W. and E. Dictionary.

Brycheiniog, or Brecknock, was divided into three cantrefs: Cantref Silyf, divided into certain cwmwds; Cantref Canol into Talgarth-ystradwy and Bruynllys; Cantref Mawr. For the better administration of justice, and collecting the revenues, every cantref was divided into commots; each of which comprising so many bods and "treffs", or upper divisions, formed a distinct precinct, and was called a "manor", possessing a separate court and jurisdiction. In general the prince had a "llys" or palace in every cantref, with other conveniences and appendages to his dignity, as an officer to support the king's feet at banquets,—the footstool of his throne and the guard of his person.¹

Traces abound shewing that a castle of some importance existed here; but with the *exception* of a portion now converted into a stable, coachhouse, and other offices, hardly any fragments remain, and those of such a character as to afford hardly any vestiges of architectural detail. An old etching of Buck's, together with a view in Sir Richard Colt Hoare's edition of Giraldus, printed also in Jones's *History of Breconshire*, are the best published views. The former, though incorrect, and evidently composed of two sketches from different points of view, represents also that portion which, as before mentioned, was converted into a stable, etc.

Few of the authorities make any allusion to this castle either as regards its history or origin. According to Giraldus, Brecon was subdued by Bernard de Newmarch in 1090. He married the granddaughter of Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, prince of North Wales, who assumed her mother's name of Nest, or Agnes.² Of this marriage there was issue,—Mahel, a distinguished soldier, who, through the intrigues of his mother, was deprived of his paternal inheritance; Sibyl, their daughter, was given away by Henry I to Milo, son of Walter, Constable of Gloucester, the Lord Marcher of Clifford Castle, with the honour of Brecheinioc as a portion.

¹ *Owain Glyndwr*. By Rev. Thomas Thomas.

² Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. i, p. 435.

This Milo died in the year 1144. Henry, the third son of the last mentioned marriage, succeeded his father; but enjoyed it for a short period only, and died without issue. Mahel, the fourth son, was the next possessor, who was guilty of the grossest cruelty and injustice,—more particularly towards the Bishop of St. David's; after a successful raid against whom he returned to Bronllys, where he met with his death, which event is thus recorded by Giraldus: "Meanwhile Mahel being hospitably entertained by Walter Clifford in the castle of Brendlais, the house was by accident burnt down, and he received a mortal blow by a stone falling from the principal tower on his head." This incident appears to be the earliest allusion to this castle recorded by Giraldus, or any of the writers who succeeded him.

The castle of Bronllys¹ was doubtless refitted, and appears to have remained in this family until the second marriage of Maud, widow of William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, with John Giffard of Brimsfield in Gloucestershire. Giffard resided at Bronllys occasionally, and was called upon to assist Mortimer in the defeat of Llewellyn ap Gruffyd near Builth. It was likewise in the possession of the Bohuns, lords of Brecon; and afterwards the Staffords; and in the twenty-third year of the reign of Henry VII, held by Humphrey Stafford, the last Duke of Buckingham of that name. It was afterwards granted to Sir David Williams of Gwernyfet, and Sir Roger Vaughan of Porthamel. In 1450, Bedo Bronllys, esteemed amongst the most celebrated bards of that age, lived here. He collected the pieces of Dafydd ap Gwilym, whom he copied with good success. He left about a hundred and fifty pieces of very good poetry.²

In 1608 this castle was the property of Sir Robert Knollys in right of his wife, who was one of the Porthamel family, and was conveyed by him to a Mr. Cecil; and, after various unimportant alienations, descended to the present owner.

Having thus far attempted to trace the ownership of

¹ Bronllys Tower. J. L. Thomas, C.E.

² Malkin, i, 389.
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this castle from the earliest record in which allusion is made to it, it now becomes our duty to see what its architectural features and details justify us in coming to the conclusion (in spite of the numerous and absurd theories to the contrary) was the probable date of its erection. In arriving at this it will be necessary to search for examples exhibiting the same form and peculiarity of construction. We find, on the authority of Caumont, Viollet le Duc, and others, that until the close of the twelfth, or about the commencement of the thirteenth century, donjons or keeps were of an angular or square form. The donjon, says the latter writer, was to the castle, during the feudal period, what the castle was to the town,—its last retreat, and the last means of resistance; and we find it, therefore, constructed with the utmost care, and furnished with every means of defence then in use. During the Romanesque period the donjon is, as a rule, built upon a square plan, and strengthened by buttresses of rectangular or semicircular form, which had the advantage of flanking the walls by means of battlements placed at their summits. Such are the castles of Langlais, of Loches, of Beaugency-sur-Loire, and of Chauvigny; of Mont Richard, of Domfront, of Nogent le Rotrou, of Falaise, etc.

Their stories were vaulted over, or separated by timber floors resting on a row of detached piers. Their windows, which gave light to these walls, were few; and they were frequently furnished with chimneys, an oven, and wells, on the ground floor. They were so contrived as to be built upon the most elevated point of the plateau on which the castle was placed, or on *mottes*, or mounds, made artificially. The most common form of these towers or donjons was separate and detached from the other portions of the castle, and which could only be approached by a door on a level with the first floor of the building; this door being accessible only by means of a ladder or moveable bridge.

During the latter portion of the twelfth century great changes took place both in religious and military archi-

ture; and it is not improbable that the crusades may, in a great measure, have tended to alter the style of the latter. The experience gained in eastern climes may have induced the great military leaders to adopt a safer mode of defence than that afforded by the hitherto angular form of their donjons or keeps; for we find that about this period the circular or cylindrical form became generally adopted. The donjon of Etampes, between Paris and Orleans, affords an excellent example of the style, and has been ably described by Victor Petit and De Caumont. Here also the access to the tower was by an elevated doorway on the first floor.¹ "The second floor, which was assuredly the most remarkable part of the edifice, formed for a certainty the abode of the seigneur chatelain. Four columns, ornamented with beautiful capitals, sustained the strong double arches designed to support the stone roof. The interior view of this tower marks as distinctly as possible the arrangement of this beautiful room, which was lighted by windows with large interior openings."

"It remains to mention two details of construction of the greatest use in a donjon where the besieged could remain blockaded for a considerable time. I wish to allude to the deep wells, the orifice of which opened into the grand room on the first floor; and also to the immense conduit ("*fosse d'aisance*") descending from the summit to the base of the tower within the interior of the wall.

The details of ornamentation on the capitals of the columns, and other architectural features, leave no doubt, says Victor Petit, as to the date of the work being at the end of the twelfth century.

Pembroke round tower,² which was rebuilt in 1136, Châteaudun, and Naufflé, are also specimens of the architecture of the period. If (says De Caumont writing on the subject of these towers) the cathedrals of Chartres, Amiens, Paris, Rheims, startle one with admiration and surprise, and impress the soul with religious emotions,

¹ De Caumont, vol. ii, p. 342.

² Donovan, vol. ii, pp. 306-7.

the Château of Coucy cannot fail, with its colossal tower, to impress itself as strongly on the mind of the spectator. It also has its poetry. This enormous cylindrical donjon which uprears itself as an immoveable column in the midst of a galaxy of towers and crenelated walls; this feudal column, of which the revolutions of the world could not shake the base, and which commands an immense horizon, as an emblem of the power and pride of those barons who took for their motto,

"Roi ne suis,
Prince ne comte aussi;
Je suis le Sire de Coucy."

The rooms in these towers became much improved; in some cases they were magnificent. They had lancet-windows with painted glass, and the floors were covered with enamelled bricks of various colours and devices. The cylindrical form also prevailed in the outworks; the rooms were vaulted, or groined, after the same manner as the churches; and the points where the arches met, or intersected each other, were generally ornamented with a flower-boss or an armorial escutcheon. The windows, as before remarked, were chiefly lancet; and in the upper stories, where they were less exposed to attack, they were more or less ornamented. The donjon of the Château d'Issoudon (called the White Tower), Lillebonne, Villeneuve le Roy, and others, afford examples of the style.

The description of the latter shews that the design was, in almost every respect, similar to that of Bronllys. It consisted of four stages,—the ground floor being approachable only by means of a trap-door in the middle of the floor of the first stage. The approaches to the other three floors were by means of stairs constructed in the thickness of the walls. The capitals of the columns which supported the mantelpiece of the chimney were well carved. The tower of Bronllys is in like manner composed of four stages, the form and nature of which will be better comprehended by the diagrams. One illustration represents the basement floor, which could only be

approached by means of a trap from the first floor, which opens on steps extending about half way down to the basement floor, the descent of the remaining distance being accomplished by a portable ladder. This, the basement stage, was ventilated by one small loop. Two forced entrances have been made, which have disclosed cavities in the walls which run horizontally round the building, near its base. These cavities have given rise to many conjectures as to their probable utility. Caumont writes: "The walls are pierced with horizontal conduits, which evidently result from the decay of beams or pieces of wood, which, as at Gisors and other places, were encrusted in the masonry to strengthen it, and prevent displacement. From the form of these conduits, the pieces of wood employed were sometimes round, and at other times square." And in a note upon this head: "Many who have not observed facts of the same class, have fancied they saw in these cavities acoustic conduits designed to communicate orders; but this opinion falls of itself."

In the instance now in review, the cavity is nearly square, being about one foot eight inches by one foot five inches. King, in his *Monum. Antiq.*, says: "It might very likely have served for the concealment of the most valuable part of the stores or treasure in the innermost parts of it, and also for the depositing of arrows and such like weapons, to be ready near the loops in its outermost parts." This and the other theories before alluded to, would, on inspection, appear to be incorrect. Another theory is, that it was so constructed with a view to strengthen and prevent oscillation of the superstructure. What may have been its true use is difficult to decide; and this question, which has puzzled so many antiquarians, is still without a correct solution.

The walls are, at the base, ten feet; but gradually decrease until the string-course, which corresponds with the level of the first floor, is reached, where they are reduced to eight feet. This string-course is about thirteen feet from the ground. The diameter of the inte-

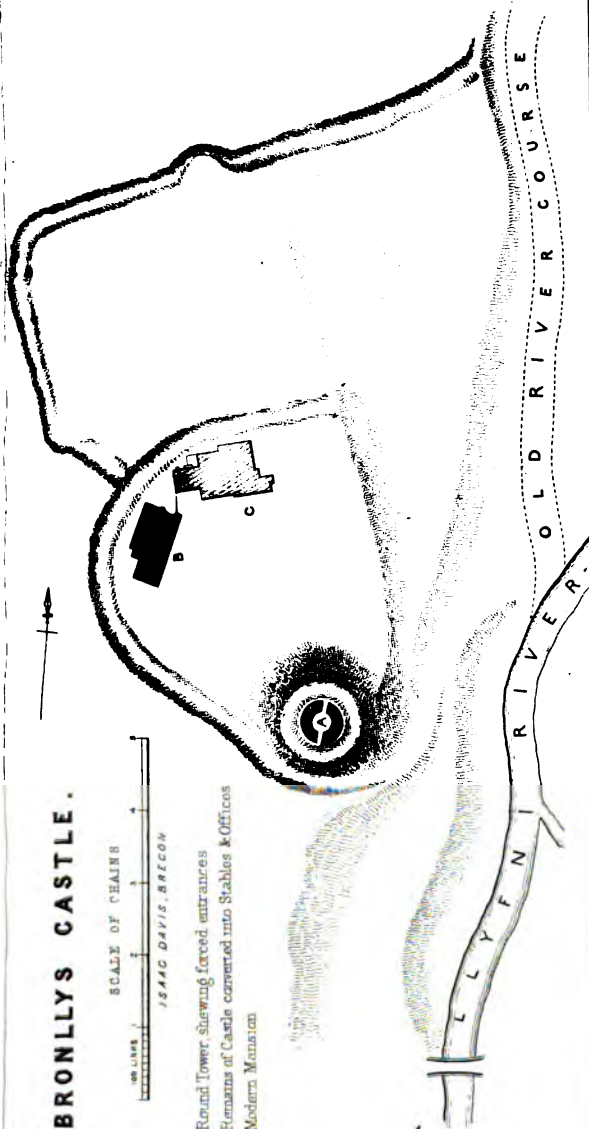
rior is eighteen feet. The first floor, as shown in the diagram, has two windows only, of a simple form, the outlines of which are also indicated. These and the entrance doorway vary most materially from the drawings and descriptions given by King, who seems to have gone out of the way in order that he might give the semblance of far greater antiquity to this building than the details, if correctly delineated, would justify.

Doubtless also, to suit this view, he states that "it seems to correspond with Chardin's account of the subordinate kind of Median or Mingrelian ancient eastern castles." The particular construction of the door of entrance, on the first floor, is most remarkable, and deserving of close attention; for although it appears at first sight as if it were an arch, yet in reality it is no arch at all, being merely composed (as it is very narrow) of two pieces of stone bending and placed inclined in such a manner as to meet at top, and to support each other, in the form of an arch; and that only such an imperfect idea existed in the minds of the architects, appears still more manifest, because in what may be called the state apartments for residence, where there are great open windows, they are constructed in the same kind of manner, being, if possible, even still more oddly formed of two inclined stones. All these circumstances surely may lead one to believe that the structure was raised originally on the Syrian or Phœnician plan, but yet so late as at a time when even the arch had actually been invented, and slightly seen, but when its true use was not yet understood; that is, as seems probable, from a variety of circumstances, in the interval between the first invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, and the subsequent one by Claudius."¹

In one of the recesses of the approaches to the windows is a doorway, which leads by a staircase, lighted by loops, constructed in the wall, to the second floor. This doorway is six feet by two feet six inches, the doorway leading into the second floor from the staircase

¹ King's *Monum. Antiq.*, vol. iii, pp. 31, 32.

BRONLLYS CASTLE.



PLANS OF STORIES.



being six feet three inches by two feet four inches, the height of the first and second stories being fifteen feet six inches each. The actual aperture of the windows is in width one foot eleven inches, by five feet two inches in height. The approaches are ten feet in height in the centre, and from six feet nine inches to seven feet in width; and the thickness of the walls makes them eight feet in depth. On each floor there are stone seats built along the depth of the recess. In the second floor, or principal apartment, the windows are of a much more ornamental form. These have been supposed by some to be of a later date than the others, and to be insertions: a close inspection, however, will at once negative this supposition. In this compartment also are the remains of a fireplace five feet six inches by four feet. The capitals which supported the mantelpiece, at two feet nine inches above the aperture of the fireplace, are still perfect. The third floor was accessible by a staircase similar to that previously mentioned. The details of this floor, owing to its dilapidated condition, are not easily traceable; but a doorway leading into a closet reveals the conduit ("fosse d'aisance"), which, from a forced entrance at the back of the fireplace on the second floor, is shewn to have extended from the summit to the back of the fireplace, and communicated thence by an aperture with the outer wall of the tower. The windows can be slightly traced, shewing that they were almost similar to those on the floor below. The object of a recess on this floor is uncertain. This recess has an ornamental moulding, and appears to have had a vaulted or groined roof.

The total height of the tower must originally have been some sixty or seventy feet, supposing the building to have finished with the third floor. It is, however, more than probable, from the researches made by Viollet le Duc on this point, that it was raised considerably higher by a parapet pierced with embrasures and surmounted by a wooden hoarding, full descriptions and details of which are given in his clever work on the

military architecture of the middle ages. In which also will be found an interesting account of the attack by Bertrand de Guesclin, and subsequent destruction of the donjon tower of Meulan, which had hitherto been deemed impregnable.

The forms of the windows and door at Bronllys are so entirely at variance with the drawings and description given by King, as to lead to the supposition that he must have compiled his account from the reports of others, who practised upon his credulity. The photographic view now engraved herewith, very distinctly shews this doorway and one of the upper or second floor windows. The sketches give a more enlarged view of the doorway and one of the first floor windows, as seen from the interior. The photograph cannot err; and a comparison with the window in it on the second floor, and that engraved by King, will at once prove the correctness of the foregoing assertion. In no single instance are the windows or doors formed or framed as described by him; and a moment's glance at the photograph or sketches must at once so far satisfy anyone acquainted with architectural details as to enable him to pronounce the date of the erection of this castle.

As before stated, few architectural features can be traced in the other portion of this castle. The spring of the arch in some of the windows now walled up, and the upper part of an entrance doorway, shew that it was of the same date, and disclose the same features of architectural detail, as the tower or keep which has been described. In Turner and Parker's *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages* an illustration is given of a window at Stokesay Castle, near Ludlow, of very similar details to those on the first floor at Bronllys, the only difference being that the head of the window at Bronllys is rather more rounded in form.

In the present instance, as in the case of almost all towers or keeps of a similar character, it will be found on a careful examination of the site, that every advantage has been taken of the natural configuration of the

ground to place it in such a position as to render it almost unapproachable by the ordinary engines of war in use at the time of its erection.¹ "As an attack was never made, except close to the walls, and as the catapults and other projectiles of that nature could not hurl these projectiles to a very great height, there was a great advantage in commanding the assailants either by a natural escarpment of crag, or by structures of a great elevation; whilst the means for resisting the external enemy on the level of the plane of attack, were prepared in the lower portions of the Towers and curtain wall." So we find that this donjon, or round tower, was placed on that portion of the ground where the greatest acclivity existed. This was further strengthened by a terrace of earthwork supported by a curtain wall. This is shewn on the ground plan. The main building stood in an enclosure about a hundred and ten yards in length and eighty in width. This, on the weakest side of approach, was further protected by an outer enclosure, also shewn on the plan. These enclosures were further protected by curtain walls and bastions, the sites of which can be distinctly traced; a deep fosse, or dry moat, on the north-west and south-west sides rendering it still more inaccessible. These bastions flanked the curtain walls, and enabled the besieged to discharge their missiles with great effect from the loops constructed in the different stages. It is difficult to imagine that water was anywhere procurable to fill the moat; and the nature and fall of the ground support the theory that it was a dry one. At first it would appear strange that a castle so well defended in other respects should be so unprotected on the east side. Here again careful observation is necessary, when it will easily be seen that the river formerly ran in a different channel, and flowed as shewn on the plan, forming a sufficient protection on that side. This view is supported by the fact of pools of water being found along the course indicated, and the formation of the ground, coupled with old traditions on the subject.

¹ Viollet le Duc.

The tracing out the details of this castle has been a pleasurable task. Its history, its architecture, and the foregoing extracts from other writers, confirm the conclusion that it was built during the latter part of the twelfth, or in the early part of the thirteenth century, and that it is not of the great antiquity assigned to it by King and others.

SOME

ACCOUNT OF THE PARISHES OF ST. NICHOLAS
AND ST. LYTHAN, Co. GLAMORGAN.

ST. NICHOLAS, anciently called Llanelnydd, is a parish in the Hundred of Dinas Powis, upon its western border. Its northern limit, towards Peterston, is the river Ely. On the east a small brook divides it from St. George's; and it abuts upon Wenvoe and St. Lythan, which extends round its southern end. On the west it joins Llancarvan, Bonvileston, and, in Cowbridge Hundred, Pendoylon. The extreme length of St. Nicholas, north and south, is three miles; its breadth, one and three-quarters. It contains 2,104:3:30 statute acres; of which 19:2:0 are roads, and a small part woodland. It is divided nearly equally by the old Portway, now the turnpike road between Cardiff and Cowbridge. It contains the small reputed hamlet of Trehill, the farmhouse bearing the name of which stands opposite Cottrell, south of the road. It has but one regular village, St. Nicholas, built about the high road, with the church and school upon its north side; and there is a small but old group of houses at the south-east corner of the parish, which it shares with St. Lythan, and the name of which, Dyffryn or Tref Golych, is of high antiquity. The population is not absolutely stationary. It was, in 1801, 319; 1811, 320; 1821, 329; 1831, 351; 1841, 425; 1851, 414; 1861, 351. The last census shews one hundred and seventy-one males and one hundred

and eighty-three females. The apparent falling off seems to be due to the hybernation of the chief families in Bath. The inhabited houses were sixty-six in 1831, and sixty-eight and seventy-four at the two following periods. The most recent evidence of the social progress of the parish is a large police station.

The general surface is exceedingly broken. The ground ascends from the Ely, at first gradually afterwards steeply, to a height of about four hundred feet, where it forms a part of the regular escarpment of the southern limit of the Vale of Ely, and is crowned by the house and woods of Cottrell. The slope from thence southwards is again gradual, and the ground gathers into a valley of considerable rural beauty, within which rises a small brook (called by some authorities the Bran), which flows through the Dyffryn demesne to swell the Keuson in its way towards Aberthaw.

The soil near the Ely is the red marl common in that valley, and which, along the skirts of the high ground, is replaced by the magnesian conglomerate. The escarpment itself is formed by the great up-burst of mountain limestone, which, dipping south, extends across the turnpike road, when it is again covered up by the conglomerate; and this, at one or two points, by the red marl. The southern part of the parish is composed of the lower lias, which extends beyond it to the sea, about three miles distant. On either side of the turnpike road is a considerable bed of gravel, which, towards Cottrell, passes into a light, fertile loam. The agricultural result of this variety is good. The mountain limestone yields a short but remarkably sweet grass; the marl and conglomerate are fair pasture land; and the clay of the lias, when duly drained and manured, yields good crops of corn and turnips.

The whole of the parish is enclosed, and there is no record of its ever having been open, unless the burgesses' land lying in or about St. Nicholas Moor, and a part of which is mentioned as disposed of in 1591, be so regarded. It contains excellent oak and elm. At Cot-

trell are some fine beeches; and by the lodge stands what was, until its recent dismemberment, the largest wych elm, if not the largest tree, in the county.

Rates.—St. Nicholas was rated for county purposes, in 1826, at £1,854 annual rental; and in 1855 at £2,034. In 1860 it paid—

Poor rate, at 3s. in the £., on £1,843 : 3 : 3, rated	£	s.	d.
value	276	9	9
Highway rate at 6d	46	0	8½
Church rate at 1½d. in the £., on £1,619 : 14 : 3	10	2	5
	£332 12 10½		

Land tax, £14 : 6 : 6½.

The parish sends one guardian to the Poor Law Union of Cardiff.

Annual and very ancient fairs are held on the 19th May, 21st August, and 17th (St. Nicholas' day) of December. A fair was formerly held for Worlton, on St. Lawrence's day (10th August), in the paddock south of Dyffryn House; and this, though discontinued for near a century, is still remembered as "Dyffryn Golych fair." It was let, in 1714, for £3 *per ann.*

The benefice is a discharged rectory, standing in the king's books at £11 : 10 *per ann.*; which, under a commuted rent-charge, is now £220. There is a rectory house with 61 : 12 : 33 acres of glebe. Before the commutation there was a modus of 1½d. per acre on all hay-land north of the turnpike road; and £3 : 8 *per ann.* were paid for the demesne lands of Dyffryn, and £1 for Cottrell, in place of tithes.

In Pope Nicholas's taxation, 1288-91, the church of St. Nicholas is valued at £13 : 6 : 8; and in the *Valor* of Henry VIII its emoluments are thus stated:

"ECCLESIA STI. NICHOLAS. RECTOR :

"In primis pro garbis	£5	6	8
Terra dominicalis	2	0	0
Case	2	0	0
Fenum	0	10	0

Tres oblationes	0	12	0	
In molendin	0	6	8	
Vitul	0	13	4	
In decimis minutis	0	6	8	
				11 15 4
Deductiones episcopo et archidiacono		0	5	5
Et remanet clare	£11	9	11	
"Decima inde, £1 : 3 : 11 ob' q'."				

Incumbents and patrons.—These lists are imperfect. The following names are all that have been recovered:

Hugh Lloyd, D.D., Rector of St. Andrews and St. Nicholas. Ejected before 1649 (Walker, *Suff. of Clergy*), and seems to have been replaced at the Restoration (Palmer, *Non. Con. Memor.*, iii, 503.)

— John Thomas.

1719. Samuel Howel, on death of Thomas. Patron, Martin Button.

— Roger Williams,¹ whose daughter married Rev. William Bassett.

— Philip Hawkins.

1744, Sept. 4. John Bassett,² on death of Hawkins. Patron, Truman Harford.

1779, Feb. 12. Thos. Bruce of Dyffryn, on death of Bassett. Patron, Thomas Pryce.

1790, Dec. 24. Francis Eldridge, M.A., on death of Bruce, who died 25 August, 1790. Patrons: Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart., and Wriothesly Digby, trustees.

1824, May 4. Thos. Davies, junior, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxon. Died 11 July, 1832, æt. fifty-one. Presented, on death of Eldridge, by Hon. W. B. Grey and Frances Ann his wife.

¹ There was a previous Roger Williams, Clerk, and probably incumbent, who appears as a freeholder in the rental of 1591, and whose brother William, wife Eleanor, and daughter Mary, held copyholds in the manor.

² The Rev. John Bassett, Prebendary of Llandaff, and Rector of St. Nicholas, Bonvileston, and Peterston-super-Ely, died 31 January, 1779, æt. sixty-three. He was great grandfather of the present owner of Bonvileston. His daughter Alice married Richard Jenkins of Heol-las, or Greenway.

1832. R. T. Tyler, M.A. Patron, J. B. Pryce.

1839. J. C. Campbell (afterwards Bishop of Bangor) on resignation of Tyler, by J. B. Pryce.

1840. Wm. Bruce, M.A., on resignation of Campbell, by J. B. Pryce.

In the reign of Elizabeth the patronage of the church was in the Earls of Pembroke, the Buttons, and the heirs of Meyrick. Button probably purchased the other shares, for his descendants were sole patrons.

Registers.—The older books are lost. Those preserved date, for baptisms and burials, from 1762; for marriages, from 1755.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It has recently been restored in peculiarly good taste, and with great liberality, by the patron. It is composed of a tower, nave, south porch, chancel, vestry, and south chapel.

The *tower* is plain, substantial, square, lofty, and well proportioned, with a parapet thrown slightly out upon corbels. The west door is modern, as is a perpendicular window above it, replacing an older one. The other openings are small. There is a plinth surmounted by a string-course, chiefly of the white, durable, honeycombed limestone so common in the earlier buildings in this county. The walls are very thick, and a small door in the nave opens into a stair within the substance of the south wall. The opening into the nave is lofty, with a plain drop-arch.

Nave.—The north side has two good perpendicular windows of three lights with transoms, old, but restored. Outside are two slender buttresses of late Decorated or early Perpendicular date. The rood-stair door now opens into the *vestry*, which has been rebuilt. The chancel arch matches with that from the tower. The south door is good plain Perpendicular with a four-centred arch. West of it is a good Perpendicular window, after the pattern, as far as could be ascertained, of an older one. The arch into the south chapel is rude acute, something between Early English and Decorated. The font is octagonal Perpendicular, modern, as are the pulpit and reading-desk, of carved teak.

The *porch* is old. The outer door has a good drop-arch, perhaps Decorated. Over the church door was a niche or shrine, now unfortunately plastered up.

The *chancel* has a small north window of two lights; once square-headed, now trefoiled. On the south side is a new drop-arch replacing a rude opening into the chapel. The east window, transition from Decorated into Perpendicular, is modern, as are the two exterior buttresses. The barrel roof is restored, and raised so as to clear the window. On the south side, over the communion space, hangs an original "sanctus" bell in a wooden frame.

The *chapel* may have been formerly attached to Cottrell. It is on the south side, spacious, and extends from opposite the middle of the nave as far as the east end of the chancel. It has three new south windows, of which the central one replaces a small door. There is a good east window, also modern, and an old square-headed west window, high up. The roofs throughout are new, but in good open work.

In the restorations of this church Mr. Prichard has regarded the prevailing style of the building as late Decorated passing into Perpendicular, and has judiciously worked in this style.

In the church, besides other monuments the dates upon which are preserved in the annexed pedigrees, are two to Thomas Lewis, late of Carnlloyd, attorney-at-law, died 3rd June, 1742, aged sixty: and to the Rev. Thos. Williams, Rector of Michaelston-le-Pit, sixteen years chaplain at Cottrell; died 10th August, 1736.

In the churchyard is the tomb of "Sir Burges Camac, formerly of the 1st Life Guards. Died at Dyffryn, 17 Nov., 1845, aged sixty-nine." A well designed lych-gate has recently been placed at the south entrance of the churchyard; and on the green outside are fragments of a stone cross.

St. Nicholas contains two houses, Dyffryn and Cottrell, which were for many centuries the seats of two county families now extinct. The houses are old, but have been so altered and cased as to present few of their

original features ; and they retain nothing, even in an antiquarian point of view, worthy of description. The fish-ponds of Worlton, mentioned by Meyrick, are represented by some mounds close south of Dyffryn House ; where also, within the last century, was a mill. In the house are pictures of George Lewis of Penmark Place, and his wife ;¹ and of a boy, a son of a Lewis of Llanishen, who was drowned in a pool on Cardiff Heath, and which came from Llanishen. There is also a small picture of Col. Owen of Orielton, brother to a former Mrs. Pryce. In the diningroom is a good picture, by Shee, of the Rev. Wm. Bruce Knight, Dean of Llandaff, presented to him by his friends in the county. It has been engraved. There is also a picture of his brother, Mr. Bruce Pryce, by H. W. Phillips.

Dyffryn is chiefly known to antiquaries for its three *cromlechs*, which are said to have gained for it the addition of "Golych." "Dyffryn Golych" means "the vale of worship." The soundness of this etymology may, however, be doubted, since *cromlechs* are now known to have been sepulchral only ; besides which, in the Llandaff Book, Golych is set down as the name of the stream. Of one of these *cromlechs* only a trace has remained for the last eighty years, in the shape of a large flat stone partially embedded edgewise in the turf. It stands by the side of a small pool south of the road, and opposite Cottrell Lodge, on the source of the northern head of the Dyffryn brook. The field is called "The Stauntons."

Worlton *cromlech* is remarkably perfect. It stands about half a mile south-east of Dyffryn House, in St. Lythan's parish, on the edge of Maes-y-velin, or the "mill-meadow." It is composed of three uprights and one top stone, enclosing a chamber nine feet by six feet, in form rectangular, about six feet high, and open at the south-east end. The side stones measure about twelve feet long by six feet broad ; and the end stone five feet by six feet. The top stone measures about

¹ These were removed from Penmark Place, and presented to Mr. Bruce Pryce by Col. Tynte.

fourteen feet by ten feet. All are about two feet thick. This cromlech stands on elevated ground, and on a sort of platform, evidently artificial, and apparently formed of earth and fragments of rock, which appear through the sward. North-west of the cromlech this platform projects as though there had been a second and smaller structure. The platform is not improbably the remains of the mound within which the cromlech may be presumed to have been buried. The stones are of magnesian limestone, here found *in situ*.

Tinkins-Wood Farm cromlech, though less perfect, is a much larger structure than the last. It stands just within a modern plantation, and near the junction of several hedges, which much obscure the adjacent ground. This cromlech is half buried, and is surrounded for some yards by a quantity of earth and masses of rock, evidently the remains of a large mound, and possibly of other cromlechs. The chamber is an irregular trapezoid. There have been at least seven uprights, of which four remain; those on the south, a long side, being absent. The figure was, no doubt, governed by the roof-stone, which, though now cracked and chipped, has been in one piece, measuring twenty-two feet by fifteen feet, and about two feet six inches thick. The chamber (the floor of which is below the surrounding surface) measures eighteen feet by fifteen feet, greatest dimensions; and is at present about five feet six inches high. A human skull is said to have been recently found by the Rev. H. L. Jones under this cromlech.

A few yards south, in an adjacent field, are the wrecks, probably of a smaller cromlech, and of what may have been a line of four or five upright stones. Near these again, in the next field, is the still more evident wreck of another cromlech, of which the large roof-stone remains poised on some fragments of rock from two to four feet above the ground; and near this is a sort of quarry of magnesian limestone slabs, whence, no doubt, the adjacent remains were taken, and the occurrence of which probably governed their position.

These cromlechs were the subject of a formidable controversy between Dr. Todd and the late Archdeacon Williams, and led to a series of essays by the latter disputant, which are supposed to have materially influenced the circulation of the very respectable newspaper in which they appeared. Models of the monuments were made for Sir R. C. Hoare, and may be seen in the British Museum. The monuments themselves are the property of Mr. Bruce Pryce, who has guarded them with great care.

In the Cottrell grounds, south-east of and near the house, is a large tumulus, apparently sepulchral, the top of which has been levelled and planted. This is omitted in the Ordnance Map.

East of Cottrell is a remarkable earthwork known as the Gaer. This occupies the summit of a ridge, where advantage has been taken of the ground to defend an oblong rectangular space of about three acres by a steep scarp surmounted by a vallum, of which traces remain. The entrance seems to have been on the eastern side, one of the longer and the least perfect. At the northern end of this enclosure is an oval space surrounded by a ditch, and within this a vallum. The included platform is level, and about seventy yards east and west, by fifty yards north and south. The whole appears to be a tolerably complete example of a Roman camp formed about an earthwork of a different date. It is placed about three furlongs north of the Portway.

Among the local names in this parish may be mentioned Breach, Castell-isa-and ucha, Caeau, Caegoots, Cae-pwll-dwr, Cae-varrion, Croes-parc, Durlwydd, Deux Mills, Ginshill, Gwynydd-fach, Gwreiddyn, Homri, Halva, Kinston, Kingswood, Pant-mawr, Pwll-lymin, Rhydlan, Skrinkill-Drinog, Tickins or Tinkins Wood, Tutting Hill, Vianshill, Willmorton, and Whitton-mawr. This last is an excellent pasture field, of sixty-five acres, at the extreme south-west end of the parish. Upon it one of the later Buttons trained "Cartouche," a horse not unknown in the racing world, and sire of a respectable progeny. Here also, about 1850, some men em-

ployed in draining came upon a square patch of black soil, in strong contrast to the natural yellow earth which covers the lias. It contained a large number of skulls and other human bones belonging to men in the prime of life; and their presence there was explained by the late eminent antiquary, the Rev. J. M. Traherne, who ascertained that after the battle of St. Fagans, in May 1648, the remnant of the routed royalists made for Fomon Castle; but on the way thither were overtaken on the north side of Llancarvan, where a second combat took place, no doubt a bloody one, of which this black soil and the bones are the remains. The field touches on Llancarvan parish, and is in the direct line of route. The skulls, after being examined, were replaced with due respect in the soil.

The Crown Inn, a fair messuage with an acre of curtilage, standing on the south side of St. Nicholas street, is mentioned in 1591; and in the same survey it is stated that on a fine of £100, a copyhold of forty-two acres was granted on three lives at 20s. *per ann.* Peterston Grist Mill, also a copyhold, paid £6 rental.

But little is known of the history of St. Nicholas. The parish is probably of Welsh origin; but the saint is one whose protection was not usually sought by the Welsh, and the Normans in this district certainly had a good claim to be regarded as clerks of St. Nicholas. The parish, or perhaps only the north-east part of it, fell, with Wenvoe, St. George's, and other lands, at the Conquest, to the share of Sir John Fleming, who resided at St. George's Castle.¹ The village is mentioned in the *Annals of Margam* as having been burned by the Welsh, with Newcastle and Laleston, in 1226. "Combusserunt Wallenses has villas de Glamorgan, villam scilicet de Sancto Nicolao," etc. This discipline was repeated upon St. Nicholas and St. Hilary, in 1229, by Howell ap Meredith:

"The fiend receive his soul therefore:

They had not been burned a year or more."

¹ "Capella de S^{co} Nicolao cum pertinenciis," is mentioned among the gifts to the monastery of Tewkesbury, in a charter of confirmation by Nicholas, Bishop of Llandaff. (*Monasticon*, ii, 67.)

How St. Nicholas passed from the Flemings is not known; and the evidence extant concerning its descent appears contradictory, for though much if not all the parish was in the Corbets and the De Clares and Despencers, it appears also that part of it descended to the Malefaunts, who were the heirs of Fleming.

Two manors enter into the parish, St. Nicholas proper, which includes the south and east, or larger part; and Trehill. The manor house of St. Nicholas is said to have been a tenement, still so called, standing at the west angle of the junction of Dyffryn Lane with the high road. Dyffryn House has, however, long superseded these claims, if, indeed, they ever existed. Of Trehill, which includes the remainder of St. Nicholas and part of Bonvileston, Cottrell is the manor house.

At the Despenser Survey of 1320, St. Nicholas lordship, containing three knights' fees, was in William Corbett. The place does not occur in the supplementary list of lands paying "mizes" rate; but Roger Cottrell is entered at four ploughlands, probably for Trehill.

"Corbett," says Meyrick, "was lord of St. Nicholas, St. George's, and Cadoxton; whose territories enjoyed some liberty more than the rest, and, among others, whose every hearth towards the — was charged with two pence, yet his land, being called Corbet's Fee, was charged but with the moiety. It remained in his heir male, named William Corbet, at the time of the Lord Spencer's survey." A Sir Robert Corbet, of Pontsbury, appears early in the Stradling pedigree; but the name, though found in Gloucestershire, does not occur elsewhere as connected with this county, nor are the Corbets ever regarded as representing the Flemings.

The inquisitions shew that the lords of Glamorgan held lands in St. Nicholas. Joan, wife of Gilbert Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, held, with her husband (35 Edward I), one messuage and four carucates; which, in the earl's inquisition (8 Edw. II) appear as three fees, which must have covered the whole lordship if therein contained. 23 Edw. III, Hugh and Elizabeth Despenser

held lands here, as, 9 Edw. III, did Sir Edward and Elizabeth. 4 Henry V, Constance, widow of Thomas Lord Despenser, held divers fees; and these, in the inquisition of Isabel Countess of Warwick (18 Hen. VI) are stated at three. So that an area in St. Nicholas parish, equal to that of St. Nicholas lordship, was in the lords of Glamorgan from at least the 35th Edw. I down to the 18th Hen. V, and perhaps later. Possibly part of these three fees was comprised in the manor of Trehill. (*Inq. p. M.*, i, 265; ii, 160, 349; iv, 195.)

In the reign of Elizabeth, when the Herberts stood in the lands of the old lords of Glamorgan, it is stated that the lords of St. Nicholas were, Henry Earl of Pembroke, Miles Button, and Rees Meyrick of Cottrell. This, no doubt, means the parish; and Meyrick's share must have been in Trehill, which seems always to have gone with Cottrell. Later documents make it almost certain that Pembroke's share was one-third of St. Nicholas manor; and it is remarkable that his third is called "the Malefaunts lands"; shewing that this part, at least, of the Fleming estate passed to, and was for a time held by, the Flemings' heirs.

A presentment of St. Nicholas, in 1650, describes Philip Earl of Pembroke as sole lord; but this must be a mistake, as the Buttons certainly were joint lords in the preceding century, and no doubt very much earlier.

11th May, 1668, the Buttons bought out the Herberts, and thus became sole lords; and in the Button rental the portion thus acquired, with a further addition made 10th March, 1680, is always designated as "the purchased estate."

The annual value of the lands held by the three families, *temp.* Elizabeth, was £30. In 1650 the Herbert third contained free tenants, tenants by copy of court roll, and tenants by indenture. The annual payments to Robert Williams, gent., the steward, were—

Free tenants (in 1591, £4 6s. 3½d.)	£4	7	8
Copy and lease rent	20	9	1
Capons and hens, value	1	7	0
Five wethers, value	2	0	0
	<hr/> 28 3 9		

And among the free tenants appears the Earl of Bolingbroke.

St. Nicholas manor has also some outlying appendages paying to it chief rents. These, in 1714, were—

Llancadle manor ¹	£0	10	6
Carnllwyd manor	0	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wenvoe, the tenant late of	1	1	10
St. Nicholas, lands in, Thos. Button, Esq.	0	1	0
Llancarvan, lands in, Richard Jenkins, Esq.	0	1	3
Ditto, ditto, Tyrrell Eyres, Esq.	1	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pwlymin, lands in, Mrs. Morgan and Mr. Jones	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Llanlay in St. Nicholas, Mr. Thomas	0	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Whitton Mawr, Jesus College, Oxon	0	2	1
Llancarvan, Wm. Lewis, cutter	0	1	0
St. Nicholas, two acres in, Love of Colcoed	0	2	0
Wm. Richards, Mr. Williams, of Cardiff	0	15	6
Miles, Mr. Morgan, of St. Nicholas	0	1	2
Rosser, Richard	0	0	4
	<hr/>		
	£5	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

In 1591, Llancadle and Carnllwyd manors, both in St. Nicholas, were said to be held in socage of the Earl of Pembroke, as of his manor of St. Nicholas; and Peterston-super-Ely grist mill, and lands in Worlton, appear as charged with chief rents. Wenvoe, it may be remarked, was a Fleming, and afterwards Malefaunt manor, which may account for its financial connexion with St. Nicholas.

Referring to the Button distinction, their rental of 1714 gives the inherited estate at £503 : 4 : 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per ann.*, including a small property at Cowbridge; and a note by the steward adds, "which my mistress is to have her thirds out of it, and Mr. Martin (Button) the rest." The rental of the purchased estate is £44 : 14 : 8; but "the dropping in of some lives" will increase it by £50 *per ann.* The Monmouthshire property was near Marshfield, and was small. The whole estate of Button of Dyffryn was at that time worth £702 : 11 : 7 *per ann.*

¹ In 1591 Llancadle only paid 5*s.* to the Herberts. Does the 10*s.* 6*d.* now paid imply that the Buttons had a part of this sub-manor at that time?

St. Nicholas has contributed two families to the roll of county gentlemen, each of which has achieved distinction,—the one in the person of Sir Thomas Button, a sailor and arctic discoverer; and the other in that of Rees Meyrick, an eminent local antiquary.

PEDIGREE OF BUTTON OF WORLTON.

A county tradition, embodied in various floating pedigrees, derives this family, under the name of Graunt, from a Duke of Seville, and ascribes their less euphonious appellation to their representative having, at Poitiers, captured the banner of the Brewers' Guild of Ghent, emblazoned with three butts or tons. Other genealogists have derived the race from the Buttons, or Bittons, of Bitton by Bath; of whom William Bitton, or Button, was Bishop of Wells in the thirteenth century. The following pedigree, taken from the Visitation of Hants, and not inconsistent with the latter, seems, however, the most probable one.

I. Sir WALTER de Button, died 12 Henry III; by Matilda he had

II. Sir ADAM, living 29 Henry III; who by Eleanor had

III. Sir JOHN de Button, who married Avice daughter and heir of — Burnell, and had

IV. MATTHEW Button, who married Isabel daughter of Sir John de la Bere, a knight of Gloucestershire connected with Glamorgan, living 39 Edward III, and who married Agnes daughter of Sir Payn, and granddaughter and coheir of Gilbert Turberville of Coyty (Rudder's *Glost.*, 370). Their son,

V. Sir JOHN Button, living 4 Richard II, married Joan Grenville, and left: 1, Sir JOHN de Button of co. Dorset, who married Avice daughter (and coheir) of Sir Matthew (Henry) de Furneaux of Devon and Somerset, and connected with Glamorgan, and left issue. 2, Thomas. 3, Sir *George*.

VI 2. THOMAS Graunt, otherwise Button, married, by some accounts, Cecil daughter and heir of Sir Guy de Bryan; but more probably Crisly, or Grisell, the heiress of Worlton. Their son,¹

VII. HOWELL Button of Worlton, married Gwenllian daughter of Tompkin Turberville of Tythegston, and had

VIII. THOMAS Button married Gwenllian daughter of Sir

¹ *Joan*, daughter of Thomas Button, Esq., married Morgan ap Howel, from which match was reputed to descend Oliver Cromwell.

Howell Gam of Penrhos, or, by other accounts, Joan verch Howell ap Evan ap Howel, and left

IX. HOWELL ap Thomas Button: married Eleanor daughter of Evan ap Griffith ap Madoc of Llandaff, called also Griffith Gethyn. They had: 1, Nicholas. 2, *Thomas*. 3, *John* Button otherwise Graunt, of Alton, Wilts, ancestor of the Buttons of Buckland, and of Sir William Button, Bart., of Alton, Attorney for the county and hundred courts of Glamorgan in 1621. 4, A *daughter* married Llewelyn ap Ievan, from whom descends Llewelyn of Caerwigga. 5, *Ann* married Morgan Gamage, natural son of John Gamage of Coyty. She was a daughter of a Thomas Button, but of which Thomas is not quite certain.

X. NICHOLAS Button of Worlton, married Margaret daughter of Thomas Andrews of Cadoxton, and had

XI. THOMAS Button of Worlton, married Joan daughter of John ap Evan Thomas of Llanvihangel, ap Jenkin Herbert of Gwernddu, by Eleanor, Lady of the Ring, daughter of Thomas Dee *alias* Lyson, ap Goronwy, by Agnes eldest daughter of John second son of William Chichele. They had: 1, Roger. 2, *Ann*, married Thomas Gibbon of Cardiff, and had issue.

XII. ROGER Button of Worlton, founder's kin at New College; married Maud daughter of William Kemeys of Newport, and had: 1, James. 2, *Ann*, married Thomas Lewis of Baglan, his first wife, and had issue male. (Harl. MS. 6831, f. 62b.)

XIII. JAMES Button of Worlton, sheriff 1556, married Jane daughter of Robert Prichard of Wallas, descended from Iestin ap Gwrgan. They had: 1, Miles. 2, *Thomas*, married Elizabeth daughter of James Andrews. 3, *Robert*, married, first, Cecil daughter of William Glover, *s. p.*; and secondly, Wenllian daughter of William Mathew, by whom he had Roger and Robert Button. 4, *Ann*, married Francis Pranch. 5, *Margaret*, married, first, William Gitto of Pendoylon; and secondly, Morgan ap Nicholas Vaughan, A.M., Archdeacon of Llandaff, and had issue. 6, *Jane*, married Nicholas Andrews. 7, *Amy*, married Thomas Gibbon of St. Fagan's; probably the same mentioned in 1591 as having held nine acres in St. Nicholas, in which he was followed by Annys Thomas, and she by John Bawdrigg: they had issue. 8, *Janet*, married William Bawdrigg of Splot. 9, a *daughter*, married John Smith of St. Andrews.

XIV. MILES Button of Worlton, sheriff 1564 and 1570. In the Herbert rental (1591) he and his wife held by socage, and their sons Edward and William by copy. Also these two and their brother James held Peterston Mill, etc., by indenture.

(Dyffryn MSS.) He married Margaret daughter of Edward Lewis of Van, and had: 1, Edward. 2, Sir *William*, whose daughter Frances seems to have married Edward Evans of Neath. 3, *James*, who married, and left Ann and James Button. 4, Admiral Sir *Thomas*, of whom under Cottrell. 5, *Ann*, married, first, Morgan Meyric of Cottrell; and secondly, David Evans of Neath. 6, *Mary*, married William Thomas of Moulton, gent., and was mother of Capt. Thomas, who commanded a ship under his uncle. William Thomas had three tenements and thirty-five acres and a half in St. Nicholas manor, as a free tenant, paying 8s. 2d. *per ann.*: he appears in 1591 as having purchased Tutting Hill and other lands in St. Nicholas from Miles Button. 7, *Katherine*, married William son of Christopher Roberts of St. Athan.

xv. EDWARD Button of Worlton, married Jane daughter and coheir of Robert Huntley of Hadnock, and had: 1, Robert. 2, *Ann*. There was a Capt. Edmund Button, who was either a son or nephew of Edward. He also had a ship under the admiral; but in 1630, 2nd March, seems to have commanded the *Violet* of Ipswich, no doubt a letter-of-marque. In 1642, Edmund Button, late Captain of the *Sampson* prize, was declared by the Commons to have deserved well of his country; and in April 1653 his widow and four children had a donation of £400, payable out of the money for prize goods. (*Commons Journals*, vii, 279.)

xvi. ROBERT Button of Worlton, sheriff 1639; mentioned in Capt. Symonds' *Diary* (1645) as having a rental of £450 *per ann.* His will is dated 2 Jan. 1661; and was proved at Llandaff, 16 Dec. 1662. He mentions Cecil and Margaret, and his sister, Ann Button, leaving to the two former £500 each, and certain kine, bulls, working oxen, and sheep; and to the latter, sixteen oxen, or two hundred marks. He mentions his cousin, Herbert Evans of Neath. The original will, when proved, was returned to the widow, who gave a bond for its production if required. He married, at Llantrithyd, 6 May, 1613, Jane daughter of Sir Thomas Awbrey, Knight. She died 26 Nov. 1663. Her will is dated 18 Sept. They had issue: 1, Martin. 2, *Thomas*, ob. s. p. 1659. 3, *Miles*. Will dated 1 Oct. 1693; proved at Llandaff, 5 Oct. 1703. He leaves his lands in Glamorgan to his friend Charles Jevans, who renounced; and his own nephew, Charles Button, administered. In 1642 Capt. Miles Button was ordered by the Commons to be removed to, and guarded at, Ipswich. (*C. J.*, vii, 279.) 4, *Cissil*. 5, *Margaret*, married at Llantrithyd, 3 Feb. 1663, William Bassett of Miskin, Doctor of Laws, sheriff, 1652. 6, *Mary*, baptized, Llantrithyd, 13 July, 1616; buried there, 17 May, 1617. 7, *Sybil*.

XVII. MARTIN Button of Worlton was a very flourishing personage, and added considerably to the wealth and acreage of the family. 14 Jan. 1663 he settled his inherited estate, the trustees being Charles Van, Edward Herbert, and Edmund Perkins. He was sheriff 1666. In 1668, 11 May, he purchased the Herbert third of St. Nicholas manor. In 1679 he made a settlement on the marriage of his daughter Mary: trustees, John Awbrey, Nich. Kemeys, and Myles and Miles Button. 10 May, 1680, he purchased a hundred and twenty acres in St. Nicholas from John Gwyn and others. July, 1690, he appears as contributing one horse to the forty-eight provided for the county militia. His will is dated 24 Oct. 1692; and proved at Llandaff, 16 Jan. 1692, O. S. He married Mary daughter of Lewis Van of Coldbro' and Marcross. Her will, as Mary Button of Worlton, is dated 9 Sept., and proved 6 Nov. 1695. She is to be buried near her husband, in the Button burying place. She mentions her cousins, Lydia Williams *alias* Prichard, and Thomas and his brother Ebenezer Dunster. Among other bequests of money to buy plate, are two of £20 each to her grandsons Robert and Oliver Jones. She names her sons Martin and Charles, and her grandchildren Martin and Mary Button. The children were: 1, Martin. 2, *Charles*. 3, *Mary*, married Oliver Jones of Fonmon, and had issue. 4, *Jane*, living 1653.

XVIII. MARTIN Button, who probably held the estate but a short time. He died *s. p. l.*, leaving to his natural daughter a legacy dependent on the entailed estate.

XVIII 2. CHARLES Button of Columbar, which is the present Dyffryn, of which, as a residence, we now read for the first time. Was this the same house previously known as Worlton? His will, dated 8 Feb. 1713, and proved at Llandaff, 26 Oct. 1715, is a document remarkable for its clear good sense, full confidence in his wife, and thoroughly Christian spirit. He directs his grave to be with his father and brother; his funeral to be private, and at night, and with the short prayers of the Established Church. Provision is made, when his own children's fortunes are raised, to pay the legacy to his brother's daughter. To his daughters he leaves £1,500 each; and to Charles £1,300, and lands in St. Mellon's. His wife was probably an heiress. Part of her Monmouthshire lands were sold; but he had purchased lands in St. Nicholas, St. George's, Ystradyvodwg, and elsewhere in Glamorgan; and in St. Nicholas he mentions "Dogge Hill, Caia bach, Great House or Castle Farm, Cae Hill, and the king's lands, *alias* Kingston," on which the younger children's fortunes are secured. The overseers of his will are his loving

friends and relations,—Sir John Awbrey, Bart. ; Robt. Jones of Fonmon, Thos. Lewis of St. Pierre, Charles Van of Llanwern, and Roger Jones of Buckland. He names his aunt Lewis of Cottrell, and his cousins, Damaris and Blanche Van, Elizabeth Oates, and Rachel Jones. He mentions his “gold medal given at the revolution,” and his books at Columbar and Ifton Hill. He wishes his son Martin to go as a commoner to the University ; but to a college “where few or more of his native country are admitted,” and he advises the law. To Charles he recommends the church. He commends the poor of St. Nicholas and St. Lythan to his widow during the minority, and to his son afterwards. He married Mary Van, probably of Llanwern. She was a widow in 1750, when her annuity of £220 was still charged on the estate. They had : 1, Martin. 2, *Charles*, living 3 March, 1748. 3, *Mary*. 4, *Jane*.

XIX. MARTIN Button of Worlton, sheriff 1727 ; died childless, 1767, leaving as his heir-at-law Robert Jones of Fonmon, whose great-grandson, R. O. Jones, is now the representative of the Buttons of Worlton.

The Buttons ended, financially, as became so ancient a family, by reason of a mortgage ; with which “Cartouche” and the like had probably something to do. Martin Button borrowed money, and pledged his estate, 20 Aug. 1735, to Truman Harford, a Bristol merchant, who foreclosed in 1747, held a courtbaron of Worlton manor in 1749, and took a conveyance of the fee, which he sold, with the concurrence of Martin and the trustees, 2 June, 1750, and subject to a charge of £220 *per ann.* on the life of Mary Button, for £13,758 : 2 : 0½. The purchase included the manors of St. Nicholas and Worlton, the messuage called Columbar, or Dyffryn, and, with other lands, the Dyffryn demesne of four hundred and fifteen acres. The purchaser was Thomas Pryce of Court Carnau, who resided, and was sheriff in 1759.

Heralds differ as to the coat of arms used by the Buttons. It is said that the Three Tuns publichouse at St. Nicholas was used for magistrates’ meetings in the reign of Elizabeth ; and in the Fonmon pedigree of 1684, by David Edwards, the arms are blazoned as “*azure, 3 tons or*” ; besides which the legend about the origin of the name would have been very incomplete had it left the arms unaccounted for. Against this is to be set Harl. MS. 1975, fo. 58, which gives for Button of Glamorgan, “*quarterly, 1 and 4 ermine a fess gules, 2 and 3 or a lion rampant sable, armed gules*” ; no doubt for Button and Burnell ; the seals to the wills at Llandaff, and the admiral’s seal, still seen affixed to his letters, all which bear “*ermine a fess*” ;

which, or at least the fess, is the coat upon a very early Bitton tomb at Bitton.

Upon Mrs. Gwinnet's monument at St. Nicholas the arms are: "quarterly, 1 and 4 Meyric, *azure* a chevron between 3 spear-heads *argent*; 2 and 3 *ermine* a fess *sable*, thence issuing a demi-lion; over all Button, *ermine* a fess *argent*." There was also a Button achievement which bore: "quarterly of six, 1, Button, *ermine* a fess *gules*; 2, *argent* a sun in glory *or*; 3, *vert*, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys *argent*; 4, bendy of six *vert* and *or*, surtout a *lion* (?); 5, *argent*, a phaëon *or*; 6, *gules* a chevron between three helmets *argent*.

The Pryces of Court Carnau were one of the numerous branches of Evans of Gnoll. THOMAS was second son of Matthew Pryce by a Popkin of Fforest, and married, 1, Elizabeth daughter of Sir Wm. Owen of Orielson, Bart., who died 20 Feb. 1777, æt. forty-five, *s. p.*; and 2, Frances Ann, daughter of the Rev. W. Pigot of Edgmond, co. Salop; died 5 March, 1782, æt. thirty-two. By her he had Frances Anne and *Elizabeth*, who died Sept. 1802, æt. twenty-one. Mr. Pryce died 16 Nov. 1789, æt. sixty. His achievement, recently removed from the church, bore, *gules* three chevrons *argent*, impaling Pigot, *ermine* three lozenges *sable* in fess.

FRANCES ANN Pryce, born 7th April, 1780; married, 9 April, 1802, the Hon. Wm. Booth Grey, second son of the fifth Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and sheriff 1814. On his death, *s. p.*, 29 July 1837, the estate passed by a limitation in Mr. Pryce's will, to John Bruce Bruce of Dyffryn, Aberdare, who assumed in consequence the name of Pryce, and is now the well known and much respected owner of the Worlton estate.

John Knight of Fairlinch, by Barnstaple, and afterwards of Llanblethian, married Margaret daughter of Wm. Bruce of Llanblethian, by Jane daughter of Gabriel Lewis of Llanishen. By her, who was eventually heiress of her brother, the Rev. Thos. Bruce of Dyffryn Aberdare and Rector of St. Nicholas, and who died at Bath, 25 August, 1790, æt. forty-eight, he had: 1, John. 2, *William* Bruce-Knight, Dean of Llandaff, who died 1845, *s. p.*: he married Maria Eleanor, second daughter of Llewellyn Traherne of St. Hilary. 3, Sir *James* Lewis Knight Bruce, one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Chancery, who married Eliza daughter of Thomas Newte of Cannons, and has issue.

JOHN Bruce Pryce, of Dyffryn St. Nicholas and Dyffryn Aberdare, married, 1, Sarah, second daughter of Hugh Wil-

liams Austin, Rector of St. Peter's, Barbadoes; born 26 Nov. 1788; she died at Abbeville, 2 Nov. 1842, and is buried at Boulogne. He married, 2, Alicia daughter of Wm. Bushby, Esq.

By Sarah Austin, Mr. B. Pryce has:—1, *John Wyndham*, who married Mary Ann second daughter of Col. Nathaniel Cameron of Dan-y-craig, by whom he has two sons and a daughter. 2, *Henry Austin*, M.P. for Merthyr-Tydvil; married, first, Annabella daughter of Richard Beadon, Esq., of Fitzhead, Somerset, who died 1852; and secondly, Norah Creina Blanche, youngest daughter of General Sir Wm. Napier, G.C.B., and has issue by each marriage. 3, *William*, A.M., Rector of St. Nicholas, married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William Conybeare, Dean of Llandaff, and has issue. 4, *Robert*, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, married Rachel Frances, second daughter of Richard Corbet of Adderley, and has issue. 5, *Lewis Knight*, married Emilia Caroline, daughter of Augustus Sullivan, Esq., formerly of Richings Park, and has issue. 6, *Margaret Frances*, married Charles Thos. Alleyne of Barbadoes. 7, *Blanch*, married the Rev. James Colquhoun Campbell, Bishop of Bangor. 8, *Sarah Elizabeth*, married R. O. Jones, Esq., of Fônmon Castle. 9, *Isabel*, married Rev. Roper Trevor Tyler, Rector of Llantrithyd, and died 4 Feb. 1859. 10, *Mary Sinclair*. 11, *Maria Eleanor*. 12, *Gertrude Emma*.

PEDIGREE OF MEYRIC OF COTTRELL.

I. KYNON, ap Gwenvil, ap Gwilym, ap Rhys-Goch, ap Robert, ap Hoya, ap Gloyw, ap Kawr-dda, ap Caradoc-Vraichvras, was the father of three sons:—1, *Gysyllt*; 2, *Arthen*, ancestor of the Welsh lords of Penrhos in Glyn-Rhondda; and

II. KYNON VACHAN, who escaped from Ystradwy and Urchenfield, and migrated into Miskin, where he gained Penllwyn, since divided, and other estates. His son,

III. DAVYDD ap Kynon Vachan, was father of

IV. CADWGAN-VAWR. Gilbert de Clare, on his victory over Meredydd ap Iestyn, and his secure possession of Llantrissant, attempted to put down the old Welsh customs known as "*Moes y Devod*," which Fitzhamon had been forced to respect. In this he was successfully opposed by Cadwgan, whose name was in consequence long honoured on the Miskin Hills. His son,

V. DAVYDD ap Cadwgan, was father of

VI. GRYFFYDD ap Davydd, father of Evan and *Gryffyth Ychan*, ancestor of three distinct Welsh families in Ystrad-y-vodwg.

- VII. EVAN ap Gryffyd was father of
 VIII. PHILIP-HIR, father of Davydd and *Howell*.
 IX. DAVYDD ap Philip-Hir was father of
 X. PHILIP, father of
 XI. HOWELL, father of
 XII. MEYRIC ap Howell, who married a daughter of Philip John of Bonvileston, and left
 XIII. HOWELL ap Meyric of Cottrell, who was father of
 XIV. MEYRIC ap Howell of Cottrell. His son, who fixed the family name, was
 XV. REES Meyric, who married a daughter of Christopher Fleming, and had: 1, William; 2, *Morgan*; 3, *John* Meyric, who probably died single; 4, *Janet*, married Watkin Vaughan of Llwyn-y-Grant, and had issue,
 XVI. WILLIAM Meyric, who married Maud, daughter and coheir of William Carne, and left
 XVII. WILLIAM Meyric, who married Barbara, daughter of the Rev. William Bassett, and probably died *s. p.*, since Cottrell passed to his uncle,
 XVI 2. MORGAN Meyric, who married Barbara, daughter and heir of William Mathew of Radyr, and left: 1, Rees, and 2, *Margaret*, married Charles Kemeys, his second wife.
 XVII. REES Meyric of Cottrell, Town Clerk of Cardiff, and county historian; died 1 March —, and has a tomb from whence the year of his death is effaced, at St. Nicholas. He married Ann — of Bristol, who remarried David Evans. Rees Meyric's *History* is supposed, with other matter, to have been recorded in the *Cottrell Book*, concerning the contents and identity of which great doubt still prevails. It is by some supposed to have been the MS. sold by Sotheby, at 145, Strand, 24 Oct., 1816, for £13 : 2 : 6, under the title of *Pedigrees of the Principal Welsh Families*; but however this may be, a part, if not the whole, of the book is certainly the *Morgania Archæiographica*, by Rice Merrick, Esq. (1578), of which a few copies were printed, in 1825, from the original manuscript in New College Library, by Sir T. Phillipps of Middle Hill, who thus performed a very useful work. Rees and Ann Meyrick had issue a daughter and heiress,
 XVIII. BARBARA Meyrick of Cottrell, who married, as his first wife, Miles, eldest son of Sir Thomas Button.
 Sir Thomas Button, admiral and arctic navigator, was fourth son of Miles Button of Worlton, by Margaret Lewis of Van. He married Mary daughter of Sir Walter Rice of Newton or Dynevor, and had issue: 1, Miles. 2, *William*. The career of this son has not been ascertained; but he may very well have

been Captain William Button who commanded the *Garland*, 9 July, 1661, and was at Kinsale and Bristol with her in the following year. 3, *Rice*. 4, *Elizabeth*, who married Col. John Poyer, and was living a widow in 1660. There are also other daughters, whose names have not been recovered.

The local fame of the admiral has survived the extinction of both branches of his family, but has not attached itself to his more worthy exploits. One of the highest claims of Dyffryn House to a respectable antiquity, is the possession of his ghost, which occasionally, in the cellar, predominates over the beer butt or tun, commemorated in his name, and sometimes walks in the flower-garden. There is said to be a portrait of the admiral at Coedriglan, and one formerly hung in the Town Hall of Cardiff, of which place he was a most distinguished townsman.

Miles Button of Sheepecote and Cardiff, and afterwards, *jure uxoris*, of Cottrell, was sheriff 1588. He married, secondly, Florence daughter of Sir Nicholas Kemeys of Cefn-Mably. She died, *s. p.*, 3 Dec. 1711, æt. ninety-three, and has a monument at St. Nicholas. Miles was present at St. Fagan's in 1648, and is reported a prisoner in Col. Horton's despatch of the 13th May. At the Restoration, Miles and Florence Button, and Elizabeth widow of Col. T. Poyer, once Governor of Pembroke, pleaded losses in the king's service. Button had mortgaged an estate of £250 to pay debts owed by the late king to his father Sir Thomas. He served in Pembroke garrison and in Ireland, and lost £5,500. His wife was left portionless by "the murder of her father at the surrender of Chepstow Castle." On these and other grounds they ask a warrant to make a baron. (State Papers, Dom. 1660.) Miles is mentioned by Capt. Symonds, in 1645, as having £400 *per ann.* rental.

Florence, in her will, 14 June, 1706, is styled of Shipcourt in Bonvileston. Her great anxiety seems to have been lest her young grandson, Alexander Smyth, should become a Jesuit or a Romish priest; or her granddaughter, Mary Smyth, marry without leave; and she limits her legacies accordingly. Thomas and Elizabeth Button were her stepchildren: whether Jane, the mother of the Smyths, was a Button, or by a former marriage, does not appear. The will was proved at Llandaff, 12 March, 1720, in which year she probably died.

Miles and Barbara Button had issue: 1, Thomas. 2, *Elizabeth*, who died 22 April, 1717, and was buried at St. Nicholas. She married Thomas Bassett of Llanveithen, Esq., who died before 1706. 3, a *daughter*, married Thomas Mathew of Castell-y-Mynach, Esq.

xix. THOMAS Button of Cottrell died 18 Jan. 1670 (O.S.), and, with his wife, has a monument at St. Nicholas. Her will, dated 16 Jan. 1670, was proved at Llandaff, 18 April, 1671. His chattels were valued at £300. He mentions lands purchased from Anthony Thomas of Brigan, and names his father Miles; his cousin, Miles Button of Miskin; his grandfather, William Thomas of Aberthen; and his uncle Thomas Lewis. He married Gwenllian daughter of Sir Thomas, and sister of Thomas Lewis of Penmark. She died 9 Dec. 1718, æt. sixty-eight. She had copyholds in Llanblethian, and freeholds in the county, settled on Robert her younger son. They had:—1, *Miles*, ob. *s. p.*; 2, *Thomas*; 3, *Robert*; 4, *Barbara*, married William Dawkins of Kilvrough, Esq.

xx. THOMAS Button of Cottrell, sheriff 1709. Will dated 22 Dec. 1708. Died 12 Feb. 1709. Will proved 18 Aug. 1710. Has a monument at St. Nicholas. Left to his son Miles, Lloyny-Gibbon etc., in Llantrissant and Peterston, purchased from William and Evan Treharne; and a purchase in Eglwysilan. Failing his own descendants, he leaves the estate to his brother Robert in tail. He married Diana daughter and coheir of Thomas Price of Wistaston, co. Hereford, and the Priory, Brecon (*B.*, a chevron between three spear-heads, *A.*, within a border *or*), by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Carn of Brocastle. Diana died 3 Feb. 1693. They had: 1, *Thomas*, who died *s. p.*, intestate, when his brother Miles administered, 31 July, 1718. 2, *Miles*, ob. *s. p.* 11 Feb. 1729, æt. thirty-one; buried at St. Nicholas. 3, *Barbara*.

xxi. BARBARA Button of Cottrell: died single, 20 Feb. 1755, æt. sixty. Her will, dated 20 Dec 1754, was proved at Llandaff, 24 March, 1755. She left or confirmed her estates to her cousin Emilia Button; and failing her issue, to her cousin Mary, wife of Joseph Radcliff. She leaves her aunt Emilia £100, and her grandfather Price's picture in gold. Among her legatees are her cousins, Ann, wife of Rev. Samuel Gwinnet, and their children, Samuel Button, John Price, and Emilia Gwinnet; also her cousin Mary, wife of Joseph Radcliff; Mary, their daughter, wife of Mr. Wollaston, surgeon; Ann, her sister, wife of Benjamin Radcliff; also Margaret, daughter of her cousin John Allen of Creselly, and Miles her brother. To the Rev. John Bassett of Bonvileston she leaves a silver coffee-pot. She mentions also her late aunt Susanna, and charges an annuity on "The Downs Farm" in St. Andrews and Cogan.

xx 3. ROBERT Button of Llandough, whence his remains were removed to St. Nicholas in 1752. Will dated 3 Dec. 1707; proved 25 Feb. 1708; mentions Thomas and Miles, sons of his

brother Thomas. He married Emilia Price, sister of his brother's wife. She died 22 Oct. 1762, æt. eighty-three. They had

XXI. EMILIA Button, who inherited Cottrell and other estates from her cousin in 1755; in which year, then living with her mother at Cottrell, she bestowed that place, with her hand, upon the Rev. Samuel Gwinnet of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. They were married at St. Nicholas, 30 Oct. 1755, by John Bassett, then rector. Mr. Gwinnet came to St. Nicholas about 1740, and was curate of St. Nicholas and Bonvileston. He died 7 Jan. 1792, and was buried at St. Nicholas. Mrs. Gwinnet sold Brigan in Llansannor, in 1755, for £1,800, to Hugh Jones, and left Cottrell to her husband by will. She died 1785, æt. seventy-seven.

Mr. Gwinnet left Cottrell to his sister Emilia Gwinnet, who also had Penlline for life from Lady Vernon of Briton Ferry, as a token of friendship. Lord Clarendon had Penlline in remainder; and, failing his issue, it was to go to William Heyton of Wistaston, who became William Chute Gwinnet, and joined with Lord Clarendon to sell Penlline. Cottrell was left by Miss Gwinnet to Lord Clarendon for life, with remainder to Admiral Sir George Tyler, son of Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, G.C.B., one of Nelson's captains, and badly wounded at Trafalgar. Sir Charles, who is maternally of distant kin to the Buttons, through the Allens of Creselly, is the present owner of Cottrell.

The residence of two families, who, between them, possessed the whole parish, renders it improbable that any other persons of the rank of gentry should be found there. Besides those already incidentally named, only two instances have been discovered, William Williams of St. Nicholas, called also William John, who married Elizabeth daughter of Arnold Bassett of Treguff, by Mary Vaughan of Dunraven; and Thomas Lewis of St. Nicholas, who married Joan daughter of William Thomas of Llanbradach, by Joan Morgan of Machen.

The Herbert rental of 1591 gives a list of the tenants, which is not without interest. The free tenants were: Roger Morgan, John Wildgoose, Esq. (probably widower of Ann Lady Carne), holding Carnllwyd; Matho Tailor, Jo. Wildgoose¹ and Egremont Raglan, apparently as representing Lady Carne; John son of Gyles Phillis,

¹ "John Wildgoose, miles," appears on the Fonmon Court rolls in 1608.

Howell Morgan, John Bawdripp, gent., Miles Button, Esq., William Thomas of Moulton, gent., James Edmonds, Llewelin Morgan, Llewelin ap Jenkin, Roger Williams, Clerk, William Morgan, gent., Thomas Richard, John Llewelin, and John Lord St. John of Bletsoe (Llancadle).

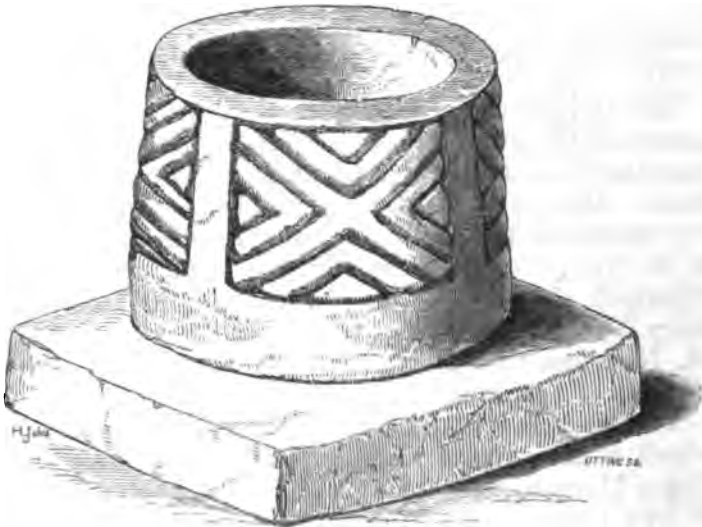
G. T. C.
R. O. J.

(To be followed by selections from the letters of THOMAS BUTTON.)

MONA MEDLÆVA.—No. XXVII.

CANTRED LLIVON.

LLECHYNFARWY.—This parish has a single-aisled church, forty feet by nineteen feet internally, divided into nave and chancel, with a small chapel annexed to the south



Llechynfarwy. Font.

side of the latter. The building, as it now stands, may be of about the middle of the fifteenth century; but the

font evidences the existence of a former church of the twelfth century. The east window in the chancel is of two lights, trefoiled, with the central space above them, in the heads of the arch, formed in the shape of a shield. Over the window of the south chapel is a stone inscribed with

1664

W. B

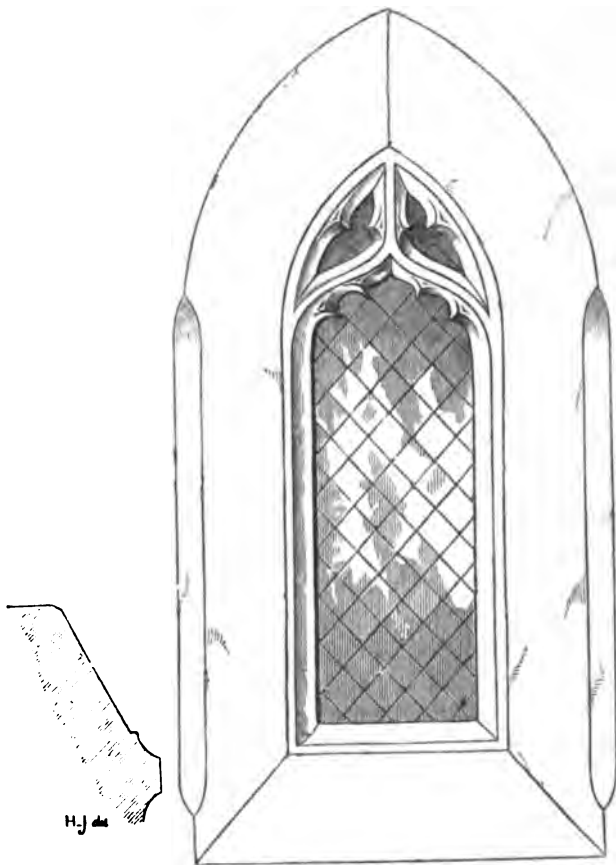
On the wall south of the altar is a coat of arms, viz., party per pale: *dexter*, quarterly 1 and 4, a chevron between three heads of esquires helmeted; 2, a chevron between three Saxons' heads erased; 3, a chevron between three stags' heads affronted: *sinister*, quarterly 1 and 4, a wolf's head erased; 2 and 3, three fesses. No stoup nor piscina occurs in the church. The side walls are peculiarly low, being on the outside only eight feet from the basement to the eaves. The church is under the invocation of St. Cynfarwy.

BODEDERN.

The church is single-aisled, sixty feet by seventeen feet internally, divided into a nave and chancel, with a porch over the doorway south of nave, and a bell-cot over the west gable. It is of the earlier part of the fifteenth century, of good work, and with the details of door and windows carefully elaborated. The timber of the roof is arranged cradle-fashion, which in the chancel becomes regularly ceiled or coved. At the west end is a modern gallery resting upon the beam of the old rood-loft. The east window is of three lights, cinquefoiled, similar to one at Llanfairynghornwy; and underneath it, in the wall above the altar, is a small square ambry. No piscina nor stoup remains. The font is a tall octagonal basin on two steps, against the north wall of the nave. A modern screen, in oak, has replaced the ancient one between the nave and chancel. The orientation is due east; and the church is under the invocation of St. Edeyrn.

LLECHYLCHED.

The small church, which is single-aisled, about forty-five feet by sixteen feet internally, possesses several features of interest. The style is that of the earlier part of the fifteenth century. The south doorway is circular-headed, under a square, bold label; and a window of two lights, trifoliated, of good proportions, is in the south



Interior of east window. Llechylched.

wall near the east end. Another circular-headed doorway occurs in the north wall; and over the west gable

is a bell-cot, coped with a counter-curved arch. The crosses have been broken, both on this gable and on that at the east end. The east window, a single light, is of rather unusual design.

The font is circular, rudely executed, with mouldings not commonly met with. The church is under the invocation of St. Ylched.



Llechylched. Font.

BODWROG.

A small church stands here, of the earlier part of the sixteenth century, judging from existing details; though the font, a plain circular basin, tapering upwards, testifies to an earlier erection. It is about sixty-one feet by sixteen feet internally, divided into nave and chancel; but no part of the screen-work now remains. In the south wall is a window of two lights, cinquefoiled, under a square label, seemingly the earliest window now extant in this building. The east window is a four-centered one of the time of Henry VII, similar to those in the south aisle of Holyhead church. The south doorway is four-centered, under a square label: its western spandril is filled with a thistle-leaf pattern; the eastern one with three bulls' heads affronted, a bearing of the Bulkeleys of Beaumaris. The church is under the invocation of St. Twrog.

LLANENGHENE DL.

This is one of the least considerable of the churches in Anglesey, being only forty feet by fourteen feet internally; divided into a nave and chancel by some modern woodwork, which has replaced the old screen. The walls are probably old; for the south doorway, with a circular head, has its jambs decorated with work seemingly of the earliest part of the fourteenth, if not of the end of the thirteenth century. The font is apparently



Llanenghenedl. Font.

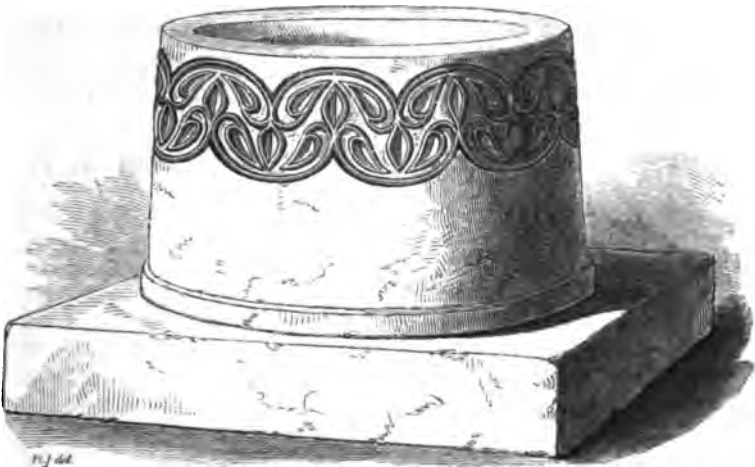
of the twelfth, the design of the ornamental part being similar to what is found in other churches of the island. The east window is of two lights, similar to that at Llechlched; and in the chancel a stoup is found in an anomalous position, serving as the support to a stone bench. The orientation of the building is east by south; and it is under the invocation of St. Enghenedl, a military saint of the seventh century.

LLANDRYGARN.

This is another of the small churches of the island, single-aisled, forty feet by fourteen feet six inches; divided formerly into nave and chancel by a screen, which has been removed. There is a good Pointed doorway with rather an acute arch in the north wall of the nave, apparently of the end of the fourteenth century. The south doorway is of the end of the fifteenth, similar to that at Bodwrog. The east window is a single light. A stone bench runs along the east wall of the chancel, behind where the altar would be placed. The font is a plain octagonal basin, of the same date, perhaps, as the east window. The church is under the invocation of St. Trygarn. In the churchyard, on the south side, is a tomb of the Bodychan family, bearing date 1639.

LLANTRISANT.

The church consists of a small single aisle, about forty feet by fourteen feet internally, divided originally into



Llantrisant. Font.

nave and chancel, with a small chapel added to the south side of the latter. It is a building of the fifteenth cen-

ture, judging from details, though the walls may be older. The font is one of the more remarkable ones of Anglesey, and is not later than the twelfth century. The east window of the chancel is of two lights, the same in design as that at Llechynfarwy. The south doorway has a debased circular head under a square label. Two good marble monuments, commemorating former rectors, are against the walls inside. The church is under the invocation of three saints, as its name imports, St. Avran, St. Ieuan, and St. Sannan.

LLANVAELOG.

The old church, which was standing in 1844, and was in very bad condition, has since been replaced by a new one of the Early-Pointed style, by H. Kennedy, Esq., through the exertions of the Rev. J. W. Trevor, Rector, and Chancellor of the diocese. The old building consisted of a single aisle, fifty-two feet by fourteen feet, with a chapel on the north side, and a doorway at the west end. The east window was the same as that at Llechylched, and the font was a plain octagonal basin on a base. A small lich-gate, with a low stepped gable, led into the churchyard; and the sacred edifice was under the invocation of St. Maelog.

H. L. J.

ORDINANCE FOR CHARGES OF THE CASTLES,
NORTH WALES, 2 EDW. III AND 5, 6, HEN. IV.

(From the Public Record Office, Rolls House.)

**Ceste lordinance p^r le Sabegorde de les Chastell' en
Northgales.**

Pur le chastell' de Denbygh mons^r de Rutteland gardein de Northgales p^r Mons^r le Roy et mons^r le Prince illeokes tendra son' hostiell' : Pur mons^r de Rutteland p^r le jo^r xiiis. iiij*d.* ; xx hōmes darmes achevall' chescun p'nant le jo^r xii*d.* ; x hōmes darmes a pee chescun p'nant le jour v*d.* ; iiij^{xx} arch's a chevall' chescun p'nant le jour v*d.* ; xl arch's a pee chescun p'nant le jour iiij*d.*—P^r xxx hōmes darmes et cxx arch's le jo^r iiij*li.* xjs. viij*d.* et pur le moys cxxviij*li.* vjs. viij*d.*

Pur le chastell' de Rutland dont mons^r Henry Conwey est conestabl' : v hōmes darmes a pee chescun p'nant le jo^r v*d.* ; iiij hōmes darmes a chevall' chescun p'nant le jo^r xij*d.* ; xx arch's a chevall' chescun p'nant le jour v*d.* ; xx arch's a pee chescun p'nant le jour iiij*d.*—P^r ix hōmes darmes et p^r xl arch's le jour xxiijs. ij*d.* et pur le moys xxxij*li.* viijs. viij*d.*

Pur le chastell' de Conewey dont mons^r John Mascy est conestable : x hōmes darmes a chevall' chescun p'nant le jo^r xij*d.* ; v hōmes darmes a pee chescun p'nant le jo^r v*d.* ; xl arch's a chevall' chescun p'nant le jo^r v*d.* ; xx arch's a pee chescun p'nant le jo^r iiij*d.*—Pur xv hōmes darmes et lx arch's le jo^r xxxixs. ij*d.* et pur le moys liii*li.* vs. viij*d.*

Pur le chastell' de Beavmarreys dont mons^r John Pulle est lessez illeokes p^r la saufgarde dycell' et del yle : xv hōmes darmes a pee chescun p'rāt le jo^r v*d.* ; cxl arch's a pee chescun p'nant le jour, iiij*d.*—P^r xv hōmes armes et cxl arch's le jo^r liiijs. ij*d.* et p^r le moys lxxvi*li.* xvjs. viij*d.*

Pur le chastell' de Caernarvan dont mons^r Johan Buld est conestable : xij hōmes darmes a chevall' chescun p'nāt le jo^r xij*d.* ; viij hōmes darmes a pee chescun p'nant le jo^r v*d.* ; xl arch's a chevall' chescun p'nant le jo^r v*d.* ; xl arch's a pee chescun p'nant le jo^r iiij*d.*—Pur xx hōmes darmes et iiij^{xx} arch's le jo^r xlixs. iiij*d.* et p^r le moys lxi*li.* xv*d.*

Pur le chastell' de Krucketh dont' Rog' Accon' est conestable : iij hōmes darmes a chevall' chescun p'nāt le jo^r xij*d.* ; iij hōmes darmes a pee chescun p'nant le jo^r v*d.* ; x arch's a chevall'

chescun p'nant le jo^r vjd. ; xl arch's a pee chescun p'nant le jo^r iiijd.—Pr vj hōmes darmes et l arch's le jo^r xxijs. xd. et p^r le moys xxxj^{ls}. xixs. iiijd.

Pur le chastell' de Hardelagh' dont Dyccon Mascy est conestable : vj hōmes darmes a chevall' chescun p'nant le jo^r xijd. ; iiij hōmes darmes a pee chescun p'nant le jo^r vjd. ; xx arch's a chevall' chescun p'nant le jo^r vjd. ; x arch's a pee chescun p'nant le jour iiijd.—Pr x hōmes darmes et xxx arch's le jour xxjs. iiijd. et pur le moys xxix^{ls}. xvijs. iiijd.

Pur le chastell' de Flynt dont (sic) ij hōmes darmes a chevall' chescun p'nant le jo^r xijd. ; ij hōmes darmes a pee chescun p'nant le jo^r vjd. ; vj arch's a chevall' chescun p'nant le jour vjd. ; vj arch's a pee chescun p'nant le jour iiijd.—Pur iiij hōmes darmes et xij arch's le jour viijs. et pur le moys xj^{ls}. iiij^s.

Gentz darmes et arch's : lvij hōmes darmes a chevall' chescun p'nant le jo^r xijd. ; lij hōmes darmes a pee chescun p'nant le jour vjd. ; ij^{xxv} arch's a chevall' chescun p'nant le jour xjd. ; ij^{xxv} arch's a pee chescun p'nant le jour iiijd.—cix hōmes darmes a chevall' et a pee, v^{xxij} arch's a chevall' et a pee, vj^{xli} p'son'.

Sm^a total' pur le jour . . . xvi^{ls}. ix^s. viij^d.

Et pur le moys . . . iiij^{xxij}^{ls}. xix^s. viij^d.

Indorsed.—Les copies de les ordonances p^r les chastels en Northgales.

(5 AND 6 HEN. IV.)

Memorand' qd' computat' cum Willo 'Traumell' custode ville de Caern' p' ij lanc' utroq' ad xijd. et xxiiij sagittar' quol't ad vjd. p' diem usq' festum S'ci Michis anno R. Henr' quarti post conquestu quinto debent' eidem, xl^{ls}. iijs. vijd.

Et cum Thoma de Bolde constabular' castri de Beaumarreys p' ij lanc' utroq' ad xijd. et xxx sagittar' quol't ad vjd. p' diem usq' festum S'ci Mich'is anno quarto p'd'co debent' eidem Thome, ix^{ls}. vs. iiij^d.

Et cū Joh'e de Bolde ch'r constabular' castri de Conewey p' j lanc' ad xijd. et xij sagittar' quol't ad vjd. p' diem ad festū Mich'is a v^{to} p'd'co deb' xx^{ls}. sibi solut' p' Joh'em de Legh' del Rothes, vij^{ls}. xvijs. iiij^d.

Et cum Hugone de Morton' custode ville de Coneweye p' ij lanc' utraq' ad xijd. et xxiiij sagittar' quol't ad vjd. p' diem usq' festum S'ci Mich'is anno quinto p'd'co debent' eidem,

liij^{li}. xjs. iiij^d., d' quib' rec' p' m' Brescy lib'antis denar' eidem Hugoni et Reginaldo Baildon' xx die Octobr' xiiij^{li}.

Et cum Henr' de Conewey ch'r constabular' castri de Rothelan p' j lanc' ad xij^d. et xvj sagittar' quol't ad vj^d. p' diem usq' septimū diem Septembr' anno quinto p'd'co debent' eidem, vij^{li}. iijs. iiij^d.

Et cum eodem Henr' p' una lancia ad xij^d. et xix sagittar' quol't ad vj^d. p' diem a p'd'co vij die Septembr' anno quinto p'd'co usq' festum S'ci Mich's extunc p'x' sequens debent' eidem Henr' p' tempore illo, xj^{li}. xjs.

S'm^a arr' vad' ante festū S'ci Mich'is anno quinto sup'd'co garnistorib' castror' et villar' in North-wall, cxxix^{li}. ixs. xj^d.

Et cum Rob'to Parys constabular' castri de Caern' p' j lanc' et xij sagittar' infra idem castru' sup' municōem ejusdem cōmorantib' a festo S'ci Mich'is anno R. Henr' Quarti post conquestu' quinto usq' xxij diem Januar' extunc p'x' seq'n' p' cxvj dies debent' eidem Rob'to, xl^{li}. xijs.

Et cum Will'o Traumoll' custode ville de Caern' p' ij lanc' utraq' ad xij^d. et xxiiij sagittar' quol't ad vj^d. p' diem a festo S'ci Mich'is anno quinto p'd'co usq' xxij diem Januar' extunc p'x' seq'n' p' cxvj dies debent' eidem, iiij^x-j^{li}. iijs.

Et cum Thoma de Bolde constabular' castri de Beaumarreys p' ij lancia utraq' ad xij^d. et xxx sagittar' quol't ad vj^d. p' diem a festo S'ci Mich'is anno quinto p'd'co usq' xxij diem Januar' extunc p'x' seq'n' p' cxvj dies deb' eidem, iiij^x-xviij^{li}. xijs.

Et cum Joh'e de Bolde ch'r constabular' castri de Conewey p' j lanc' ad xij^d. et xii sagittar' quol't ad vj^d. p' diem p' tempus p'd'cm debent' eidem, xl^{li}. xijs.

Et cu' Hugone de Morton' custode ville de Conewey p' ij lanc' utraq' ad xij^d. et xxiiij sagittar' quol't ad vj^d. p' diem p' tempus p'd'cm debent' eidem, iiij^x-j^{li}. iijs.

Et cu' Henr' de Conewey ch'r constabular' castri de Rothelan p' j lanc' ad xij^d. et xix sagittar' quol't ad vj^d. p' diem p' tempus p'd'cm debent' eidem, lx^{li}. xvij^{js}.

Et cum Nich'o Hauberk chivaler constabular' castri de Flynt p' xvij sagittar' quol't ad vj^d. p' diem p' temp' p'd'cm debent' eidem, xxx^{li}. iijs. viij^d.

Sm^a cccccxxij^{li}. vjs. viij^d.

Sm^a to' arr' garnistorib' castror' et villar' in North-wall' a retro existenciu' usq' xxij diem Januar' anno R. Henr' p'd'ci sexto, dlxii^{li}. xvjs. vij^d.

Debita Feodor' Constabular' Castror' in Northwall.

Debent' Rob'to Parys constabular' castri de Caern' de feodo suo
p' t'minis Pasche et S'ci Mich'is anno R. nunc quinto, xl*li*.
Thome de Bolde armig'o constabular' castri de Beaumarr' p'
feodo suo de t'mino S'ci Mich'is anno quinto p'd'co, xij*li*.
xiijs. ob.

Joh'i de Bolde ch'r constabular' castri de Conewey de arr' feodi
sui xl*li*. p' annu' etc., xxx*li*.

Henr' de Conewey chivaler constabular' castri de Rothelan de
feodo suo p' t'mio S'ci Mich'is anno R. nunc quarto Pasche
et S'ci Mich'is anno quinto R. ejusdem, lx*li*.

Sm^a cxlij*li*. xiijs. ob.

Debent' Rob'to Parys constabular' castri de Caern' p' j lanc' et
xij sagittar' xxj die Marcii anno sexto R. H. quarti, liij*li*.
xvijs. viij*d*.

Et Will'o Traumoll' et socio suo custodib' ville de Caern' p' ij
lanc' et xxiiij sagittar' xxi die Marcii anno sexto p'd'co,
clxj*li*. vs. vij*d*.

Et Thome de Bolde constabular' castri de Beaumarreys p' ij
lanc' et xxx sagittar' xxj die Marcij anno sexto p'd'co, clj*li*.
vjs. iiij*d*.

Et Joh'i de Bolde ch'r constabular' castri de Conewey p' j
lanc' et xij sagittar' xxj die Marcii anno sexto p'd'co, lvij*li*.
vijs. iiij*d*.

Et Hugoni de Morton' et socio suo custodib' ville de Conewey
p' ij lanc' et xxiiij sagittar' xxj die Marcii anno sexto, clx*li*.
xiijs. iiij*d*.

Et Henr' de Conewey ch'r constabular' castri de Rothelan p' j
lanc' et xix sagittar' xxj die Marcii anno sexto p'd'co,
iiij^{xx}xvj*li*. iijs. ij*d*.

Et Nich'o Hauberk ch'r constabular' castri de Flynt p' xvij
sagittar' xxj die Marcii anno sexto R. H. quarti p'dict', xlj*li*.
xvijs.

Et Will'o Venables constabular' castri Cestr' p' viij sagittar'
xxj die Marcii anno sexto sup'd'co, xj*li*. vjs. viij*d*.

Sm^a dccxxxv*li*. j*d*.

Memorand' qd' computato cum Rob'to Parys constabular' cas-
tri de Caernarvan p' vadiis uni' h'ois ad arma ad xij*d*. p'
diem et xij sagittarior' cujusl't ad vj*d*. p' diem de xxvij die
Feb' anno R. Henr' Quarti post conquestum quinto usq' fes-
tum S'ci Mich'is extunc p'x' sequens debent' eidem Rob'to
ult^a su'mas denar' p' tempus p'd'cm sibi solut', xiiij*li*. xs. xd.

ob. Quos rec' xiiij die Decemb' anno sexto R. Henr' p'd'ci tempore Thome Barneby cam'ar' p' m' Brescy lib'antis denar' p'cepto ip'ius cam'ar' Rob'to Hope cl'ico et consanguineo p'd'ci Rob'ti Parys. Et quiet' est.

Et eciam computato cum p'fato Rob'to Parys constabular' p' vadiis ho'is ad arma et sagittarior' p'd'cor' capienciu' p' diem ut sup^a a festo S'ci Mich'is anno quinto p'd'co usq' xxj diem Marcii extunc p'x' seq'n' p' clxxiiij dies illo xxj die Marcii computato debent' eidem constabular' lx℥. xjs. D' quib' rec' t'cio die Marcii anno R. Henr' p'd'ci sexto tempore Barneby cam'ar' p' manus Brescy lib'antis denar' Rob'to Hope cl'ico p'cepto ip'ius cam'ar', vj℥. xiijs. iiijd.

Et computato cum Will' Traumoll' et Joh'e de Bostok' custodib' ville de Caernarvan p' vadiis duo' ho'i'm ad arma et xxiiij sagittario' quolibet cap' p' vadiis suis p' diem ut sup^a a xij die Marcii anno R. Henr' Quarti post conquestum quinto usq' festum S'ci Mich'is extunc p'x' sequens p' ccj dies. Debent' eisdem ante festum S'ci Mich'is anno quinto p'd'co ult^a su'mas denar' sub no'i'e Ep'i Assaven' nup' cam'ar' Cestr' de temp'e illo sibi solut', lxxviii℥. iijs. vijd. D' quib' rec' x die Decemb' anno R. Henr. p'd'ci sexto de tempore Thome Barnby modo cam'ar' Cestr' p' manus Brescy lib'antis denar' p'fato Will'o de Traumoll', xxviii℥.

Et eciam computato cum eisdem Will'o et Johe p' vadiis ho'i'm ad arma et sagittario' p'd'co a festo S'ci Mich'is anno quinto p'd'co usq' xxj diem Marcii extunc p'x' sequentem illo xxj die Marcii computato p' clxxiiij dies debent' eisdem custodib', cxxj℥. ijs.

Et eciam computato cum Thoma de Bolde constabular' castri de Beaumarreys p' vadiis duor' ho'i'm ad arma et xxx sagittar' quol't cap' p' diem p' vadiis suis ut sup^a a quinto die Decemb' anno R. Henr' Quarti post conquestum quinto usq' festum S'ci Mich'is extunc p'x' sequens p' cciiij^{xxviiij} dies. Debent' eidem Thome de tempore illo ult^a su'mas denar' sub no'i'e Ep'i Assaven' nup' cam'ar' Cestr' de eodem temp'e sibi solut', xxij℥. xijs. D' quib' rec' xvj die Januar' anno sexto R. Henr' p'd'ci de tempore Barnby cam'ar' p' manus Brescy lib'antis denar' eidem Thome xiiij℥. vjs. viijd. It'm xxvij die Feb' p' m' Brescy lib'antis denar' eidem Thome, cs.

Et eciam computato cum eodem Thoma p' vadiis duo' ho'i'm ad arma et xxx sagittar' p'd'co quol't cap' p' diem p' vadiis suis ut sup^a a festo S'ci Mich'is anno quinto sup'd'co usq' xxj diem Marcii extunc p'x' sequentem p' clxxiiij dies illo xxj die Marcii computato debent' eidem Thome de tempore illo, cxlvij℥. xijd.

Et computato cum Joh'e de Bolde chivaler constabular' castri de Conewey p' vadiis uni' ho'i's ad arma ad xij*d.* et duodecim sagittarior' cujusl't ad v*d.* p' diem a nono die Febr' anno R. Henr' Quarti post conquestum quinto usq' festum S'ci Mich'is extunc p'x' sequens p' ccxxxij dies. Debent' eidem Joh'i ult' su'mas denar' sub no'i'e Joh'is Ep'i Assaven' nup' cam'ar' de tempore illo sibi solut' et ult' xx*li.* de debito Joh'is de Legh' del Bothes sibi assign' vij*li.* xvij*s.* iij*d.* D' quibus rec' de tempore Barnby modo cam'ar' p' manus Brescy lib'antis denar' Rob'to Ballard a'vienti ip'ius Joh'is de Bolde t'cio die Januar' anno sexto sup'd'co *cs.* It'm xxxvij die Feb' de tempore Barneby cam'ar' p' m' Brescy lib'antis denar' Will'o de Grymesdiche infra quandam majorem summam, *cs.* eodem die d'co Will'o p' p'd'cm Brescy lib'atam, lvij*s.* iij*d.* Et quiet' est.

Et etiam computato cum eodem Joh'e constabular' p' vadiis ho'is ad arma et sagittarior' p'd'cor' quol't cap' p' vadiis p'diem ut sup'a festo S'ci Mich'is anno quinto p'd'co usq' xxj diem Marcii extunc p'x' seq'n' illo xxj die Marcii computato p' clxxij dies. Debent' eidem lx*li.* xj*s.* D' quib' rec' de tempore Barneby cam'ar' p' manus Brescy lib'antis denar' Will'o de Grymesdiche infra quandam majorem su'mam, *cs.* xxvij die Feb' anno R. Henr' p'd'ci sexto, xli*s.* viij*d.*

Et cum Hugone de Morton' et Reginaldo Baildon' custodib' ville de Coneweye p' vadiis suis p'priis utroq' ad xij*d.* et xxij sagittarior' cujusl't ad v*d.* p' diem a xxij die Marcii anno R. Henr' Quarti post conquestum quinto usq' festum S'ci Mich'is extunc p'x' sequens p' ciiij^{xx}xj dies. Debent' eisdem ult' su'mas denarior' sub no'i'e Ep'i Assaven' nup' cam'ar' Cestr' de temp'e illo p' div'sas vices eis solut', xxxix*li.* xj*s.* iij*d.* D' quib' rec' s'c'do die Aprilis de tempore Barneby cam'ar' p' m' Brescy lib'antis denar' eidem Hugoni, ix*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Et eciam computato cum eisdem Hugone et Reginaldo p' vadiis suis p'priis et sagittario' cap' p' diem ut sup'a festo Sc'i Mich'is anno quinto p'd'co usq' xxj diem Marcii extunc p'x' seq'n' illo xxj die Marcii computato p' clxxij dies. Debent' eisdem, cxix*li.* ijs. D' (*sic*).

Et computato cum Henr' de Conewey chivaler constabular' castri de Rothelan p' vadiis uni' ho'is ad arma ad xij*d.* et xvj sagittar' cujusl't ad v*d.* p' diem a nono die Feb' anno R. Henr' Quarti post conquestum quinto usq' festum S'ci Mich'is extunc p'x' sequens p' ccxxxij dies. Debent' eidem Henr' ult' sumas denar' sub no'i'e Epi Assaven' nup' cam'ar' Cestr' de temp'e p'd'co sibi solut', xxxvij*li.* xvj*d.* Et eciam p'

vadiis triu' sagittarior' cujusl't ad vjd. p' diem ut sup' ult' p'd'cos xvj sagittarios a septimo die Septemb' anno quinto p'd'co usq' f'm S'ci Mich'is extunc p'x' sequens p' xxij dies debent' eidem xxxijjs. Sm^a tot' debiti conjuncti ante festum S'ci Mich'is anno quinto p'd'co, xxxviijs. xiijs. iiijd. D' quibus rec' de tempore Barneby modo cam'ar' p' manus Brescy lib'antis denar' Joh'i de Conewey xvij die Decemb' anno R. Henr' p'd'ci sexto xxijs. It'm xiiij die Feb' p' m' Brescy lib'antis denar' Rico' de Legh' xiijs. vjs. viijd.

(*In the margin.*) Debent' eidem Henr' ante f'm Mich'is a^o q'nto cvijs. viijd.

Et cum eidem Henr' p' vadiis p'd'ci ho'is ad arma ad xijd. et xix sagittario' cujusl't ad vjd. p' diem a festo Sc'i Mich'is anno quinto sup'd'co usq' xxj diem Marcii extunc p'x' seq'n' illo xxj die Marcii computato p' clxxij dies. Debent' eidem iiij^{xx}xijs. xvjs. vjd. D' (*sic*).

(*In dorso rotuli.*)

Et eciam computato cum Nich'o Hauberk chivaler constabular' castri de Flynt p' vadiis sex sagittarior' infra idem castrum sup' salvam custodiam ejusdem secum com'oranciu' quol't ip'o' sagittario' cap' p' vadiis suis iiijd. p' diem a festo Sc'i Mich'is anno R. Henr' Quarti post conquestum quinto usq' xxj diem Marcii extunc p'x' sequentem p' clxxij dies illo xxj die Marcii computato. Debent' idem Nich'o — ljs. xvijjs. D' quib' rec' xvij die Decemb' anno sexto R. Henr' Quarti p' manus Brescy lib'antis denar' Will'o de Aundernes, xls.

Et cum Will'o Venables de Kynderton constabular' castri Cest' p' vadiis octo sagittarior' de mandato et ordinaco'e d'ni principis infra idem castrum sup' salvam custodiam ejusdem continue com'oranciu' a xxiiij die Octob' anno R. Henr' Quarti post conquestum sexto quo die Brescy cum ip'o constabular' p' vadiis p'd'cor' sagittarior' ultimo computavit et vadia sua usq' in diem illum eidem constabular' solvit usq' xxj diem Marcii extunc p'x' sequentem p' cxlvij dies quol't ip'o sagittar' cap' p' vadiis suis vd. p' diem. Debent' eidem constabular' xxiiijjs. xiijs. iiijd. D' quib' rec' t'cio die Marcii de tempore Barneby cam'ar' p' m' Brescy lib'antis denar' Hugoni de Ravenescroft s'vienti et consanguineo ip'ius constabular' xiijs. vjs. viijd.

(*Endorsed.*) D' vadiis garnistor' in castris Northwall'.

ON AN INSCRIBED STONE AT
CAPEL BRITHDIR,

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

I HAD often heard of a remarkable inscribed stone at Capel Brithdir, near Gelligaer, and had seen very grotesque sketches and interpretations of the stone and its inscription, when, in May last, I resolved to visit the place, and see whether it might not form an appropriate subject for a paper to be read at this meeting.

This stone, mentioned by the Rev. John Griffith at the Bangor meeting, stands in a very desolate spot in a district difficult of access, and does not seem to have attracted the attention of any competent antiquary. I made my way thither from the Hengoed Junction, taking the Rhymney railway as far as Tir Phil station; then ascending the Cefn Brithdir ridge, I came to Capel Brithdir, a small chapel frequented apparently by but few persons besides the clergyman and his clerk; and having a rotten wooden belfry, but no bell, the bell having been stolen, it is said, in 1858. The sole evidences of vitality about the place were two venerable yew trees, quite decayed in the trunks, and with only a few green sprigs at the top. To the north of the chapel, in a field on the west side of a mountain road, stands the stone in question. It is a rough sandstone slab, six feet eight inches high, and three feet three inches across, and about three inches in thickness; but there is no appearance of a mound, nor any indication of a grave.

I failed to take a rubbing of the inscription, owing to the roughness of the stone, which appears to have been taken in its natural state, without any attempt having been made to prepare it to receive an inscription. A photograph has since been taken, of which a copy is here subjoined: the letters are very rude, and read thus,

TEGERNA
CUS FILI
US MARI
HIC IACIT.

The first letter of the second line is wanting, as also the last but one of the third line; but the one was evidently C, as I learn from a sketch taken in 1817, and the other may have been an I.¹ The A in Tegernacus and Marii is peculiar in form, and seems at first sight to have been a V; but on comparing the inscription with the Tegernacus inscription at Cwmdru, I conclude that it must have been intended for an A,—possibly the long Roman A or *au*, as the modern *o* in such names as Teyrnog was formerly represented by *au*, as in Madauc, Catguallaun, etc. In English the inscription would read thus: "Teyrnoc, the son of Mar or Marius, here lies."

This name, MAR, may at first sight appear to have been unusual; but the lines,

"And thou Dalhousie, like the god of war,
Lieutenant-general to the Earl of Mar,"

sometimes cited to illustrate the "art of sinking" in poetry, will call to mind a noble Scottish family of that name. A similar name, that of Mor, occurs repeatedly in the lists of the British saints, as,—1, Mor, son of Ceneu, or Keneu; 2, Mor, son of Pasgen; 3, Mor, a contemporary of Cerenhir, bishop of Llandaff, A.D. 877; 4, Mor, a contemporary of Bishop Libiau, A.D. 927. The first was the saint of Llanvor in Carnarvonshire, and of Llanvor in Merionethshire, if we may not assume that one of the two was named from the second, who is said to have been buried at Bardsey. The third and fourth names possibly represent but one person. This name may have been originally Mar, and that a British form of Marius; for Kymric names of Roman origin are by no means unfrequent, as Tegid, anciently Tacit, from Tacitus, Taliesin from Telesinus, etc.

This name, Mar, seems to be traceable in the district of Siluria, in the names of several churches, as,—1, Marstow in Herefordshire; 2, Mar-cross in Glamorganshire;

¹ A sketch sent me by H. L. J., since this was written, reads T in this place, making this name Marti; but there is no such British name as Mart; and I have not literary audacity enough to suggest that "Cadoc the wise" and his preceptors could not have known the genitive form of Mars.

and 3, Mar-gam, anciently Mar-gan. The first, it is true, is said to have been named from St. Martin; but the abridgment of Martin into Mar is improbable. The second is said to have been founded by St. Samson, to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and to have been named from St. Mark; but this derivation is probably conjectural, and the variation seems to indicate uncertainty as to the true origin of the name.

Several explanations of the name Mar-gam have also been given,—such as that which refers its origin to the Welsh form of the name of the Virgin Mary, *i.e.*, Mair; but it may more probably be derived from the masculine name, MAR. A person of this name is connected with this district, namely Mar the son of Gwynlliw, and brother of the famous Cadoc or St. Cattwg; and Mar-gam, in the *Vita Sanctus Cadoci*, pp. 22, 301, is expressly said to have been named from him. The word in the original (*Cambro-British Saints*, p. 22) is Mar-gan, literally “Mar’s chant”; hence Margam would denote Mar’s choir. This is also the form given to the name in the *Annales de Margan*; and the explanation here suggested may at least lay claim to considerable antiquity.

The *Vita Cadoci* professes to have been written by one Lifris (*C.-B. Saints*, pp. 80, 376). He was probably the same person as Lifric, the Archdeacon of Glamorgan and Master of St. Cadoc at Llancarvan, and the son of Herwald, Bishop of Llandaff, who held the see from 1056 to 1104; and as Lifric’s name appears as a witness in a grant made in 1069, the derivation of Margan here given may claim to have been that which was accepted among the ecclesiastics of Glamorgan in the eleventh century.¹

Several persons named Teyrnog figure in the lists of the Cambrian saints, as,—1, Teyrnog ab Corun ab Ceredig; 2, Teyrnog ab Hawystyl, or Arwystli Gloff. But this Teyrnog was probably a native of Gwent, or Venta Silurum, and was evidently the person whose name appears in an inscription at Cwmdy near Crickhowell,—“Catacus filius Tegernacus hic jacit.” This was pro-

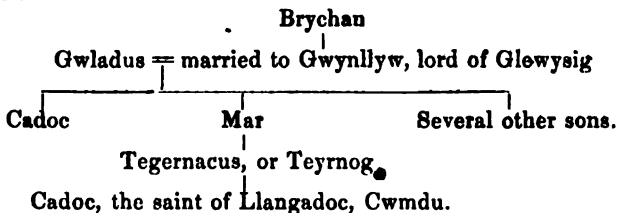
¹ Lib. Landav., p. 542-5.

bably the person who gave his name to the locality in which Tintern Abbey now stands. Tin-teyrn in its British form would be Din-teyrn ; and the latter word is an abbreviation of Teyrnnon. The name in this form occurs in the Welsh Chronicles : "A.D. 1179, this year a convent was completed at Nant Teyrnnon." In the latter form the name is that of a lord of Gwent-is-coed ; and the Mabinogion preserve the remembrance of the chieftain "in his habit as he lived." The British heroes were accustomed to wear tufts of feathers in their caps, helmets, or head-dresses : thus Lywarch Hen represents himself to have been adorned with yellow plumes :

"After having had sleek steeds, ruddy garments,
And yellow plumes,
My leg is slender, my piercing glance is gone."

And thus Teyrnnon, who was probably the Murat of his day, is described as Teyrnnon of the tufted plumes,— "Teyrnnon-twryf-vliant." This personage was the contemporary of Pwyll Pendefig Dyved ; and if we may assume the names Teyrnnon and Teyrnoc to have been identical, the latter lived at the commencement of the seventh century. This corresponds pretty nearly with the age which I should attribute to the Brithdir inscription.

Assuming these views to be correct, this stone may be connected with the topography of the district in which it is found. A neighbouring mountain, that of Gelligaer, is called Forest Gwladus ; and an old ruin thereon is called Capel Gwladus. This lady was the daughter of Brychan Brycheiniog, the mother of St. Cadoc, and possibly either the mother or stepmother of Mar. From these data we may construct a short pedigree :



At all events the Tegernacus of this inscription may fairly be identified with the Tegernacus of the stone at Cwmdû.

In returning from Brithdir, I paid a visit to the Maen Hir on Gelligaer mountain. This was visited, in 1706, by Edward Lhuyd, who found upon it an inscription which he read, ΤΕΓΕΡΩΤΙ; but there are no letters upon the stone at present. The upper part of the stone has been split, and the inscribed part either destroyed or taken away. This act of Vandalism is attributed by the farmers of the locality to a stonemason named Shon Morgan, who went in a fit of drunkenness to "try the quality of the stone." It is nine feet high and eighteen inches in thickness. There is a kistvaen in this neighbourhood still in good preservation. The kist measures four feet by two feet six inches. The top stone measures six feet six inches by four feet ten inches. This was opened by Lhuyd, and found to contain an urn with ashes of burnt bones, as appears from his additions to Camden's *Britannia* (Gough's ed.), iii, 127.

T. S.

EARLY BRITISH INSCRIBED STONES.

THE FARDEL STONE, DEVONSHIRE.

ALTHOUGH the stone to which the following observations refer, was not found in Wales nor the Marches, yet it is of interest to the members of our Association, because it comes from the territory of a Celtic people, the Danmonians; and because the study of our own antiquities is now closely connected with that of everything that borders on the lands of our brethren in Cornwall. A paper on this stone, by one of our members, has been read before the Royal Institution of Cornwall, and is already in the possession of our readers, illustrated by a lithographic sketch; so that we may dispense with any details of its history. The

same gentleman has also communicated another paper concerning it to the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; and we are indebted to the habitual courtesy of that society, for the use of the wood-blocks, with which the notice in No. 70 of their *Journal* is illustrated. Referring members, therefore, to Mr. Smirke's paper, we shall confine our remarks to a description of the monument itself; to certain rectifications of delineation; and to its palæography.

This stone has unfortunately been removed from its original locality to the British Museum. The intentions, with which this removal was effected, were, no doubt, laudable in their nature, but injudicious in their effect. To destroy the connection between the locality of a monument, and the monument itself, is to deprive it of a large portion of its historical value. Upon abstract grounds of archæological propriety, the transfer of the Athenian and Æginetan marbles—of those of Assyria and Egypt—and of those at Halicarnassus, commemorated in Mr. Newton's great work, cannot be defended. These acts find their justification only in the circumstance that they were deeds of conservation. Those immortal monuments had to be rescued from the hands of their barbaric masters, under penalty of being totally destroyed if left in their possession; but such a plea as this can hardly be adduced in extenuation of any similar act of transfer in our own country. An ancient monument of this kind might well have been allowed to remain as near as possible to the spot where it was found; and where it might have been sufficiently protected by an enclosure: or, at the farthest, it might have been placed in the grave-yard of the parish church, where it would have been nearly as safe as in the Museum itself; and certainly the link, between the monument itself and the local history of the district, would not have been irreparably severed.

An instance of a sound decision of this nature, may be adduced in the case of the inscribed stone at Gulval,

near Penzance; where it has been put up at one end of the little bridge which it formerly constituted; but which is now formed by another uninscribed and newly cut slab; and again, in that of St. Cubert's, where the inscribed stone, as yet unedited, but which we decyphered and delineated last summer, has been built with due care into the west wall of the church tower. We might adduce other similar instances in Cornwall and in Wales; though in the latter,—our own country,—we cannot but admit the existence of other instances to the contrary. As a general rule, we desire to protest against the removal of monuments, such as the Fardel stone, from their localities. They belong to the land where they are found; and all that the antiquary is justified in doing with regard to them is, to see that they are duly preserved, or removed for that purpose to the *least possible* distance: viz., to the parish churchyard.

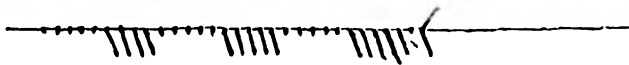
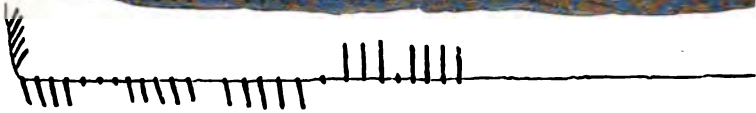
This stone has been unfortunate in another respect; some ill-advised person has taken the liberty of applying, very awkwardly, some black pigment or other to the letters. The effect is most disastrous, and we conceive that the present conservators of the stone would be fully justified in adopting simple chemical expedients for removing all traces of such profanation.

We can hardly count it as a singular misfortune that this stone should have served for an economic purpose—that of a bridge. Uses of this kind seem to have been the normal condition of all valuable stones of this nature. Whether as gate-posts, or as bridge-stones, or as steps for houses, most of our poor Welsh stones have had to do hard duty in this respect; it has been their common fate: to repine at it were useless.

In consequence, however, of its existence as part of a bridge, one surface of this stone has been worn comparatively smooth; the other retains all the perplexing irregularities of a granite slab. It is full of large felspathic crystals, and in such cases it generally requires experience to pronounce decidedly where a letter begins,

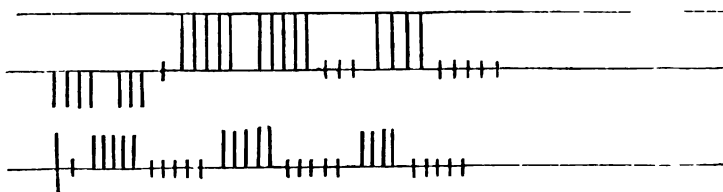
whither it runs, and where it ends. But, in the present instance, there are no great palæographic difficulties. The letters are sufficiently legible, and the oghamic incisions on the edges large and decided, so that no doubt as to their form exists.

We here give the delineation of the two sides of this stone, for which we are indebted to the Archæological



Institute; we do so with a slight feeling of regret: for we are compelled to state that the delineation is not accurate. We have ourselves been to visit the stone in the British Museum; and, through the personal kindness of the officers in charge of the department of antiquities, have enjoyed every facility for examining and copying this monument; so that we are enabled to give the following corrections.

FANONI
MAQVIRINI



SASHAHNI

The characters here given, and the reading of the oghams are, we believe, as correct as it is possible to make them without the aid of photography—a process which cannot be successfully applied in the present position of the monument.

Mr. Smirke has read the inscription, from the original monument, correctly : one side bears

**F A N O N I
M A Q V I R I N I**

The other we *conjecture* to be

S A S R A M N I

The oghams run undoubtedly as we have given them above: *and we think that there were never more nor fewer oghamic marks on it than the stone now bears.*

The palæographic character of one side of the stone is not the same as that of the other: the two-lined inscription is older than the other. The one may be carried back to the Romano-British times; the other may very well be of the seventh century. The oghams all appear of the same date, whatever that date may be; and they are cut much more boldly, both in length and breadth, than those on Welsh stones—but this probably arose from the nature of the material. There is nothing very unusual about the two-lined inscription, except that the character which we assume to represent O has a slight tail or projection at the upper part. In this line, too, the fifth character is certainly N, and not M, as in the first set of the above illustrations. In the second line the third character would be anomalous on a Cambrian stone; but it is found, very similar to this, as the first letter of the Gulval inscription, alluded to above. The sixth letter, R, is of the Cornish, not of the Cambrian character; the peculiar form of the tail, or lower stroke, shews this, and it slightly approximates to the same letter on the stones at St. Cubert's, and St. Clement's. The second and third N in this inscription are the same as at St. Cubert's.

On the other side of the stone the letters preceding and following A seem identical; and if one stands for S, the other can hardly stand for G; we wish, indeed, to read it as G; the analogy, and the palæographic characteristics, of other stones would induce us to accept it thus; but we rather hesitate to pronounce decidedly upon it. The R here approximates to the Welsh type, and is very

similar to that found on the stones at Clydai. We conceive the marks following the second A to stand for a contraction of M and N, somewhat anomalous it is true; and we are not altogether indisposed to think that Mr. Smirke has good grounds for reading them as NV. The last letter of all is, undoubtedly, I; and not S.

We now turn to the oghams: and here, according to the rule hitherto found to prevail, we read from the left to the right, but from the bottom to the top,—not, as in the case of the Trallong stone, from top to bottom. In all instances, the oghams have been found to run in an *opposite* direction to the inscribed letters. Before attempting to read them, however, it should be observed that in the *first* set those oghams which lie above the *fleasg*, or medial line, extend right across the whole thickness of the stone; so that they may be just as correctly said to run from the back edge to the front, as from the front to the back; and then, had no other oghams occurred in conjunction with them, it could not have been said which was the edge adopted as the *fleasg*. This is not the case with the second oghams, those below the *fleasg* do not extend all across the stone, they are undoubtedly to be referred all to one and the same edge. The first line of oghams does *not* contain any incision or mark for A between those for S and F, as is erroneously indicated in the first set of illustrations.

According to the usual oghamic alphabet, which has been so remarkably verified in Welsh stones, the first oghams read

SFAQQVCI

and the second,

MAQIQICI

and therefore they offer perplexity enough to move the heart of the sternest oghamist, for they will *not* read into the inscription, nor the inscription into them—they seem to form intractable exceptions to what had almost been pronounced a constant rule of interpretation.

Two methods of treating this difficulty present themselves. Either the interpretation of the oghamic cha-

racters is not constant, varying perhaps according to date, or locality; or else our mode of reading is erroneous. It will be remembered we said that certain marks above the *fleasg* extended all across the thickness of the stone; now, on the supposition that the back edge should be considered as the line of departure for those marks that touch it, instead of the front line, then the first set of oghams would read

S F A N N V S I

or else, supposing that, for this particular stone and locality (not the British Museum, but the Danmonian wilds), the ogham which has been hitherto considered to stand for Q is to be taken for N, and that one uniform line of departure (the front one) is to be assumed; then we have these oghams reading as

S F A N N V C I

and we at once recognize the name found on the Stackpole stone

F A N N V C I

It is just as legitimate that the inscription should serve to correct the oghams, as the oghams the inscription. But if we apply the same rule of altered interpretation to the second set of oghams, we do not improve our position: for these would then read

M A N I N I C I

We do not attempt to solve the difficulty presented by the second set; we will only observe that the second reading is more euphonious, and more in accordance with Celtic analogy than the former.

A learned friend, one of the most distinguished philologists of the day, who will not allow us to refer to him more plainly, thinks that we have here inscriptions commemorating five distinct individuals: three in letters, two in oghams; and that the reading of each is to be treated quite independently of the other. Although he has favoured us with his readings, we prefer leaving to him the duty of explaining them, himself, on some future occasion.

We admit the difficulty of the case; perhaps it may be solved by dialectical considerations: perhaps by a theory of contractions, whether of letters or of oghams. The only part at all satisfactory to ourselves is the interpretation, which, though it does not enable one set of characters to read exactly into the other, yet establishes a certain connection between them, and reveals, hypothetically, a curious connection between these names in Devon and those in the county of Pembroke; which at St. Dogmael's as

**SACRANI
FILI CVNOTAMI**

in the inscription, but in the oghams as

**SACRAMNI
MAQI CVNATAMI**

and at Stackpole as

**CAMVLORISI
FILI FANNVCI**

are, no doubt, familiar to our readers.

H. L. J.

TENURES OF LANDS.

The following memorial, which is, perhaps, as curious as anything ever produced by a Welsh antiquary of the seventeenth century, possessed of lands by a title of about "2400 yeares," has been communicated by Thomas Jones, Esq., literally transcribed from the original MS at Llanerchrugog Hall; which is entirely in the autograph of John Jones, the memorialist (the well-known friend and correspondent of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt). It is undated, but appears to have been written shortly before 1649. We may remind our readers that the learned Master of Gonville and Caius, in his paper "On the boundaries that separated the Welsh and English races," etc., reprinted by us last October, has argued with great cogency that Dyvnwal Moelmyd (John Jones's great ancestor) was grandson of the British Pen-

dragon Aurelius Ambrosius (Emrys), and directly descended from "parentes" "who had worn the purple" (Gild. *Hist.*, written "about the year 560"), namely, the emperors Constantinus and Constans, who were slain A.D. 411. Vide *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1861, pp. 285, 288.

[*MS. Memorial, by John Jones, the Antiquary, so indorsed.*]

THE annswere of John Jones gente to wrongfull Impositiones of money Imposed uppon hym or his lands by any of the Parlament Officers against the lawe and Justice of this land of Wales, psented to the ho^{abls} generall Thomas Mitton generall of the kinge and Parlament forces for North Wales &c.

When the Comon lawe of this land was made and established about .2400. yeares agoe When Dyfynwall Moelmud was supreme kinge of the land: The Imperiall Crowne of this kingdom was Contrived and framed with all the Carecters containyed in ytt pertinent to the same att Which time the kingdom was measured, Devided, and shared by the State, for the mayntenance use and service of the State answerable to the expressions of the Carecters sett fourth in the Crowne, Which measure and Divition was on this wise.

Three barly Corne length in the Inch: three Inches in the palme: three palmes in the foote: fflower foote in the Verien: Eight in the Venien: Twelve in the Geffeilien: Sixteene in the Hirien: And a rod of the length of this hirien wyth a fadom in length measured: is halfe the breadth of an acre of land and an other rod and a fadom is the breadth of the other halfe of the acre and Thyrtie times the length of that Rod is the length of the acre of land fflower of those acres goeth to a messuage: fflower messuages in every Rhandir: fower Rhandir in every houlding: fower houldinge in every Towneshippe: fower Towneshippes in every maner: Twelve Maners and twoe Towneshippes in every Cymot: twoe Comots in the Cantred (that is a hundred Townes.) &c.

Of wch .12. manors in every Comot, 6: Manors were Reserved by the State to themselves free to them and there posteritie without any maner of Rent or service out of the same and this was the Baron land or State land of the kingdom.

The residue of the land of the Comot which were .6. other Manors and .2. Townshippes was invested in the said Crowne by the State for the service of the State and ytt was therefore

We admit the difficulty of the case ; perhaps it may be solved by dialectical considerations : perhaps by a theory of contractions, whether of letters or of oghams. The only part at all satisfactory to ourselves is the interpretation, which, though it does not enable one set of characters to read exactly into the other, yet establishes a certain connection between them, and reveals, hypothetically, a curious connection between these names in Devon and those in the county of Pembroke ; which at St. Dogmael's as

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By wch Divitione and Constitution every one of the owners of the land and there posterity have Jnterrest and are Jnterressed in as much estate in the Crowne land as he houldeth Baron land and the five and twentieth pte thereof more. Jn soe much that hee that is owner of .100^{li}. by the yeare in Baron lands descending from the owners of the land that gave out of there estates all the Crowne land is Interested in .104^{li}. a yeare in the crowne land (els not)

And he that houldeth by descent from the owners of the said land .200^{li}. a yeare Baron lands: is Interested in .208^{li}. a yeare in the crowne land to free hym and his Baron land from all rents and services due to the State and kinge

By which Donation of the Crowne lands to the Crowne all the posterity of the said owners cannott be charged with any rent, service, Taxatione, or subsidie for the service of the State: for his portione for rent, and service lieth deposited in bank in the Crowne land to annswere all necessary service and charge one the behalfe of the State

This Dyfynwall moelmud being one of the owners of this land and supreme kinge of Bryttaen when the said lawe and Crowne were made and Composed had issue Beli king of Bryttaen, who had issue

Gurgant faryfdrwch king of Bryttaen, whoe had issue Kyhelyn kinge of Bryttaen who had issue Seisill .k. of B. who had issue Dan .k. of B. who had issue Morvdd king of Bryttaen: who had issue Elidir War .k. of B. who had issue Geraint .k. of B. who had issue Kadell .k. of B. whoe had issue Koel .k. of B. who had issue Porrex .k. of B. who had issue Andryw .k. of B. who had issue Vrien .k. of B. who had issue Jthrael .k. of B. who had issue Klydawg .k. of B. who had issue Kyledynok .k. of Bryttaen. who had issue Grwst .k. of B. who had issue Meirion .k. of B. who had issue Bleiddvd king of B. who had issue Kaff .k. of B. who had issue Owain .k. of B. who had issue Seisyllt k. of B. who had issue Arthavael .k. of B. who had issue Eidol .king of Bryttaen. who had issue Rhodion .k. of B. whoe had issue Rhydderch .k. of B. who had issue Sawell benissell k. of B. who had issue Poyr .k. of B. who had issue Kapoyr .k. of B. who had issue Mynogan .k. of B. whoe had issue Beli mawr k. of B who had issue LLudd .k. of B. whoe had issue Kasuar Wledig prince, and lord of Powys and Berfeddwlad who had issue LLary, lord of Powys &c. who had issue Rhun Rhvddbaladyr l. of P. &c. who had issue Bywdeg l. of P. &c. who had issue Powyr lew l. of P. &c. who had issue Gwinav Davvreyddwyd lo. of &c. who had issue Teon .l.

of Powys &c. who had issue Tegonwy .l. of Powys &c. who had issue Kaenawg l. of P. &c. who had issue Koryf .l. of Powys &c. who had issue Keidio .lo. of P. &c. who had issue Gwynawg varyfsych .l. of Powys &c. who had issue Gwynan .l. of Powys &c. who had issue Edneved l. of Powys &c. who had issue LLes llawddeawg .l. of Powys &c. who had issue Criadog l. of Powys &c. who had issue Gwerydyr .l. of P. &c. who had issue Gwaithvoed fawr .l. of P. and Englefield &c. who had issue Kynan veiniaid lord of Englefield who had issue Ednywain l. of Englefield: who had issue madog, lord of Englefield .who had issue Jerwerth who had issue Rhyrid: who had issue Jerwerth: who had issue Rhotbert. who had issue Kenrick who had issue Jthell vychan who had issue David: who had issue John who had issue William who had issue John who had issue William who had issue John Jones¹

All which recited psons, from Dyfynwall moel mud to this psent tyme, were Rightly, Justly, and Duly Interested in there said portione in the Crowne land to free the Baron land from all Taxationes and services to the Crowne from the State And therefore all the lands that the said John Jones ever had Or now hath, being Baron land and pte of the manor of koed y mynydd which was the mansione house of the lo. of Englefield these .700: yeares or thereabouts, is not liable to any Taxatione or service but the freehould land of the Crowne, the bond land and demayne land of the crowne wythin Englefield and to discharge all Rents and services due to the Crowne demanndable from hime and therefore the said John Jones uppon the title aforesd appcaleth to the house of Parlament on the behalfe of hymselfe and such as hould the Baron land of Wales as hee doth by descent from the said Dyfynwall moel mud this 2400: yeares agoe or thereabouts whether by the said lawe and Justice of the land hee cann be charged wyth eyther Rent or service for any of his Baron land .hee haueing Interest by descent (as aforesd) in the Rcvenues of the Crowne, limited for the service afores'd &c

And when Religion came to be established in the kingdome, there was no land vndisposed of allredy to mayntaen the same Therefore the tenth of the Incrcase of the land (according to the

¹ The further and full details of the descent from this line of the families of Jones of Stanley Hall, Salop, and Carreghova, Denbighshire, baronets, Jones of Chilton, Salop, and Jones of Old Marton Hall, Salop, and Llanerchrugog Hall, Denbighshire, are to be found in Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage, Landed Gentry*, Part III, p. 634; *Seats and Arms*, Second Series, vol. ii, p. 204; and in the Harleian MSS., Nos. 1977, 1396, etc.

holy vse) was ordayned and limited by the State for the mayntenance of Religione and Christianitie, to be devided into 4 ptes for the vses following vizt, one pte to mayntayne ould decayed psons an other to mayntayne poor orffants, the third pte to buyld and mayntayne the Church, the fowerth pte to mayntayne the Churchman in his Cure and this fowerth part is vsed to this day for the mayntenance of the Vicar or that serveth the Cure and the other aforesd three quarters was in future tymes by the Bishoppe given to one that they call the psone of the parrish whoe nowe taketh for himselfe that which was ordayned for the mayntenance of Christianitie that is for the mayntenance of the poore and needy and godly uses of the Church &c

The aforesaid Tenures of the lands are the fundatione of the authoritie and power of Parlament the fundatione of the vse and oath of a kinge, the fundatione for the Composinge of the Crowne and all the Contents thereof: (which Comprehendeth in ytt selfe the imperium magnū of State and Comon Welth) The fundatione of the honor and dignitie of the land, the fundatione of all the government of the kingdome

Moreover the aforesd Tenures supporte the Religion and Christianitie of the land the lawe and Justice of the land, the peace and Tranquilitie of the land, the honor and dignitie of the land, the welth and welldoinge of the land, the State and Comon Welth of the land the kinge and Crowne of the land, the magistracie and whole government of the land.

And hee that destroyeth the aforesaid Tenures of the land, destroyeth the Religione and Christianitie of the land, the State and Comon Welth of the land the king and Crowne of the land the peace and Justice of the land, the honor and dignitie of the land the authoritie and Power of Parlament the vse and oath of a kinge, the Right and propertie of every man to his life, libertie and livinge, the welth and welfare of the land, and Totally Dissolveth the machine of the whole government of the land.

Soe that the destroying of the Tenures of the land is the gretest Treasone that ever was sett a foote in the land or cann be devised to be sett afoote and cann be Termed by noe other terme but Treasone of Treasones or quintessence of all Treasones, ffor noe man cann say that he is owner of eyther life, liberty or living or any thinge hee hath, if the said Tenures be destroyed for ytt is the destructione of all men, women and Children in the land Totally

All the owners and Comon Welth of Wales hould vnder the aforesaid Tenures

NOTE.

I may, some time, ask permission to discuss a few questions on parts of the above pedigree. Most of it was promulgated by Henry VII's genealogists; and Robert Vaughan (*Brit. Ant.*), mentions its being found in books four hundred years old (about 1660). It has been copied by such authorities as Holme, and much later compilers, but should be dealt with by Dr. Guest. A few questions, hastily subjoined, may embody some of the stereotyped difficulties and inconsistencies, to which a great many more might easily be added.

1. Was Bleddyn ap Cynvyn (head of the later royal house of Powys) great grandson of Gwaithvoed (see, for instance, Wynne's *Hist. Wales*, pp. 69, 105, 108)?

2. Was there any "Gwaithvoed of Powys" at all? See Vaughan's *Brit. Ant.*, and compare Owen Pughe's genealogical table in Warrington's History.

3. Was "Gwaithvoed of *Cardigan*" ("of Ceredigion and Cibrwyr") grandfather of Ednowain Bendew?

4. Was he descended from "Cynedda" (Vaughan, etc.), or from Dynwal Hên, or from Cadell Deyrnllwg (Iolo MSS.)?

5. Was he father of the Ednowain, son of Gwaithvoed, mentioned by Giraldus?

6. Was Ednowain Bendew son of Bradwen (Owen Pughe)?

7. What was Bradwen's ancestry? About half a dozen different lines are given.

8. Was there any Cynan Veiniad (Cynan *Vendigaid*, Harl. MS., 1977)?

9. Was Ednowain Bendew son of Cynan ab Iago (see Lewis Dwnn, *H. V.*, vol. ii), who was also called Cynan ab Avandred? Avandred, or Vandred, may have been written "Vd," in the usual style of abbreviation, and "Vd" have been interpreted "Vendigaid" or "Veiniad." Ednowain Bendew has been styled the First Noble Tribe, possibly on account of being brother of Gryffydd ap Cynan, the "First Royal Tribe."

10. Was he son of Cynan (or Cynvyn) ab Einion ap Gwrydr Gôch, and descended from Carndoc who fell at Morva Rhuddlan?

T. J.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES,
COPENHAGEN.

Quarterly Meeting on the 6th of December, 1861, Professor C. F. Wegener, Privy Archivist for the kingdom, and Historiographer Royal, Vice-President, in the chair.

The secretary, Professor C. C. Rafn, delivered a report of the progress of the labours, and produced as ready from the press the volume for 1859 of the *Annals of Northern Archæology*, with seven plates, and the *Archæological Review* for 1858 and 1859.

The Director of the Department of Public Instruction to the Ministry for the Duchy of Sleswick, the Hon. T. A. Regenburg, communicated a report from the Inspector of the Museum of Northern Antiquities at Flensburg, accompanied with drawings and a ground-plan, concerning excavations carried on in a tumulus from the age of bronze, situated near Thorsbjerg moor, in the neighbourhood of Sønderbrarup in Angel.

The Inspector of South Greenland, Dr. Henry J. Rink, who resides at Copenhagen this winter, exhibited the third volume of "*Kaladlit okalluktualliait*," or Greenlandic popular traditions, written down and communicated by natives, together with a Danish translation and lithographs, issued from the printing office at Nouk (Noungme) in Greenland, 1861. Having added some remarks on the Greenlandic popular tales, he concluded by producing several specimens of the writing and drawings of the native Esquimaux.

Mr. E. C. Hammer, Danish Consul at Boston, had presented a paper from the Rev. Abner Morse concerning the discovery, on the coast of Massachusetts, of some ancient hearths, which he considers not to belong to the Indians, but to a more civilized people, most likely to the ancient Scandinavians, who often visited those tracts.

Mr. John Beatton, Danish Consul at Stromness, Orkney, had, by a letter of the 20th of July, communicated some previous information of a discovery made of several Runic inscriptions in Maeshow, in the parish of Stenness, Mainland. Under the date of July 31 and August 12, more detailed communications on this subject, together with a copy of the inscriptions and a groundplan of the stone chamber, on the walls of which they had been engraved, had been received from George Petrie, Esq. With reference to this communication the Secretary, Professor C. C. Rafn, had given, in September, a preliminary notice of the discovery in a letter addressed to George Petrie, Esq. Meanwhile, the gentleman who had caused the excavations to be made, James Farrer, Esq., M.P., by a letter of the 5th of November, had transmitted to the Society seven lithographed plates, with drawings of the inscriptions and carvings, executed with the utmost care, suggesting at the same time the desirableness of further

attempts being made at deciphering the inscriptions. After a closer examination of the more trustworthy materials thus received, Professor Rafn had renewed his attempts, and he now communicated his reading of the most considerable of the inscriptions, having been indebted, for the interpretation of some of the terms, to the conjectures of Mr. John Sigurdsson.

Mr. Gisle Brynjulfsson, who had just returned from a visit to London, communicated some remarks on a "Vita Griffini," belonging to the Cottonian collection of MSS. in the library of the British Museum. This Griffin, the son of Conan, was a king in Wales at the close of the eleventh and at the beginning of the twelfth century († 1137), and through his maternal lineage he is there said to be descended from the Scandinavian kings of Dublin. It also deserves mention, that Madoc, supposed to have visited America at the close of the twelfth century, was a grandson of this same king Griffin, and that thus he is likely to have been acquainted with the Scandinavian accounts of Vinland and the other western countries, these being well known to the Scandinavians in Ireland.

At this meeting several new fellows were elected.

Obituary.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT died at a time when it was too late for us to notice, in the last number of our Journal, the loss sustained by the nation, and by ourselves; and it would now be almost superfluous to give further expression to that grief, which has been felt so universally and so deservedly by all ranks of men, more especially since the public voice has spoken out so cordially and so well. It will not, however, be out of place to remark that, while, by some strange anomaly in our proceedings, no steps have ever been taken to obtain the Prince of Wales for our head and patron, the Prince Consort was the only member of the Association of royal rank, and of course took precedence over us all. It is well known how warm a friend His Royal Highness was to all pursuits of literature and science; and that he was especially well versed in the history and antiquities of Great Britain and of Europe generally. We believe that he was thoroughly acquainted with the proceedings of our Association; and we know that his patronage was accorded to us in a most kind and gracious manner. It is to be hoped that, as soon as circumstances permit, the Prince of Wales will place himself at our head, and will fill up the void left by the demise of his Royal Father.

JAMES DEARDEN, Esq., F.S.A., one of the founders of our Association,—to whom we owe its first start, its support under early struggles, its active and generous encouragement at all times and under all circumstances,—is no more. We have lately had to record the deaths of several of our very best members; and, as time wears on, many more must naturally be added to the increasing list: but we are confident that all members of the Association will sympathize with those who were his intimate acquaintances, when they lament the loss of our *earliest* friend, our *first* Treasurer, and one of our Trustees. Mr. Dearden was an antiquary of very great acumen; his knowledge of the documentary and social history of Wales and England was accurate and extensive; he had a peculiar facility in deciphering ancient records; and his intuitive discernment, in respect of early British remains, was extraordinary. No one took a warmer interest in all that concerned the welfare of our Association; and no one ever approached him in the munificent manner in which that interest was shewn. The Association owes its existence to his purse, to his personal exertions, and to his untiring advice and co-operation. Declining health and domestic affliction had of late years prevented him from attending our meetings, and his last public appearance amongst us was at Bangor; but his regard for us remained as lively as ever, and if anything more had been wanting to complete the story of his connection with our Society, it would have been that he might have lived to accompany us to Cornwall, and to witness the wide extension, which our operations are destined to receive from the Truro meeting. It is a melancholy duty to have to record the departure of so many good friends; but it is to be hoped their places may be filled up by others not less able to do honour to, and advance, our Association, than themselves;—indeed, our confident expectation is that this body, which Mr. Dearden laboured so sedulously to originate and maintain, is calculated to hold an important place among kindred societies for many long years.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—1861.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To printing	- - - 176 5 4	By balance in Treasurer's hands,	- - - 94 16 2
" steel engraving	- - - 93 5 0	1st January, 1861	- - - 28 14 8
" wood ditto	- - - 27 10 6	" ditto, Swansea Meeting	- - - 276 16 7
" transcribing	- - - 10 8 8	" subscriptions, etc.	- - -
" incidental expenses	- - - 6 14 6		
" postage and carriage	- - - 4 2 9		
" balance in Treasurer's hands, 1 Jan. 1862	88 0 8		
	<u>£400 7 5</u>		<u>£400 7 5</u>

Audited March 7, 1862.

GARNONS WILLIAMS } Auditors for
JAS. WILLIAMS } 1861.

JOSEPH JOSEPH, F.S.A., Treasurer.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

TRURO MEETING, AUGUST 25th, 1862.

To

*General Secretary,
Cambrian Archaeological Association.*

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you that I intend to be present at the TRURO MEETING of our ASSOCIATION; and I shall be obliged by your making for me the requisite arrangements.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.
TRURO MEETING.

THE arrangements for the meeting of our Association at Truro are nearly complete; and by June next, or at latest by July, the official programme of proceedings will be issued.

In the mean time, special attention is solicited to the following points:—

(1.) As the members of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION are to visit Truro as guests of the ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL, and as extensive preparations have to be made beforehand, it is essential that the *earliest possible* notice of their intention to attend should be given by members to the General Secretaries. With this object in view, a circular, printed on a single leaf, is inserted herewith; which members, who purpose going, are requested to *detach, fill up, sign, and forward* as soon as circumstances will allow. Members, neglecting to take this precaution, must not be disappointed if, on reaching Truro, they find no accommodation prepared for them. So large a number of members, and of antiquaries from various localities, have already signified their determination to attend, that this regulation becomes *indispensable*. Members who are likely to be accompanied by Ladies should mention this in their application to the General Secretaries.

(2.) The means of access to Truro, whether by land or by sea, are so numerous and easy, that no anxiety need be felt by any member on that account.

(3.) THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL has already raised a subscription fund of nearly £250 for the local expenses of the meeting:—and all the preparations making are upon a large and liberal scale.

(4.) The meeting will begin, *as at present arranged*, on Monday, August 25th, and will last throughout that week. A visit to the Scilly Isles, weather permitting, will be made the week following.

All arrangements as to excursions, locomotion, lodgings, etc., will be made by the Local Committee at Truro.

(5.) It is thought best to limit the papers to be read at this meeting to *brief, comprehensive* accounts of the various branches of Welsh antiquities; so that Cornish antiquaries may form from them good general ideas of Cambrian archæology. All local and technical subjects are to be avoided.

Members desirous of reading papers on this occasion are requested to communicate with the General Secretaries forthwith. The latest day for the notification of their wishes is fixed for July 1st.

(6.) A large collection of drawings, photographs, rubbings, and engravings of Cambrian buildings, monuments, etc., will be exhibited by our Association. Any member, possessing articles of these kinds, will oblige the General Committee by lending them for the occasion, and by communicating his intention to the General Secretaries. It is not proposed to exhibit any objects of antiquity, on account of the danger and the expense of carriage.

(7.) Many ladies have expressed their intention of honouring the meeting with their presence; and it may, therefore, be as well to state that there will be at least one dress-conversazione during the meeting, and that, during the week following, suitable entertainments—probably including a concert and a ball—will be given at Truro.

Correspondence.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I have lately had the opportunity of strolling round the beautiful county of Brecon; and though the various remains of that district must be fresh in the memory of those members who attended the Brecon meeting, yet a few words on their present condition may, I think, be found acceptable to them, and to others who were not able to join us on that occasion.

In the town of Brecon it is well known that St. John's Priory is now repairing and restoring under the superintendence of Mr. G. G. Scott. The work is going on admirably; but it is much to be wished that the nave may be repaired as well as the choir, transepts, and tower; and also that the old monastic buildings may be looked to, and put into a proper state of preservation. Two Roman inscriptions from the Gaer are believed to be either lying about among the rubbish of these premises, or else built up into some of the walls; and while an eminent architect has the matter in hand, it would be well for him to be on the look out for them.

The chapel of Christ's College is not yet touched; but I understand the project exists of repairing it, and of fitting it up as a chapel for the new Grammar School which is now building on the site of the old Dominican priory, and absorbing within its circuit the Decanal House, a good specimen of fourteenth century work.

The repairs and alterations of St. Mary's church are most satisfactory: they have been carried out judiciously, and ancient portions have been carefully preserved; and it is one of the best pieces of work of this kind in Wales.

St. David's church, in the suburb of Llanvaes, has disappeared bodily, all but a small portion of the tower,—swallowed up, I suppose, by some great builder, and a bran new church erected in its stead,—not bad of its kind, but the smack of antiquity does not belong to it.

In the ancient castle, the outer walls of the hall and the adjacent towers have been partially cleared of ivy and other encumbrances, and can now be studied; but within the hall an unsightly shed has been built for the purpose of the hotel, and, so far, the building has been spoiled.

Newton Hall, Sir David Gam's old house, remains *in statu quo*; neither better nor worse. I wish I could say *better*, for such a stately old place deserves to be thoroughly restored, and made again into the residence of an important family. It should be surrounded by a park

instead of a farm, and it might be again turned into one of the most important residences of the county.

On the whole, a most gratifying movement in favour of archæology has been witnessed in Brecon within the last few years. I know of hardly any town in Wales where so many gentlemen thoroughly well versed in antiquities reside: their influence and example have told on the public generally; and it may be truly said that archæology is honoured as it deserves to be in that provincial capital. Only one thing is wanting in Brecon to render its intellectual resources, and they are many, still more complete,—I mean a museum of local antiquities and natural history, and a good general library of reference, as well as of sound modern literature.

While in this neighbourhood I visited many of the neighbouring churches, and I append a few notes upon them.

Merthyr Cynog.—Lately repaired, and really improved, by Mr. Buckeridge, a pupil of Mr. Scott's.

Trallong.—Rebuilt by Mr. Buckeridge. Here the stone with the inscription and oghams, noticed in No. XXIX of our Journal, is preserved.

Aberyscir.—Rebuilt by Mr. Buckeridge; the old church has *totally* disappeared here, which I think subject of regret; the tower at least might have been preserved. A splendid incised slab, the most perfect in Wales, has been found here, and placed in the chancel. It ought, certainly, to be engraved and described in our Journal.

Llandefaclog Fach.—Rebuilt all but the tower. Here the Brich-mail stone with the warrior still stands in a wall under one of the venerable yew trees. The *CYNOC* stone was inadvertently (!) built with the letters inwards into the tower. Sir, if I were the squire of the parish, I would have that stone rescued at my own expense; and indeed a £5 note would be well expended by our Association for this purpose.

Llanspyddid.—Some good repairs and insertions of windows effected here by Mr. Buckeridge. The old crossed stone is safe in the churchyard, and the grand yew trees, thirteen in number, surround the sacred building with a *corona* rarely surpassed.

Llanhamlach.—This church is not yet touched; the body of it requires judicious treatment; but it is a dangerous thing in these times to call the attention of architects to mediæval buildings; such a step is too often followed by their total disappearance. The ancient parsonage house, behind the church, of the fourteenth century, has been allowed almost to fall down. This is a great pity: the arch of the doorway is just tottering; the inscribed stone is not now to be found; a few pounds would preserve the whole for future generations.

Llangasty Church.—One nearly rebuilt, all but the tower, is still a most favourable example of modern architectural skill; the effect of the building, heightened by the magic beauty of the site, is admirable. The good taste of a neighbouring benefactor has allowed the church to dress itself with ivy—and the result is most satisfactory.

Llangorse, Cathedin, Llansantffraid, Talgarth.—All these churches

remain in *statu quo*; though repairs and, we are sorry to say, "restorations" are talked of. It is greatly to be hoped that Mr. Scott's voice may be heard in this district, and that the hand of the destroying architect may be stayed. There are very curious points connected with each; not one of them requires demolition; some few careful repairs, removal of sleeping boxes; rectifications of windows; obliteration of whitewash; nothing more is wanted.

Llanddew.—This is the most valuable church in the neighbourhood,—a nearly perfect chancel of the thirteenth century, not much injured, and of excellent proportions. On measuring this building the extreme accuracy of the work, as to *yards* and *inches*, will be found very remarkable. There is a trefoil-headed priest's door in the south wall of the choir, of wonderful beauty; and all this part of the edifice might well be adopted as a model. The large, rude, circular font is intact; and all the details are worth studying. The nave and south transept have been much injured by alterations,—and here a restoration is really required; but it is not every architect to whom such a church should be entrusted. Near it are the remains of the episcopal house or castle, in which the small ruined gateway of the thirteenth century, and the arched wall of the same date, are so beautiful that I feel tempted, on a future occasion, to give you a monographical account of them and of the church.

I intend sending you some further observations for the next number.

I am, etc.,

AN ANTIQUARY.

Swansey, March, 1862.

ANCIENT GRAIN-CRUSHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In No. XXVII of the *Arch. Camb.*, I see a letter from Mr. Babington referring to "the pair of stones forming a grain-crusher" exhibited by me at the Bangor meeting, and engraved to accompany a short paper of mine in No. XXV of our Journal. At the time that paper was written, I did not know that a drawing of this implement was to form one of the illustrations; this will account for the absence of any notice of it in the letter-press. The dimensions of the lower or concave stone are,—length, 1 foot 7 inches; breadth, 1 foot 1 inch; thickness, 8 inches: those of the convex upper stone are—length, 1 foot 4½ inches; extreme breadth, 7½ inches; thickness, 3½ inches. This latter, which may properly be called a muller, is carefully tapered, and both ends are exactly alike. The upper and lower stones were found (as was stated at the Bangor meeting) close together in a wall on the land of Tre-iffan, near the river Braint, in Anglesey: this wall, on one side, forms the boundary of a British village, or assemblage of *cyttiau*, visited by members of the Association during the Wednesday's excursion. This is the only *perfect* specimen of these old grain-crushers that I have ever met with: I have, however, sixteen fragments of the lower-stones, and

eleven of the rubbers or mullers, some belonging to instruments of a larger size than that which was shewn at Bangor. Upon one of the portions of a lower stone there is, in addition to the concave surface upon which the muller worked, a small shallow cavity, five inches at its greatest width, which appears to have been intended to receive the flour. I am not quite prepared to assent to the proposition that they are "the most primitive implement used in the manufacture of cereal food"; at least, as regards the examples found in this neighbourhood, which shew considerable finish. I am disposed to consider the simple stone mortars, which are rude in execution, as having been the first instrument used for pounding grain. Several of these, found in this and the adjoining parishes, are in my possession, the largest about a foot, the smallest *two inches*! in diameter, and of almost every intermediate size.

I am, etc.,

Menaifron, July 11th, 1861.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

ANCIENT WELLS SUPPOSED TO BE ROMAN, AND KJOKKENMÖDDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I have been much struck with Professor Babington's paper on Kjokkenmödden, and the conclusions of the northern antiquaries about them. I have also observed notice taken by other members concerning ancient wells supposed to be Roman. In illustration of the latter, I may state that at Royston, in Hertfordshire, there is a chamber, or chapel as it is locally called, excavated beneath the main street out of the solid chalk. It is approached by a long subterranean passage, and probably dates from a very early period. The Roman well at Segontium is well known to our members. With regard to the latter, I would call attention to the remains of *cyttiau*, or circular huts, within the ancient British camp called *Burdd Arthur* (Arthur's Table) in the parish of Llanfihangel Tyn Sylwy, near Beaumaris, Anglesey. These *cyttiau* abound in remains of sea shells (edible molluscs) of all kinds found on that coast; and great quantities may be dug up in various parts of this large earthwork. It is one not commonly known, but it is worth visiting, were it only to see the outer enclosure of vertical stones, slabs of carboniferous limestone, still standing *in situ* all round the enclosure, and evidently erected for means of defence.

I am, Sir, etc.,

Aberystwith, March 1, 1862.

A MEMBER.

MS. OF BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In the report of the Swansea meeting of our Association I observe the following words attributed to Mr. T. Stephens, in his speech on the ethnology of Gower:—"A Welsh Chronicle MS. B of Brut y Tywysogion, considered to have been written at the end of the thirteenth century," etc. I am inclined to believe that Mr. Stephens

has been incorrectly reported; if not, I beg leave to inform him that no MS. of the Brut y Tywysogion of the thirteenth century has as yet been discovered.

I am etc.,

London, 3rd March, 1862.

REVIEWER.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 68.—"TUSKAR ROCK" (see Query 112, *Arch. Camb.*, No. XXIX).—1st. Tuskar is probably made up of the two words *Tusc*, a tusk, and *scear*, *shear*-ed, cut. The two words Tusk and Scar, now in common use, are but slightly altered forms of the foregoing. The attempt to pronounce rapidly these two words will shew how easily they may have blended into the present Tuskar.

2nd. I know of no certain examples of similar names elsewhere; but in looking at my Atlas, the following, that somewhat resemble those mentioned, have caught my eye:—

Scar-borough, on the Yorkshire coast; the Skerries, off the coast of Antrim; the Skerry, off *Angles*-ey; the Skerries, eastward and westward of the Shetland Isles; and Green-scare, in St. Bride's Bay, have probably the word *scear*, share or cutter, for their foundation, or else the Danish equivalent. A small island, off the coast of Friesland, is called *Schier*-monik; and another, southward of the island of Funen, is called *Skaar*-oe. The last two examples seem to shew that I am seeking the etymology in the right direction.

If my conjecture, (for it is nothing more) as to the derivation of the names in question from Anglo-Saxon or kindred tongues, be correct, it must be evident that Brittany is not the most likely quarter wherein to find corresponding names. Scotland may furnish some examples, or any coast that has been colonized or occupied by the Angles or Saxons. Perhaps the presence of the Danes or Flemings might, in some cases, account for such names. Some centuries ago the languages of the latter races were very much like the Anglo-Saxon tongue.

No information is sought by "J" as to the etymology of "Sker-weathers" or "Guskar." But as it seems probable, from his query, that it is unknown to him, and as the point may be of interest to others of your readers, the following is submitted to their notice. Sker, as in Tuskar, is *scear*, i. e., cut, and weather is *weder* or *wæder*, i. e., weather, or storm, equivalent to *cut-storm*. Some may think this word better derived from *scear* and *water*, cut-water. As to guskar, it is probably formed of the two words *gist*, yeast, foam, or storm, and *scear*, the noun, share. Gist-scear, foam or storm-cutter. Some, perhaps, would rather refer the final syllable of guskar and tuskar to the word *carr*, a rock. That I may not pass over the only remaining name in the query about which there can be any doubt, I will say that I think "aust" is only another form of east.

J. TOMBS.

Note 69.—ANCIENT CANOE FOUND IN 1856 IN CAERNARVONSHIRE AND A BRITISH TOWN THERE.—In the *Proceedings of the*

Society of Antiquaries (ser. 2, vol. 1, p. 10) it is stated that C. Reed, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the remains of a canoe found in Llyn Llydaw upon Snowdon during the partial drainage of the lake. In its present state it is 9 feet 7 inches long; one end is square, the other terminates in a blunt point. It has a slight keel, and was originally 18 inches wide.

In the same volume (p. 161) the same gentleman states that, on a farm called Cwm-dylif [Cwm-dyli?], within half a mile of Llyn Llydaw there are the remains of a British town, not marked in the Ordnance Map, comprising the foundations of numerous circular dwellings. In some of them quantities of the refuse of copper smeltings were found. This town should be visited and examined with care by some of the members of our Association. C. C. B.

Note 70.—COWBRIDGE; TUMULI, ETC.—On the road between Cowbridge and Llantwit Major, about a mile and a half from the former place, there are several tumuli in the fields on the right-hand side. They have been much ploughed down in agricultural operations, and by the unpractised eye might remain unobserved. It is however desirable to make a note of them, because they are not marked on the Ordnance map; and in better times they will deserve to be opened. Not far from the same town, at the eastern end of the "*Golden Mile*," the large tumulus under the fir trees has lately been cut into; but I have not heard with what result, nor indeed for what purpose. It is much to be regretted that any tumulus or early British work should be touched, except for scientific purposes, and under proper superintendence. J.

Query 114.—CIL SIABE, NEAR FISHGUARD.—Can any information be given as to the origin of the name of this locality? It is close to Fishguard, on the rising ground above the town to the eastward. T. M.

Query 115.—PRICE, OF GEELLEN.—Can any of our members in Denbighshire inform us of the name and address of the present representative of Robert Price, who resided at Geelen, in that county, in the year 1661? J. J.

Miscellaneous Notices.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS. The Editorial sub-committee beg leave to remind members, who wish to communicate matter for publication, that it is always of great importance for papers, and especially drawings, to be in the hands of the editor as long before the day of publication as possible. In general, it requires from two to three months to make the requisite arrangements with the engravers; and, in all cases, considerable time is taken up in the transmission and correction of proofs, revises, etc. The Association has always justly regarded punctuality of publication as an element of permanent success;—and

the Editorial sub-committee consider themselves responsible for not disappointing the general expectation. In the present instance a few days delay has been rendered necessary for the completion of various preliminary matters connected with the visit of the Association to Cornwall; but on all ordinary occasions punctuality of publication will be strictly maintained. It is deemed advisable to remind members that the Editorial sub-committee cannot undertake to publish any papers that are not in the hands of the editor, with their illustrations, at least *three months* before the day of issue:—that is to say before the first day of each publishing quarter.

ST. DONAT'S CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—It gives us great pleasure to announce that this grand old pile, probably the most interesting mediæval domestic building in Wales, has at length passed by purchase into the hands of one of our members, J. D. Nicholl Carne, Esq., D.C.L. The antiquarian world may now hope that this far-famed building will be properly respected, and that access to it, hitherto denied under peculiar circumstances, will in future be possible. It is much to be desired that the Association should undertake to aid its present proprietor in compiling and publishing a complete history of the castle.

MARGAM ABBEY. We have been informed that a complete historical account of this abbey is preparing by its owner—one of our most eminent members; and that it will be illustrated in a thoroughly scientific and sumptuous manner. This intelligence is so important that we cannot but express our warmest wishes for its correctness. The architectural remains of the abbey, the crosses and inscribed stones connected with it, and its immense collection of charters and documents of all kinds, are of such a nature as to render a work of this kind one of the highest archæological interest.

ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.—Some of the volumes of our Journal have, from various causes, become exceedingly scarce, and are "*out of print*." Among them are the *first* volumes of the *first* and *third* series. Any members having these volumes, or complete sets, to dispose of, are requested to correspond with Mr. J. Russell Smith on the subject. Detached numbers in good condition, to be sold, should always be mentioned to the publishers.

Reviews.

SCOTLAND IN THE MIDDLE AGES. 1 vol. 8vo.

SKETCHES OF EARLY SCOTCH HISTORY. 1 vol. 8vo.

Edmondston and Douglas, Edinburgh, 1860.

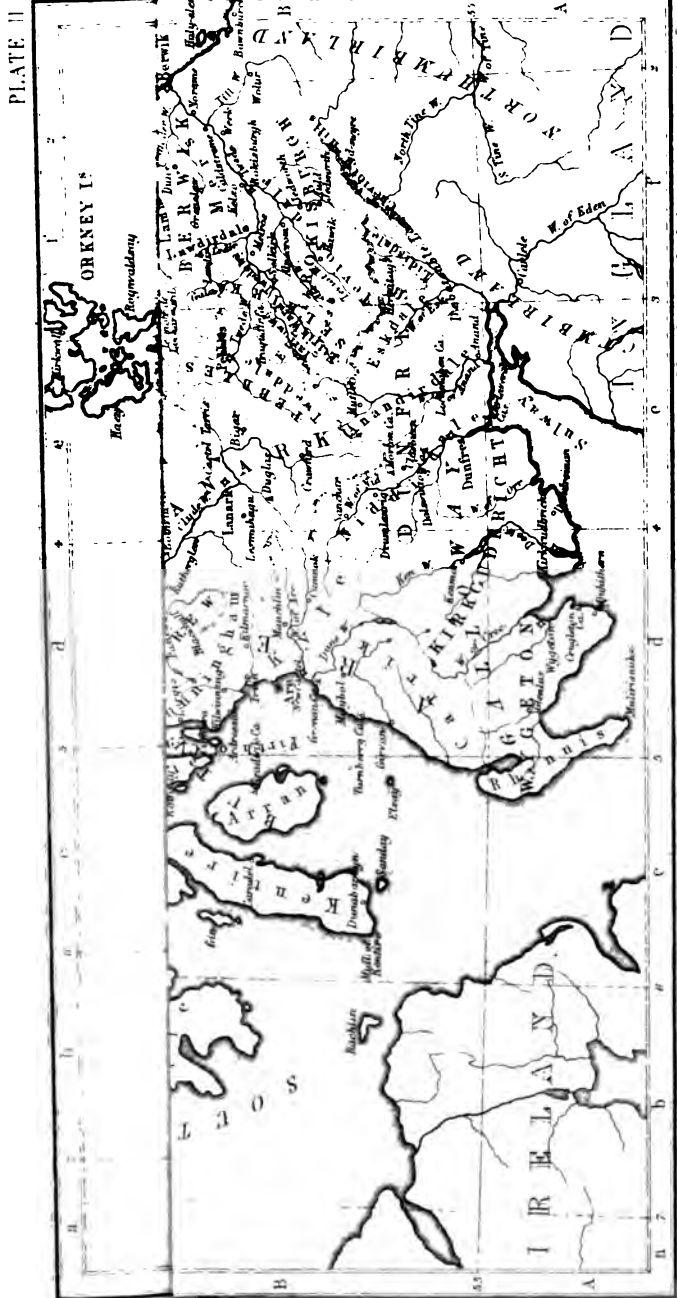
By COSMO INNES, M.A., Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh.

Two more important and interesting volumes than these have not been added to the historical collections of Great Britain for many years. Without pretending to do more than give sketches and comprehensive views of the great results of Scottish history, political and social, they nevertheless open up fresh fields of research, bring forward a vast number of ascertained facts, and afford models of a new and original style of writing.

Professor Innes is a good archæologist, and, if we may borrow a word from our French brethren, a good "archivist"; that is to say, he is not only well acquainted with the general archæology of Scotland and of Europe, but he is profoundly versed in the records and the archives of his own country. He is a palæographer: he really *can* read the original records which he quotes; and it is from such genuine sources that he has derived the valuable facts with which his volumes are replete, and which he has known how to place before his readers in the most attractive form. Well would it have been for other countries, specially for Wales, had those, who in former days have written what is called History, been able to read the documents they pretended to cite, and honest enough to do so.

The first of these volumes consists of lectures delivered, as a professorial course, to students of the University; and is, to a certain extent, popular and facile both in plan and composition; while the second may be considered as supplementary to the former, and is more strict and documentary in its nature. In the first, the Professor takes rapid and comprehensive views of European as well as Scottish history, wielding his pen with unusual power and masterlike elegance; in the second he writes more as a professed antiquary, or as a lawyer. In the one he deals with vast masses of historical facts synthetically, and forms from them brilliant yet accurate sketches,—the results of copious reading, which his hearers are to take as charts and summaries for their own guidance. In the other he shews how old records may be analyzed, and ancient parchments—the dry bones of history—may be resuscitated into life, and their contents worked up into vivid representations of events, as bright and positive as though they were contemporaneous with his own pages.

Professor Innes is well entitled to take his place among the histo-



EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS, EDINBURGH.

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rians of Great Britain, and his books are an honour to modern Scottish literature. Had Sir Walter been alive, he would have been proud of books such as these.

We beg our readers not to think that we have been dealing recklessly in panegyric when expressing ourselves thus warmly and decidedly. We recommend them, as we have done with many other works reviewed from time to time in our pages, to procure these volumes, and to judge for themselves. We have no fear that they will differ much from us in opinion. We had long been aware how high Scottish Archæology stood; and it is a gratifying circumstance to find Scottish History again claiming a similar position. According to our usual plan, we shall lay extracts from these volumes before our readers, so that they may have a good general idea of the author's style, and grounds for judging of his learning and eloquence. Every page in them is worth studying; and no summary that we can produce will come instead of a careful perusal of the whole.

The first of these volumes, after an excellent introduction on the historical geography of Scotland, illustrated by three careful maps, opens with two chapters on the social history of Europe, extremely graphic and ably condensed. It then proceeds with Scottish history properly so called, and we give the following extract from what is said of early ecclesiastical matters:

"I do not know anything in the history of Christian Europe, that, if rightly considered, is more interesting than the island of Iona in the sixth century. Columba obtained a gift of the island from Conal, a king of the Scots, who then held the western shore of Scotland, and settled his followers there. The handful of Christian priests, who built their humble thatched church on that little island, could look out on one side on a boundless and tempestuous sea; on the other, on the mountains inhabited by Pagan savages. They might be carried in thought and in prayer to other regions of the earth, and beyond it; but to the visual eye there was no support, no sympathy around. There was nothing of pomp to fascinate, nothing to tempt ambition. Praise and the approbation of man were shut out. We must not call them monks, those devoted men,—at least those of us who think monk another name for a selfish, lazy fellow. But in truth, as each age of this globe is said to have its peculiar growth of plants and animals, every age of the world of man develops the institutions and forms that suit its progress. Religious men and preachers of the truth do not now retire into desert islands, and weary Heaven with prayer; but neither are whole nations won over now to the true faith by the preaching of a poor missionary, himself claiming no inspiration. The life of those monks of Iona was divided between prayer, reading or hearing the Scriptures, and works of needful labour, either of agriculture or fishing. Those qualified were employed in teaching the young, and in the important work of writing the books required for the service of the Church. Columba himself was a great penman, and some fine copies of the Psalter and Gospels, in Ireland, are still attributed to his hand, on better evidence than might be expected. He and his immediate followers undoubtedly practised celibacy, and enforced penance and the most rigid asceticism. Without discussing the use of such mortification of the body, to the zealot who practises it, it has always been, and always will be, a great engine for swaying a simple and uninformed people. They associate such self-denial with the absence of all the passions to which they feel themselves most addicted, and soon come to think the

preacher who can so subdue his human nature, as something raised above humanity.

"Education soon became the great object to which the successors of St. Columba devoted themselves. Hither resorted the young from all the adjacent continents, from Scotland, from Ireland, and England, and even from Scandinavia, to acquire the learning and study the discipline of the Columban church. From hence, for centuries, went forth priests and bishops to convert and instruct, to ordain, and to found similar establishments; and hither, as to a holy refuge, more than one, when their course of duty was run, retired to be at rest, and to lay their bones beside the blessed Columba.

"The Columbites sent continual preachers among the rude people of the opposite continent. In the midst of war and plunder they made their way through the fastnesses of that difficult land, converted the northern Picts, and penetrated Scotland from sea to sea. That was too near and too easy a task. The desire for new dangers and yet greater hardships, joined to some mystical love of retirement, led some of their number to dare the northern seas in their boats of skins, and carry the cross into the extreme islands of the Orkneys, Shetland, and Færoe. The Norsemen called these missionaries *Papae*; and many of the islands on which they found some preacher from Iona, still bear the names of *Papey* and *Papeyar*. Even Iceland was not too remote or inhospitable. We do not know the daring and zealous man who carried Christianity thither. He is said to have been Aurlig, a Norwegian educated in the Hebrides. But we know that the first Christian church in Iceland, which was at Esinberg, was dedicated to St. Columba. The little colony of Columbites in Iceland sank, perhaps, under the severity of the climate. Long afterwards, when the Norwegians went first thither, they found no traces of civilization but the crosses, bells, and books in the Irish ritual, of the monks of Iona."

Speaking of monastic institutions of a later period, the Professor observes:

"It is difficult, at the present day, to consider the monastic institutions apart from the change of religion which overthrew them. I fear that it is almost as rare now as in the heat and zeal of the Reformation, to find the freedom from passion and prejudice necessary for forming a correct estimate of the good and evil of the convent. I wish to consider the institution only as it was exemplified in Scotland after the great spread of monasteries during the time of King David and his grandsons; and we have abundant materials for testing its operation. I think it is a mistake to suppose that any great body of men professing a common object, and that a high and sacred one, are ever wholly insincere. I apprehend another mistake consists in our misapprehending the duties which the monks themselves professed to consider the objects of a monastic life. If we were to consider the monks in Scotland as charged with the instruction and religious discipline of the people, we should at once pronounce them inefficient, and all but useless; but if it be held that that duty did not lie upon them, but chiefly, at least, upon the secular clergy, we begin to view the monastery with more favour. We regard the monks as a set of religious men freed from domestic and worldly ties, whose time ought to be devoted, first, to divine exercises and contemplation, and afterwards to the duties of their society, to the duties imposed upon them by their relations as neighbours and as great landholders. All the monasteries were zealous agriculturists and gardeners at a time when we have no proof that the lay lord knew anything of the soil beyond consuming its fruits. They were good neighbours and kind landlords, so that the kindly tenant of the church was considered the most

favoured of agriculturists. Their charity and hospitality have been acknowledged by their enemies. Above all, they were by their profession and situation addicted to peace. Surrounded by warlike nobles, unarmed themselves, they had nothing to gain by war; and it is not easy to over-estimate the advantage to a half-civilized country, of a great and influential class, determined supporters of peace and order.

"The learning of the Scotch Convent may not have been carried to a high pitch; but such learning as there was, was always found there. An abbot of Melrose, visiting the dependant house of Home Cultram, laid down rules for the indefatigable reading of sacred literature, and founded his rule upon the quaint and probably proverbial gingle, "*claustrum sine literatura, vivi hominis est sepultura*." They cultivated and promoted such education as was then known. Kelso had schools in the town of Roxburgh in the time of William the Lion, and Dunfermline had endowed schools in the city of Perth at least as early; and they furnished instruction within the monastery to a higher class than those who benefited by their burghal schools. In the thirteenth century the widowed lady of Molle, a great proprietor in the Merse, resigned to Kelso a part of her dowry lands on condition that the monks should maintain her son among the scholars of the best rank in their monastery. This education consisted a good deal in the studies preparatory for the Church. There were schools for teaching singing and chanting in the different cathedral cities; and the term 'sang-school' is not yet forgotten in the north, where the choral school has often been the groundwork of our burgh grammar schools. The education, even of the chorister, required a knowledge of reading,—not a very valuable acquisition for the laity when books were so scarce; and to this was added instruction in the principles of grammar, and the beginning of classical learning. But surely I need not impress upon you, that, in a good school the amount of knowledge acquired is not to be measured by the extent of learning; and that any possible amount of knowledge and learning are as nothing compared with the industrial training, the moral discipline, which these are chiefly useful to convey, but which may be acquired without them.

"That some of the arts, moreover, were cultivated within the abbey walls, we may conclude without much extrinsic evidence. The great interest of the monk was for the honour of his monastery; and everything that tended to its grandeur and embellishment was a praiseworthy service. The erection of one of our great abbeys was often a work of centuries; and during all that time its members were in the midst of the work of the most exquisite artists in every department, and assisted with their own hands. That could not fail to raise the taste and cultivate the minds of the inmates of the cloister. It would be a grievous mistake to suppose that the effect was merely that of living and working in an artist's shop. The fine arts—the high, imaginative, and intellectual arts of architecture, painting, and sculpture—were not yet separated from the other ornamental hand-works. They were carried on together, and all tended to elevate and refine those who lived among them. But, indeed, the interest and honour of the convent, the honest rivalry with neighbouring houses and other orders; above all, the zeal for religion, which was honoured by their efforts; the strong desire to render its rites magnificent, and to set forth in a worthy manner the worship of the Deity: all these gave to the works of the old monks a principle and a feeling above what modern art must ever hope to reach."

A very large portion of this volume is occupied with sketches and analyses of Scotch corporations and Scotch mercantile communities; a good deal with regal and political affairs. But we pass them over as being too special, too local, for our pages; and we hasten to give

specimens of the general archæology of the work. At the beginning of the tenth chapter the author says :

"Let us examine a little how our forefathers dwelt and were lodged, the mechanical contrivance shewn in their habitations, and the rude but interesting beginnings of constructive and masonic skill, which required great development before they deserve the name of Art. At the same time we shall find it convenient to consider that class of antiquities which are at least akin to habitations, the structures of an early age for defence, for religious and legal meetings; and monolithic monuments, whether for commemorating the dead, ascertaining boundaries of estates, or preserving the memory of some historical event.

"In thus approaching the proper ground of the antiquary, I trust I may escape falling into the common error of that respectable class. I will not ask my readers to form a rash determination upon any of those points regarding which it requires extensive comparison, as well as much previous study, to justify any expression even of confident opinion. There are many remains of antiquity, many *classes* of such in this country, which are much less known, and, as to their purposes, much more mysterious than the Cyclopean remains of Greece, or the barrows and (now) subterranean palaces of Nimroud and Nineveh. I feel that I shall disappoint my younger readers when I pass by such interesting relics without pronouncing decidedly upon their dates; and, still more, upon their original design and use. I cannot help it. The proper study of antiquities is hardly begun among us; and much of the discredit and ridicule that have fallen upon it and its votaries arises from the crude and presumptuous judgments passed upon individual cases and objects as they arise, instead of investigating each with reference to the family to which it belongs. To do this well requires much previous learning, a knowledge of the history and antiquities of cognate nations, especially a familiar acquaintance with their historical collections. But above all, it requires a careful and patient examination of similar remains, where they exist in our own country. That, at least, the public has a right to demand before adopting a theory or explanation which may not be untenable as applied to one instance, and yet may become palpably absurd when tried by its application to others.

"We do not know from which side the first stream of colonizers took possession of Scotland. If our Celtic forefathers arrived from the south, it must have required all their skill to make it a comfortable habitation. In some districts, perhaps, the native forest furnished the early squatters with materials for their huts and wigwams. And of these we must not look for any vestiges. But on our eastern coast, where wood is scarce, and yet the soil and neighbouring sea, its fishing and harbours, were attractive, the new-arrived strangers would seek their shelter from the weather, their protection against beasts of prey, as well as concealment from other hostile settlers, in those caves which are sufficiently abundant everywhere. Many such, unassisted by art, are yet found, not unfitted for human dwellings. Where the rock is dry, and the vault spacious enough, these were habitations ready and commodious. Where the arch of the great architect, Nature, was too low for their purpose, their rude tools of stone or brass enabled them to enlarge it. Caves shewing abundant traces of this artificial enlargement are to be seen in many districts. I need hardly put you in mind of those of Hawthornden. On the banks of the little river Ale, which falls into Teviot at Ancrum, is a wonderful number of similar caves, all more or less shewing the handwork of their ancient occupants."

Many of our readers will duly appreciate the following :

"Of the same class were the vitrified forts which crown the tops of many of our hills, and which have exercised the ingenuity of antiquarians too much, and with too little success, for me to speculate upon their mode of formation. I may observe, however, that the vitrified wall in no case rises to any considerable height, seldom more than a few inches, and that the vitrification is generally very partial; from which I infer only that it was caused by the use of fires for other purposes, and not lighted for saving mortar and producing a concrete and solid wall.

"But however these curious vitrifications were produced, all that class of strengths are such as a people in the infancy of the arts would have recourse to. There is little skill or ingenuity shewn in their structure. We have a rude outer fence, and no remains nor appearance of any building or habitations for the people who trusted to it in time of need.

"Considerably different from these, and still more perplexing as to their origin and purpose, are the bell-shaped circular buildings vulgarly called 'Picts' houses,' and which are met with round our northern and western coasts, and in the islands. They are frequently found several in the same vicinity, and often three or four within sight of each other. The most perfect I have seen—and, I believe, the most perfect that exists—is on the little island of Mousa in Shetland. The chambers, if they may be called so, of this tower are in the thickness of the walls. There is no appearance that the centre space was ever roofed over; and what adds to the difficulty of appropriating this singular building to any purpose, there is no chimney nor fireplace anywhere, which seems to shut out the possibility of its being used as a permanent residence in the northern climate and exposed situation in which it and most of the same class are placed. It seems more likely that they were places of occasional resort, perhaps for storing the property or the plunder of a people spending their lives in coasting piratical expeditions; but this leaves the very artificial and uniform shape of these "Picts' houses" altogether unaccounted for. Mr. Worsäae, a Dane, and most intelligent and learned in the antiquities of Scandinavia, assures me there is nothing at all resembling them in the old land of the Northmen. One of these towers, near Dunrobin, was carefully examined lately, and in particular the rubbish removed from the chambers and galleries; and in one of these was found a skeleton. The ground of the centre area was removed to a good depth, and the search produced only remains of fire in the middle space, and several of the common small querns or hand-mills.

"I must be pardoned for this unsatisfactory way of raising difficulties without furnishing or seeking a theory for their solution. I stated in the beginning that it must be so; for in no other country has so little been done for throwing light on national antiquities as in Scotland. No one has even taken the trouble to visit and compare all the specimens of each class in our own country, still less to compare them with the existing monuments of neighbouring or cognate nations. But each pretender blurts out his own crude and undigested theory, formed from a specimen or two nearest to himself, and which is overturned as soon as a few other instances force themselves on the student's observation.

"Much more is this rash and ignorant way of observing and theorizing of our antiquaries, to be regretted in reference to another and still more interesting class of Scotch monuments,—I mean those erect sculptured stones of high antiquity which meet us everywhere in the northern shires.

"I wish to distinguish between them and the circles of standing stones commonly, though improperly, called Druids' circles, found over all Scotland, and of which the Stones of Stennes, in Orkney, are the type and grandest specimen. Those circles vary in size and number and height of the stones, and in having or wanting avenues of stones leading to them, and

more rarely concentric circles. But for the most part they will be found, where the soil has not been disturbed, to have cairns of sepulture around them. Many of them have a stone laid flatways in the circumference of the circle, which is generally considered as an altar; and, I believe invariably, the stones are undressed by the mason's tool, and altogether without inscription or sculpture. There is evidence of history or record to shew that some of these circles were used, even within a comparatively recent period, as places of public meeting and of justice; and there is reason to believe they were originally the places of those assemblies common to all the Teutonic peoples, where the tribe met to discuss its common affairs, to devise laws, and to administer law. That they were in some way consecrated, and served for temples of religion also, is indeed most probable, though we have no evidence on the subject. But we cannot easily conceive a primitive society which does not blend religion and its rites with law,—the lawgiver and the judge with the priest. In this view, the cairns and marks of sepulchre will appear as appropriate to these places of legal and religious meeting as a cemetery to a Christian church. In one of those circles on the bank above Inverness, was dug up a rod of gold, simply crooked at the top like a rude crozier or an ancient *lituus*. A few miles distant, at Clava, in the rocky valley of the water of Nairn, there are the remains of quite a little city of such circles, of small size, some having in their circumference what were long thought to be mere cairns of loose stones, but are now found to cover rudely formed chambers, the roofs formed by converging stones without arches. A similar chamber has been discovered in the centre of the great circle in the Lewis. It would be a considerable boon for our antiquities if any student of our history were to endeavour to fix the limits of the districts of those stone circles; and important results might be derived from it for the history of our original peoples. I have not myself found them in the West Highlands, the ancient territory of the proper Scots; while the greatest and most remarkable are in Orkney and the Lewis."

We must conclude with one more quotation, which refers to a much later period:

"But like Edward's Welsh castles, those Scotch thirteenth and fourteenth century castles are too much of the nature of fortresses for receiving garrisons, to furnish what we are chiefly seeking, some indications of domestic life.

"These are found much more in the fifteenth century baronial tower, so peculiar to our country, although evidently built after the model of the primitive Norman *donjon*, long antiquated and disused in England. Take the middle of the fifteenth century—the chief time of these square towers—and observe the condition of Scotland. Since the death of Robert Bruce, a century of cruel wars and the most wretched misgovernment had impoverished the country almost to starvation. Many of our great families were extinguished; all the old grand way of life forgotten. The chivalrous manners—the noble simplicity of knights and ladies, so charmingly, and I think so truly, painted by Barbour—had been swept away. When again, with some breathing time of peace, and by the efforts of James I, agriculture had a little revived, and the government encouraged building and 'policy' in the desolate country, the buildings were like the people, poor and mean in taste. The chief thing aimed at was security against marauding bands and unfriendly neighbours. I need not describe to you the Scotch castle of that time,—the single, square, gaunt tower rising story above story; each floor consisting of but one apartment, the door placed high for safety, the walls thick, the window-openings narrow and jealous. Such a dwelling—and we have plenty of them, though few in their unmitigated

bareness—recalls the time when the rural baron and his family, visitors, vassals, retainers, servants rural and domestic, lived and scrambled for their food, all crowded together in the one hall,—a gloomy, cold apartment,—when the offal of the board was fought for by the dogs below it, and the garbage was hid among the foul straw which might be renewed when harvest produced a supply,—when the furniture was limited to the moveable boards on which the meat was served, and a few stools and settles of deal,—when carpets, curtains, window-glass, comfort, cleanliness, were unknown,—when the women had no separate apartment but their sleeping-room, and no tastes that made such life irksome.”

In the next volume the Professor takes up the monastic, episcopal, municipal, academical, and royal records of the kingdom; and from them reconstructs fabrics and pictures of mediæval life of wonderful vividness. He arranges the otherwise dry facts elicited from such documents with admirable skill; makes them interesting even to the indifference of the modern student; and deduces from them inferences of no small value in the clearing up of doubtful points, or contradictions, in what has hitherto passed for history. The volume opens thus:

“Almost as early as we can throw the faint light of an imperfect history upon our country, a succession of zealous apostles of Christianity were spreading the faith over its remotest districts. Of those men only a few are now had in remembrance in Presbyterian Scotland; yet while Ninian and his followers were preaching the gospel among the savage Galwegians, and building their white church over the waters of the Solway; while the ‘family’ of Columba were reclaiming the pagans of the farthest Hebrides, and sending their Christian embassy, and establishing their worship in Iceland; while Palladius and his followers were planting churches in the northern mainland and the Orcades; while Cuthbert was preaching to the shepherds of the Border mountains,—others of less name, along with them and following them, were spreading Christianity in every glen and bay where a congregation was to be gathered. This is not matter of inference or of speculation. It is proved beyond question by historians like Bede and biographers like Adamnan; and their narrative receives confirmation from the result of such preaching in the general conversion of the pagan inhabitants, as well as from certain vestiges still to be traced of the individual preachers. If a notable conversion was effected; if the preacher had, or believed he had, some direct and sensible encouragement from Heaven,—a chapel was the fitting memorial of the event. Wherever a hopeful congregation was assembled, a place of worship was required. When a saintly pastor died, his grateful flock dedicated a church to his memory. It was built—small, perhaps, and rude—of such materials as were most readily to be had. The name of the founder, the apostle of the village, attached to his church—to the fountain hallowed by his using it in his baptism—to the stone bed shaped for his penance, or the cleft in the rock which served that purpose—to some favourite haunt of his meditation, or place of his preaching—to the fair, of immemorial antiquity, held there on *his* day,—though forgotten by the descendants of those he baptized, often furnishes the most interesting and unsuspected corroboration of much of those church legends and traditions which, though alloyed with the fables of a simple age, do not merit the utter contempt they have met with.

“Near each church so built, however small and however remote, or conveniently neighbouring a group of churches, was established a band of religious men, followers of their founder, for the service of God there. We have, again, the testimony of Bede for the fact that monasteries were

founded for maintaining the new religion: 'Churches were erected everywhere; the people flocked with joy to hear the word. Possessions and territories were bestowed by the grants of kings for founding monasteries. The children of the English were instructed, along with their elders, by Scotch teachers, in the study and practice of the monastic life; for they were chiefly monks who came to preach the word: and Bishop Aedan, indeed, himself was a monk of the island of Hii."

Another glowing passage is as follows :

"This goodly framework of a parochial secular establishment was shipwrecked when scarcely formed. Monachism was then in the ascendant in all Europe. The militia of the papal power, the well-disciplined bands of 'regulars,' were already fighting the battle of Roman supremacy everywhere; and each succeeding year saw new orders of monks spreading over Europe, and drawing public sympathy by some new and more rigorous form of self-immolation. The passion or the policy of David I. for founding monasteries, and renewing and reendowing those that previously existed, was followed by his subjects with amazing zeal. The monastery, perhaps, was building on a spot endeared by the traditions of primeval sanctity. The new monks of the reformed rule of St. Benedict, or canons of St. Augustine, pushing aside the poor lapsarian Culdees, won the veneration of the people by their zealous teaching and their asceticism. The lord of the manor had fixed on the rising abbey for his own sepulture, or had buried in it his first-born. He was looking to obtain the benefit of being one day admitted as a brother to the spiritual benefits of the order. Every motive conspired to excite his munificence. Lands were heaped upon the new foundation; timber from his forest, and all materials for its buildings; rights of pasture, of fuel, of fishing, were bestowed with profusion. When these were exhausted, the parish church still remained. It was held by a brother, a son, or near kinsman. With the consent of the incumbent, the church and all its dues and pertinents were bestowed on the monastery and its patron saint for ever, reserving only a pittance for a poor priest to serve the cure, or sometimes allowing the monks to serve it by one of their own brethren. In one reign, that of William the Lion, thirty-three parish churches were bestowed upon the new monastery of Arbroath, dedicated to the latest and most fashionable high church saint, Thomas à Becket.

"The consequences of such a system were little thought of, and yet they might have been foreseen. The tithes and property, which the Church had with much difficulty obtained for the support of a resident parochial clergy, were in a great measure swallowed up by the monks. The monasteries became, indeed, and continued for some ages, the centres and sources of religion and letters, the schools of civil life in a rough time, the teachers of industry and the arts of peace among men whose sloth used to be roused only by the sound of arms. But even the advantages conferred by them were of small account in contrast with the mischief of humbling the parish clergy. The little village church, preserving the memory of some early teacher of the faith, with its modest parsonage, where were wont to be found the consolations of religion, refuge and help for the needy, encouragement for all in the road to Heaven, was left in the hands of a stipendiary vicar, an underling of the great monastery, ground down to the lowest stipend that would support life; whose little soul was buried in his cloister, or shewed its living activity only in disputing about his needful support with his masters at the abbey, while his 'hungry sheep looked up and were not fed.' The Church, which ignorantly, or for its own purposes, sanctioned that misappropriation, paid in time the full penalty. When the storm came, the secular clergy were degraded and powerless; the regulars, eating the

bread of the parish ministers, themselves idle or secularized, could not be defended."

We must conclude our notice, from want of space, with this graphic sketch of a Scotch baron of the sixteenth century :

"The tenth person of our pedigree is known traditionally at Kilravock as the 'Black Baron.' Here is what the family historian writes of him :

"He had seventeen sisters and daughters, all whose portions, mediately or immediatly, he payed, though there verie portions were a considerable debt. He lived in a verie divided, factious tyme, there falling out then great revolutions in Church and State; Religion changed from Poperie to Protestant, and the Queen layed aside, liveing in exile; yet such was his even, ingenuous, prudentiall cariage, that he wanted not respect from the most eminent of all the parties, as may in part be gathered from the short accompts above sett down. He hade troubles from neighbours, which he patientlie caried, and yet knew how discreetlie to resent them, as appears that a debate being betwixt him and two neighbours, he subscribed,—Hucheson Rose of Kilravock, ane honest man, ill guided betwixt them both. This was *Ridentem dicere verum*."

"But this is not enough. The 'Black Baron' must have been a remarkable character. It will be observed he was at the head of the estate for more than half a century. In the days of his hot blood he fought at Pinkiecleugh, and had to pay a ransom to his captors. After that, he is in no more scrapes. Every year then produced a revolution in state; and in the midst of his time came the great revolution of all—the Reformation. All public men were subjected to reverses unprecedented; but the Baron of Kilravock remained unmoved. It is impossible to tell what sentiments he entertained, what party he adhered to; and yet no party attacks him. He was not a mere rustic laird, but a baron, as we shall see, of power and extensive connexions. We generally know a man by his associates. If we find plenty of letters addressed to him, we count on knowing his sentiments; but the 'Black Baron' corresponded with all the leaders of the nation, in all its different phases, and he kept all his correspondence. He lived through the clashing factions of the Lords of the Congregation and the adherents of the old religion. He saw Mary return to her native kingdom amidst universal joy. He witnessed her marriage with Darnley, and her last marriage; her imprisonment, deposition, escape; her English detention and her judicial murder. He lived under the Regents Moray, Lennox, and Morton, successively assassinated and executed. His own country and immediate neighbourhood were especially subject to continual convulsions, as Huntly or Moray, the queen's party or the king's, obtained the ascendancy,—not to mention the usual elements of native disturbance on the Highland border; yet through all he lived in peace, attending to his own affairs. He married his sisters and daughters, and built a manor-place beside his narrow old tower. He settled amicably several complicated lines of marches with his neighbours, while Parliament was settling the Reformation. He received friendly communications, almost at the same time, from the leaders of the opposite factions while themselves at open war, and raising the country to fight at Corrichie or Langside. He was justice depute of the north, under Argyll; sheriff-principall of Inverness, and constable of its castle, by commission from Mary and Darnley; a trusted friend and commissioner for James Earl of Moray, the Regent, and his widow, Dame Annas Keith. We find no taunts against him for lapsarian opinions; no suspicion that he was of 'the Vicar of Bray's' political creed. He seems to have had none. Each party reposed confidence in him, and employed him in the administration of his own district; and in the enormous mass of letters and other

documents serving to illustrate his life, we find no information whether the 'Black Baron' was Catholic or Covenanting—for the queen or for the king. He survived all those factions, and lived to be summoned by the king to Parliament (1593), when the royal scribe having addressed him as 'traist *cousing*'—the allocation of nobility—the error is inartificially corrected by dashing the pen through *cousing* and substituting *friend*."

MOUNT CALVARY, OR THE PASSION OF OUR LORD
(*PASCON AGAN ARLUTH*).

THIS is another of those rare and valuable remains of ancient Cornish literature, similar to the dramas published by Mr. Norris, which we have lately reviewed in several successive numbers of our Journal. The name of the editor is, of course, known to us; but we have been specially requested,—we think from a mistaken feeling of literary modesty, not to connect it with our review of the work. Suffice it to say, that the editor is one of the most profound and eminent philologists of the present day; and one from whom important services may be expected, in examining the linguistic and monumental antiquities of the ancient tribes of these islands. By the time that the Association visits Truro, in August next, we hope that his name may be allowed to transpire, and that he may honour our meeting with his presence. Under such circumstances, it is not permitted us to say more than that this poem is edited as ably as those by his friend Mr. Norris; and that the notes contain a large amount of valuable philological information.

There is only a short introduction of three pages; the poem occupies seventy-six; and the notes extend to twenty-two. This is not a Drama; it is only a long poem in two hundred and fifty-nine stanzas of four lines each, all rhyming doubly in each stanza and identically; and it is altogether wanting in the stirring dramatic interest which is so well sustained in the three plays above-mentioned. The whole was translated by Keigwin in 1682, and it was edited under the auspices of Mr. Davies Gilbert in 1826; but both translation and preparation of text were done so badly as to be of hardly any value; and hence this new edition and translation became necessary. The poem itself is little more than a close translation of the Scripture account; very little legendary matter or allusion is mixed up with it; and hence we feel inclined to put the date of its composition at a period much more recent than that of the dramas. It was known to Zeuss, who, in his *Grammatica Celtica*, severely stigmatizes Mr. Davies Gilbert's edition; and in this respect he is followed by Mr. Norris in his *Cornish Dramas*. It is composed in what is called *Middle Cornish*, and the chief manuscript, in which it is preserved, belongs to the British Museum. The author of the great *Cornish Dictionary* has aided the editor in his labours, as well as Mr. Norris.

As with the dramas, so with this poem, we do not intend doing more than quoting some of the portions in which striking linguistic peculiarities or anomalies occur. We recommend the study of it,—and of the Cornish dialect generally,—to all our members who occupy

themselves with pursuits of this kind; and specially do we advise our friends in Cornwall to examine well this new edition, so much superior to the old one, with which they have been long familiar.

The poem opens thus :

1.

Tays ha mab han speris sans · wy abys a levn golon
Re wronte zeugh gras ha whans · ze wolsowas y basconn
Ha zymmo gras ha skyans · the zerevas par lauarow
may fo ze thu ze worthyans · ha sylwans zen enevow

2.

Suel a vynnno bos sylwys · golsowens ow lauarow
A ihesu del ve helheys · war an bys avel carow
Ragon menough rebekis · ha dyspresijs yn harow
yn growys gans kentro fastis · peynys bys pan ve marow

3.

Du sur dre vertu an tas · zynny a zyttyas gweras
En mab dre y skyans bras · pan gemert kyg a werhas
han sperys sans leun a ras · dre y zadder may fe guris
Gozañf paynys pan vynnas · neb na ylly gull peghes

1.

Father, and Son, and the Holy Ghost, ye shall beseech with a full heart
That He grant to you grace and desire to hear His Passion,
And to me grace and knowledge to declare (it) by words
That there be honour to God, and salvation to the souls.

2.

Whosoever would be saved let him hearken to my words,
Of Jesus, how he was hunted on the world like a deer:
For us he was often reproached and despised cruelly,
Fastened on a cross with nails, tortured till he was dead.

3.

God surely dighted help to us thro' the Father's Power,
Thro' the Son's great Wisdom, when he took flesh of a virgin,
And thro' the Goodness of the Holy Ghost full of grace, so that He was
made
Suffer pains as he was willing, (he) who could not commit sin.

The following stanzas are curious for their language :

8.

Kyn na goff den skentyll par · par del won lauaraff zys
yn tre du ha pehadur · acordh del ve kemerys
rag bonas goan [leg. 'gan] pegh mar vur · mayn yn treze a ve guryis
eff o crist a theth zen leun · mab du ha den yw kyffris

9.

Ragon y pesys y das · oll y sor may fe gevys
gans y gorff dre beynys bras · agan pegh may fo prennys
mab marea leun a ras · oll y voth a ve clewys
ha kymmys a theseryas · zojo eff a ve grontis

8.

Though I am not a very learned man, even as I know I will tell to thee
Between God and sinner how accord was taken.
Because our sin was so great, a mean was made between them,
He was Christ that came to the earth, Son of God and Man he is
likewise.

9.

For us he prayed his Father that all His wrath might be remitted,
That with his body, through great pains, our sin might be redeemed.
Mary's Son full of grace, all his wish was heard,
And as much as he desired unto *him* was granted.

And this one remarkably so, on account of the words so remote
from Celtic roots in their derivation, which occur in it :

58.

Ihesus crist dygonfortys · war ben dewlyn pan ese
an nef y fe danuenys · el 3030 3y gomfortye
mab du o kymmys grevijs · rag tomder ef a wese
dowr ha goys yn kemeskis · weys crist rag 3e gerense.

58.

While Jesus Christ was on his knees discomfited,
From heaven, to comfort him, an angel was sent to him.
God's Son was so much grieved (that) for heat *he* sweated,
Water and blood mingled did Christ sweat for love of thee.

In describing the actual crucifixion, some legendary matter is
introduced :

151.

Pan o Ihesus cryst dampnys · aberth yn crows may farwe
haccra mernans byth ordnys · 3e creatur ny vye
en grows whath nyn io parys · nan egewon ny wo3ye
an prenyer py fens kefis · 3e wu3yll crous a ne3e

152.

Vn ethow a brederys · hag a leuerys the3e
bonas pren yn dour tewlys · a vs yn houl na vye
rag an grous y 3o ordnys · han huthewon ny wo3ye
hag an avell deve3ys · dre3y adam may pegrhe.

153.

En prynnyer a ve kerhys · en grows scon dy3gtis may fe
hag ynnny bonas gorys · ragon ny cryst a vynnne
ha war an pren frut degis · may fe sur jagan sawye
may teth frut may fen kellys · rag adam 3e attamyne

180.

Then levff arall pan do3yans · worth an grovs *rag y faste*
y fyllly moy ys tresheys · 3en tol guris hy na he3e
en egewon betegyns · gul tol arall ny vynnne
lemyn an tol re wrussens · y a vy[n]ne 3e seruye

181.

Ganse worth levff crist loven · fast yn scon a ve kelmys
 hag yn tre en ezejwon · an grovs fast a ve sensys
 gans re a gymmys colon · en loven a ve tenmys
 y iunctis ketoponon · oll warbarth may zens squardis.

182.

Pan deth levff crist war en toll · dre an nerth may tensons hy
 vn ethow avell pyth foll · a wyskis kenter ynhy
 lemmyn me agis pys oll · a baynis crist prederdy
 ha na vo gesys 3e goll · an lahys a rug zynny.

151.

When Jesus Christ was condemned that he should die upon the cross,
 Uglier death was never ordained for creature,
 The cross was not yet made, nor did the Jews know,
 What timbers should be found to make a cross thereout.

152.

A Jew considered and said to them,
 That there was a tree cast in the ground, that was not above in the sun,
 For the cross it was ordained, and the Jews knew it not,
 And the apple had come from it, that Adam had sinned by.

153.

The timbers were fetched that the cross might be dighted forthwith,
 And for *us* Christ wished to be put upon it,
 And borne a fruit on the tree, that he might be sure to save us,
 So that the fruit whereby we were lost, came to redeem (?) Adam.

180.

When they came to the other hand to fasten it on the cross, [not:
 It wanted more than a foot-length, to the hole made so that it reached
 The Jews nevertheless would not make another hole,
 But the hole they had made they would that it should serve.

181.

By them to Christ's hand a rope was forthwith tied fast,
 And among the Jews the cross was fast held,
 By some the rope was pulled with so much heart,
 That his joints every one all together were torn.

182.

When, through the strength that they drew it (with), Christ's hand
 came on the hole,
 A Jew, as if he was mad, drove a nail into it.
 Now I pray you all to think of Christ's pains,
 And that to loss be not left the laws which he made for *us*.

The whole poem closes thus:

259.

Del sevys mab du ay veth · yn erna 3en tressa dyth
 yn della ol ny a seff · deth brues drok ha da yn weth
 obereth dremas a dyff · yn erna rych ef a vyth
 drok 3en yn gythna goef · 3e gryst y fyth anbarth cleth.

259.

As God's Son rose from his tomb, then, on the third day,
 So shall we all arise on Doomsday, good and bad also.
 Full of works the very good shall come, then shall *he* be rich.
 The wicked man on that day, woe to him—he shall be on Christ's
 left hand.

A valuable note is to be found appended to the third stanza.

"St. 3, l. 1. *du* 'God'=O.W. *duiu*, O.Ir. *dia*, Gaulish *dévo-s*, Lat. *deus*, Lith. *dėvas*, O.N. plur. *tívar*, A.S. *Tīves-dæg*, Eng. *Tue's-day*. L. 2. *en mab dre y skyans* is literally 'the Son through his wisdom', and *an sperys sans . . . dre y zadder* is literally 'the Holy Ghost through his goodness'. So in 59, 2: *war y fas an caradow*, 'on the loveable one's face', is literally 'the loveable one, on his face', 'auf den lebenswerthen sein antlitz', as one might hear in Northern Germany. Compare, too, the Breton *maz off duet e buhez eguit an fez he neuzhat* (Buh. 14) 'I am come to life in order to renew the faith', literally 'on account of the faith *her* renewing'. And compare the Magyar *az ember sziv-e* 'the heart of man', literally 'the man heart-his'; *az atya ház-a* 'the father's house', lit. 'the father house-his', 'den Vater sein Haus'. *gwerhas*=Bret. *guerches*. *kemer-t* (=Mid. Welsh *kemir-th*, *kemer-th*, *kymir-th* from *kymber-th*, root BHAR, fero, *fépw*) is an example of the *ā*-conjugation (the Latin third), adding the terminations directly to the base. We have also *kemar* 225, 3; *kemeres* 221, 4, and *kemeras* 230, 3; 249, 2; 254, 4. The latter form belongs to the *ā*-conjugation (the Latin first). L. 4. *gozaff* (cf. O.W. *guo-deim-i-sauch* 'sustulists', Bret. *gou-zaf*, root DAM, Lat. *domo*, *dauidz'w*) belongs (like Goth. *tamjan*) to the *ia*-conjugation (the Latin fourth), and accordingly exhibits *umlaut* in its 3 sg. pret. *gozevy-s*, 223, 4, &c."

We had felt inclined to give several of the notes as specimens of the editor's careful analysis: but we content ourselves with the above as a fair instance of his great philological skill and acquirements.

Reviews of several important works are unavoidably postponed till July, on account of the great pressure for space in the present number.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XXXI.—JULY, 1862.

SOME
ACCOUNT OF THE PARISHES OF ST. NICHOLAS
AND ST. LYTHAN.

(Concluded.)

SIR THOMAS BUTTON was famous in an age and in a profession in which fame was not lightly won. He was probably born at Dyffryn, late in the sixteenth century, and seems to have been well educated, and sent to sea in 1592. He must have risen rapidly, as, 25 March, 1604, the Lord High Admiral Nottingham filled up a blank privy seal with a pension in his favour of 6*s.* 8*d.* per day, in compensation for a pension in Ireland given away upon a rumour of his death in the Indies. In 1609 he was again in command of a ship; and in 1610 he was one of the "Incorporated Discoverers of the North-West Passage," of which company Prince Henry was the patron. In 1611-12 he was engaged, probably under the influence of the prince, by the merchants of London to follow up the recent discoveries of Hudson, who had been dead about three years. His two ships bore the then unknown names of the *Resolution* and the *Discovery*. With these he entered Hudson's Straits south of Resolution Isle; and, though much impeded by ice, reached "Digges's Isle," where he put together a pinnace which he had brought out. Thus attended, he pushed westwards on lat. 62°, discovered "Carey's Swan's Nest," and explored the western side of Hudson's Bay, discovering

the coast of "Hope Deceived"; and in 57° 10', 15 Aug. 1612, he further discovered and entered "Nelson" River, so named by him from his ship's master. Here he wintered, keeping off the icebergs by a sort of fence of piles. The winter was severe, and he lost several sailors; but like his arctic successors, he endeavoured to amuse and instruct his men, giving them questions in navigation and mathematics. Much of their support seems to have been derived from white partridges, of which they killed eighteen hundred. About April 1613 he was again in motion, exploring the bay into which the river opens, and which he named "Button's Bay," and the adjacent land "New Wales." He sailed north to 65°, and discovered and named "Mansell's Islands," after a Glamorganshire family of kin to him, and themselves not without naval distinction. Returning home, he discovered a passage by Cape Chidley, under the coast of Labrador, and thence reached England in sixteen days, in the autumn, having been "the first navigator who had made the coast of America through Hudson's Straits." On his return he seems to have received knighthood, given by James, but deserved at the hand of Elizabeth.

Among his discoveries was a current from the west, at lat. 60°, which led him to suspect a north-west passage, and which he named "Hubbart's Hope." This his country neighbour and cousin, Capt. Gibbon, was sent out, in 1614, to explore, taking as mate Baffin, afterwards so celebrated, and who in 1615 mentions "Button's Isles."

Button's journal of this expedition, in his own possession in 1629, is lost; which is the more to be regretted as he was not only a careful observer and an able mathematician, but known to have specially studied the variation of the compass. (*Biogr. Univ.*, vi, 402; *Purchas*, iii, 837; v, 819; *Bibl. Miscell.*, No. III; *Harl. MS.*, 1581, f. 313; *Engl. Encyclo.*, i.) As Sir Thomas, in 1628, speaks of having been for fifteen years admiral of the king's ships on the coast of Ireland, it is probable that this appointment, held by patent either for life or

during good conduct, and which included the Land's End and the Bristol and St. George's channels, marked the king's approval of his career in the north.

In addition to the former and rather meagre sources of information concerning Sir Thomas, the new arrangements at the State Paper Office have rendered accessible his correspondence with the Government, parts of which are included in this memoir.

9 June, 1620, Sir Thomas requested speedy supplies for the *Phoenix*, then under his orders for the Irish service; and 5 Sept. he sailed with three ships, "to bridle the people, as they cannot expect much help from Spain." In the same year he had a free gift of £1,452 for special services. The *Phoenix* was still his ship in 1623, when he was ordered to take command of the squadron at Bristol, and pursue certain Cornish pirates.

In 1625, when his name appears in a commission to inquire into the state of the navy (*Floeder.*, viii, i, p. 18), he went to sea as admiral in the *Antelope*; and Capt. Oliver St. John, his nephew, petitioned to accompany him as vice-admiral in the *Phoenix*. About the same time (January or February) Sir Thomas had a privy seal for £3,615 : 13 : 4 for iron ordnance and shot. In 1627 Sir Henry Mervyn expresses to Secretary Nicholas his satisfaction that "Tom Button" is restored to the Duke of Buckingham's favour; and Capt. St. John evidently builds his hopes upon their relationship. 18 Oct. the admiral was at Bristol in the *Antelope*, which he proposes to alter, probably at some future time, as he is only waiting for men and tolerable weather to sail.

He sailed accordingly, but, 6 December, was forced into Scilly, whence he writes to inform Buckingham, then high admiral, that he left King Road with the *Antelope* and *St. Andrew* on the 7th Nov., with five weeks' victual. After doubling the Land's End he sprang a leak, and bore for Scilly, where he is detained by "extremest storms." Five days later he informed the duke that he had reached Plymouth, that his provisions were spent, but that he had revictualled, except beer, for four-

teen days. He reported that Mervyn was in charge of the narrow seas, and Sir Henry Palmer of the west. For himself he asked the Severn station, with such ships as might enable him to cope with the French who lay off its mouth. His rank at this time was captain and admiral. St. John attended him in command of the *St. Andrew*, but the ships were not very sound. He was hopeful of the *Rainbow* and *Bonaventure*, but he feared for the *Esperance* and the rest.

From Plymouth he went to Portsmouth, where Mervyn reported his arrival on the 12th Dec. ; and whence he writes from the *Antelope*, in Catwater, 4 Jan. 1628. Here he was much pressed by the Admiralty to get to sea ; and he treats them much as some of our modern admirals treat that much enduring board, and is evidently regarded as a Tartar. "What Sir Thomas writes, I know not," wrote Sir James Bagge to Nicholas ; "but you know his way." His demands were for sailors, powder and provisions, and means of repairing the *Rainbow* and *Bonaventure*. Also he complains that he has not of late been addressed as "admiral of the king's ships on the coast of Ireland," which he had been these fifteen years.

8 Jan. he expected to sail in a few days, with his subordinate, Capt. Thomas, picking up the *Rainbow*, then under repairs at Plymouth Quay, and the *Bonaventure* at Saltash. On the 19th he writes to Nicholas on the general fear of an invasion, urges more ships for Ireland, and recommends to command them Capt. Rice of Dynevor (Sir Thomas' brother-in-law or nephew), with the rank of vice-admiral ; Capt. William Thomas, his nephew, and others of his own name and family. He promised—discreditable more to the age than to the man—£100 to Nicholas for his favour, and shewed the profit that might arise if he could stop the trade of the Easterlings round the west of Ireland. The *Joan* also appears as one of his ships.

These representations probably took effect, for 8 Feb. Button, Mervyn, Bagge, and Sir Ferd. Gorges, meet in

council at Plymouth to consider the danger of a Spanish invasion, and the position of the French force near Rochelle.

Button's recommendations of more ships on the Irish coast were evidently worked against him, for 12 Feb., from the *Antelope* in Plymouth Sound, after reporting the repairs of the *Antelope* and *Joan*, and pressing their employment on the Irish coast, he attributes the objections raised to spite against himself, and referring to certain intrigues, adds: "All the world will take notice if I be unhoused of the ship in which I have so long served. If dismissed, I shall shelter myself under the lee of a poor fortune, which, I thank God, will give me bread; and lay down my sword as the old Roman did, 'votis non armis vincitur.'" True to his nepotic notions, and confident as any Napier in the merit of his blood, he ends by recommending his nephews, Capts. Edmund and William Button, and his cousin, Captain Martin Button.

The admiral's merits do not, however, rest upon his own statements, for 13 Feb., the Earl of Denbigh, who held a high naval command, writing to Buckingham, says, "he should be sorry if so able and honest a man as Sir Thomas Button were neglected."

We next find Button, after the manner of admirals, at war with the Navy Board, who complain that, contrary to the duke's order, he has repaired the *Joan*, merely to employ his kinsmen; and that he cares for no orders save direct from the duke: a charge very likely to have been true.

In August Sir Thomas was again on the Irish seas; and in future we hear much of the *Lion* and the twelve whelps; a family of ships which seem to have been of great service.

8 Aug., Capt. Wm. Jewel reported that four of the whelps had chased five sail of French and Dunkirk ships, when two escaped, and three were taken, of which the richest foundered. Among the captains were Gibbon and one of the Buttons. Here it appears that the

admiral held a share in a private venture, as one of the "Adventurers" trading to Guinea. In 1627 that body took out letters of marque for two ships of sixty tons, and afterwards for the *John Bonaventure*.

5 Nov., Capt. Jewel, arriving with the fifth whelp at Plymouth, from Rochelle, sent in an account of what was doing there. Sir Thomas was at Milford, whence, on the 28th, he wrote to Nicholas about the Irish command. His kinsman, Mr. Robt. Mansell, advised him to go to town, but private affairs detained him.

17 March, 1629, he certified to the merits of Capt. John Winter.

1 May we find him appointed to the *Lion* for the guard of the Irish seas; and, 1 June, Thomas Morgan reported himself from Portsmouth with the ninth whelp. Sir Thomas had reason for his representations, for 8 June, Richard Aldworth of Bristol stated that a French man-of-war lay between the Holmes and Bridgewater, and, pretending ignorance of the peace, had captured a trow.

In August, Button and his whelps were on the Irish sea; and, 17 Sept., while commanding the *Convertive*, he fell in with four Frenchmen chasing a Welsh collier, and captured one of them, the *St. Jehan* of Dunkirk, laden with salt and cognac; an event which proved a constant source of trouble to him for some years. Capt. Thomas, who seems to have assisted at the capture, brought the prize into port.

The admiral applied to the Admiralty for permission to retain the prize until he could take her to Bristol; but he was driven by contrary winds to Milford, whence he asked for £1,400 on account of her value, to enable him to free his land, engaged for money spent in the service. He mentions having been two years from home, and sent off Capt. Edward Button with the prize. 26 Sept. he was at Milford with the *Convertive*, pressing for the whole instead of half the value of the prize; so that he might buy up the king's share in her appraisement, and spend the amount in the supply of his ships.

He also advised fitting up the prize, and placing her under Capt. E. Button.

In October he wrote the following letter :

To the Worth Edward Nicholas esquire secrytarye to the Lords Commissioners and one of the Clerkes of his Ma^{ties} Counsell, these att his house in King streat deliver this.

NOBELL S^a.

I have written seaverall letters unto you since my cominge heere with the prise, but have not received no answer of any of them w^{ch} makes me duptfull whether you have received them or noe. The French men hath procurde a comission out of the Admiraltie to Mr. Willet, Mr. Langton, Mr. Shrife Colson, and Mr. Derick Popley for to seaquester the shipp and goods into their hands. Mr. Poplye came aboard with sixe of the French men and would have me to deliver the possession of the shipp and goods into their hands, upon that I tould him for the goods that they might seaquesher with all my harte but for the ship I would keep possession of, as yf untill such time that I had order, for my men w^{ch} is 20 in number that is belonginge to the Conuertive, and that I knew not no better place for to keepe them togeather then the ship for theye beane in her ever since shee had bene taken, and I hope they wilbe the fitter men to staye in her than anye stranger, they can put aboard for the charge lieth upon me and I have a desire to have a discharge for my selfe afore I doe dispose my selfe of the shipp. The rest of these busnes I leave to Mr. Willet letters to you, good sire lett mee heere from you as sonne as you can, and thuse with the remembrance of my loue I rest and ever will remaine,

Yo^r true, thankefull servante,

EDM. BUTTON.

Bristoll the 30 of October, 1629.

[State Paper Office, Domestic, Ch. I, vol. 150, No. 105.]

In November, Sir Thomas was at Kinsale, short of provisions, having been beaten about by cross winds between Cork and the Land's End. He complains, in true naval style, of the stores as not so good as formerly, and is evidently at war with the Admiralty, who summon him to Bristol to pay off his ships. In this month also he

sent off Capt. Rice and the ninth whelp for Kinsale, with the following letter :

For his Ma^{ty} especiall service.

To the Right Honorable the Lords and others his Ma^{ty} Commissioners for the Governmentt of the Admiraltye att Courte haste these.

Wth all haste possible from aboard the Converte in Kinsale Harboure this 19th of November, 1629.

THO. BUTTON.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

May it please yo^r lo^p to understand that ever sithence my coming into this kingdome the extremitie of southerlye and easterlye stormes have bin soe violentt and greate that till this daye, noe shipp nor barke bound for Bristoll or anye other porte of England were able to gett hence, and nowe with the first winde I sende away Captaine Rice with the 9th whealpe to lett yo^r lo^p knowe the cause of my stay in these partes soe longe, and wth all whye wth my owne shipp and the other whealpe, order cominge but last night from the Lords Justices and my owne tyme of vitlinge beinge determined since the 17th of this month. I am inforst to staye till vitles be made readye to bring us from hence.

My most Honorable good lords I must humblye begg that I may not suffer in his Ma^{ty} nor yo^r lo^p good opinions for not doinge what was requirde by your first commands, to hasten for the lands end, Plymothe and those partes, nor my longer stay here in these partes (extremitie of stormes beyond example) being the course of both ; then what I justlye deserve, for uppon my life I have not nor will not loose on hower of what I may gaine by the leave of weather with all trew zeale, to performe his Ma^{ty} service and your Lo^p commande: And doe therefore most humbly begg a just construction therein, and that y^r Lo^p wilbe pleased to send som order to his Ma^{ty} customes or some other of the porte of Bristoll that wee may be supplied, when wee com thither and what other order yo^r Lo^p will please to give for the further imployment of these shippes, the coasts att this tyme havinge severall piratts uppon it (thoe in remote parts) whoe will appeare to doe mischeefe as soone as they here the shippes are gone off the coast. Soe humbly leavinge the consideration heereof to yo^r Lo. grave considera-

tion and my selfe to the continuance of yo^r honorable and wonted good opinion, I rest as most bownde faithfullye readye to doe yo^r Lo^p service whilst I am

THO. BUTTON.

From aboard the Convertive in the Horbor of Kinsayle this 19th of November, 1629.

[Ch. I, vol. 152, No. 19.]

A month later, having himself reached Bristol, he again addresses the Admiralty with great urgency, praying for the "making of a baronet," to enable him to redeem his estate of £400 per annum, mortgaged for £1200.

To the Right Honorable & my most honorid good Lo. the Lord Vicounte Dorchester principall Secretarye of State to his Ma^{ty} & on of the most honorable Commissioners for the Admiraltie, at Courte most humbly give theise.

MY MOST HONORABLE GOOD LORD,

The letter from your Lo. and the rest of the Lor^s Commissioners of the Admiraltie of the 8th of October for the sendinge the Dunkirke prize for Bristoll as likewise yo^r Lo^s letter of the 9th of this presentt cam not to my hand till yesterdaye, and as I performed the first letter thoe I receivde it not sooner, so will I do the like for the carefull layinge upp of the Convertive and 5th whealpe till farther directions, as likewise to affurther the dispatche of the 9th whealpe for Irland, and wishe wth my harte it had stood wth yo^r likinge that the 5th whealpe had bin sentt thither likewise for at this time ther ar 2 piratts on the coaste, wth by reason of o^r shortnes of vittles wee could not pursue, and in as muche as bothe St. George his Channell, Seaverne and the west partes may be infested, it had bin happie that bothe might have bin imployde. And for the Convertive it is fitted shee should lye still till towards springe and then I believe ther wilbe cause to send hir abroad for that I feare the sea wilbe full of piratts. My Lord the stronge bond you have layde uppon me by yo^r former favoures, assures me that in all just occasions y^t may consearne me I shall fynd the continewance of it, and howsoever that ther is this longe stopp of indication for that shipp; yet if yo^r Lo. cloake be yo^r owne or my howse I dwell in myne (as sure) is shee a lawfull prize: if her beinge a Donkerkre maye make her soe; but if my yll happ

be the cause it can have noe better effectt; I must sitt down wth pacience and saye I am sorie for it and pray to God to send me some better chaunce, for I am sure if his Ma^{ty} be not the more graciouse to me by releavinge me som other waye what wth my great arrears & by this kind of startinge employments I shalbe an undon man quicklye. Wherefore for the presentt prevencion, whereof I am most humblye to beseeche your Lo. and my Lord Stewarde that yo^r will please to send for Mr. Francis Morice the Clarke of the Ordinance and Mr. Reynoldes the master gonner of England, unto whom I have 400*li*. land a year and better, forfeited for not paymentt of 1200*li*. that they will not take the extremitie of the forfeiture and give me longer time of paymentt, and in the interim if this shipp be not adjudge prize that his Ma^{ty} out of his generouse goodness will give me the makinge of a baronitt to paye the consideration of my deapts w^{ch} my estate will not inhable me to doe, thus muche I humbly presentt wth muche bowldness to yo^r Lo. favour and begg yo^r honorable healpe to preventt my utter undoinge; if it may any waeye in yo^r Honorable judgmentt seem fitt unto you.

I am at this instantt and have bin by reason of thes great stormes very yll in my head and trobl'd wth som deafnes in so muche as that I shall not be able to wayte on yo^r Lo^p nor to attende my perticuller occasions so soone as otherwise I wold, w^{ch} I shall most humblye begg pardone and beseeche yo^r Lo. protection, that I maye not therfore be subiectt to any censure, for w^{ch} as for all the rest of yo^r most honorable favoures I shall ever be

Yo^r Lor. most humble and ever indeaptid servant,

THO. BURTON.

Bristoll this 23 of December, 1629.

[Ch. I, vol. 153, No. 82.]

The next preserved letter is from Bristol, 10 December.

To my most woorthye and trewe faithfull friend Edward Nichollas Esquier Secretarye to the Lords Commissioners for the Admiraltie and on of the Clarkes of his Ma^{tyes} most Honorable Privie Counsell give theise.

MY TREWLYE RESPECTID MR. NICHOLLAS,

The Lor^s of the 6th of October and yo^{rs} of the 3rd and 8th of the same I received this daye, cominge last night to this place, yo^r love in all doth muche appeare for w^{ch} I shall never

be wantinge to express my most thankfull acknowledgments, and howsoever I writt their Lo^s my intencion to carye the prize wth me yet before this order or any knowledge thereof cam to my hands, I sentt the prize to Bristol wth suche of the comp^y of that prize as alsoe those certificatts under the hande and seale of the Archduches, as alsoe under the seale of Donkerke to prove him prize, besides his not havinge of any Cockett or bills of ladinge to showe (but by the sckippers own confession acknowledge they were throwen overboord by hym-sealfe) and that all this could not in all this tyme begett a judication to make her prize is strandge to me and therfor not beinge hable in respectt of myn indisposition of bodye to looke after that busnes my sealfe as yet, I must beseache yo^r wth their Lo^s favour in justice that it may receive som positive resolution and if not as prize then I say under favour I maye as welbe chalendgd for my howse I dwell in or my cloake I weare and saye it is not myn owne, as that it can be denied that this is good prize: and that is all I can saye in that busnes and for the success I must leave it holye to God.

For the breakinge of bulke wth was don by the knowledge and approbation of the skipper, and by wth ther was neither dishonestie nor losse intendid to whom so ever shee shoulde be judgd, I have formerly writt my reasons of it and if I have offendid in it, I must humblye submitt my sealfe to their Lo^s in yt and supplycatt their charitable construction therin assuring their Lo^s uppon my liffe neither his Ma^{ty} nor the proprietor hathe or shall suffer by it.

For the disposinge of thes shipp as I understand by Mr. Willett it is nowe intendid, I can be but from my harte sorrye for it, for beleave it Mr. Nicholas thoe I could propose awaye howe his Ma^{ty} chardge shoulde not be the same in wynter as in sommer, yet to recover what wee have lost in honore and the subiectt in estate, and wantt of protection, this is not the waye to doe it, but som must alwayes be contynewde as well in wynter as in sommer, and towards that chardge the Lords Justicis of Irland are resolvd to drawe the 2 whealpes into the liste of that kingdom's charge and for this shipp for the next yeare, or some other of good force which I shall make choice of that must be of countenance for the somer season and of competent force to doe service wth, if it wilbe referred to me to make choice of the shipp and take care of the service I will undertake for the Antylippe or this shipp and on of the pinks wth 20 men to contractte the chardge wth in the chardge of on shipp for the hole year wth 120 men and to mayntayn the guard of that coaste wth honor and som profit to his Ma^{ty} securitie to

the subiectt tradinge, and verve muche to the increase of his Ma^{ty} customs and comen good of bothe kingdoms, thus muche I shal beseeche yo^r to intymatt to their Lo^s and in what consernes me to doe as you wear wont and I shall ever be yo^r servauntt: if they send the 9th whealpe or what other soever for that coast, I hope it wilbe wth relation to me and my instructions whoe have that comand apsolute duringe my liffe, and if in their lo^s wisdomes they howld it fitt not to imploye any greater force for those partes, the towe whealpes they in Irland will take into their chardge to provide for them, and I hope I shall have the comand of them as it is dewe unto me, all wth I refer to yo^r lovinge and judicious consideration and praye yo^r to acquainte my Lord Steward, my Lord Dorchester and Mr. Secretarye Cooke wth what I write unto yo^r.

So sendinge this berer purposelye to give accountp of what shalbe requird from hym touchinge those moneys that have bin disburst out of the 6000*li*. recev^d from the Lord of Corke as also to bringe me perticuler answe of all bussnessis from yo^r seaffe I rest nowe as I shall doe ever

Yo^r most affectionate & trew thankfull friend

THO. BUTTON.

Ther is to be deliverd to their Lo^s by my pursur on Capten William Scranes of Hampton who beinge sentt for by som warantt from the judge of the Admiraltie of Munster renderd hym seaffe into my protection and nowe comes to answer in the Admiraltie heare what so ever may be obiectid against hym and the rather because hee hathe put in caution of 2000*li*. in the Admiraltie heare which [bin]des hym to acquitt hym seaffe of what can be any waye justly layed to his chardge. Whearin I howld hym to be so cleare as I shall beseeche yo^r best favour towards hym for that I knowe hee will honestly and thankfully deserve it.

Bristoll this 24th of 10^{bre} 1629.

That I cam noe sooner from Irland uppon my salvation had it bin for the savinge of the kingdom I beinge to doe what I was requirde I could not have preventid it as this berer can give yo^r more perticuller satisfaction.

This daye since the writinge this lett. their Lo^s letter and yo^r of the 9th of this presentt cam to my hands wherein I will performe what is comandid for the Convertive and 5th whealpe but for the 9th whealpe ther can be no thinge don till money be sentt down for her dispatche and talkinge wth Mr. Willett

and Mr. Kitchinge to knowe wheather they had any they saye no so that therin I can doe no thinge till they please to send money, my hope is in yo^r for all that consearnes me.

[Ch. I, vol. 153, No. 85.]

1630 found the prize question still undecided. The admiral, sorely tried, presses for a decision one way or the other, and sends "his love to Jack Pennington." He now visited his house at Cardiff; and as a reason for not going to London, 20 Jan., says, "My only daughter has had small pox, and the rest of my children are ill at home, and they are many."

Probably in the midst of these troubles, it was grateful to the old sailor to be consulted about his arctic knowledge. His answer to the communication from the Admiralty was as follows:

For his Mat^e especiall service.

To the Right Honorable and very much honored good lord the lord Vicount Dorchester principall Secretarye of State to his Ma^{tie} att Courte or ells where hast these.

THO. BUTTON.

RIGHT HONORABLE AND MY MUCH HONORED GOOD LORD,

Yo^r Lo^s letter of the 14th of Januarye concerninge the North-west passadge wth the coppie of Luke Fox his petition and others in that busines cominge by the way of Bristoll came to my hande but the 14th of this present att 6 of the clock att night, whereby finding his Mat^e pleasure and the contents of their petition the next day the better to inhale my selfe to give satisfaction in a pointe of so highe a nature I overlooked my journall and those notes and papers that longe have laine by me, w^{ch} I thought would never have bin made use of, consideringe that these later tymes amonge o^r nation rather studies howe to forgett al thinges that may conduce to the good of posteritye by adventuringe six pence if they find not a greate and presentt benefitt to insew thereof.

But in as much as yett length it pleaseth God to open the eies of som to looke after soe important a busines for the honor of his Ma^{tie} and not only the comon good of this o^r kingdome, but of all o^r neighbore nations. I shall in answer of yo^r Lo^s letter and in most humble obedience to my most royall masters

comandd, deliver not only my opinion (but under correction my knowledge gotten by the sharpest experience) of that designe of any man of my coate, livinge not only in o^r owne kingdome, but in any other in these neighboring partes.

What yo^r Lo. writes off that his Ma^{ty} requires to be informed of by me is.

First whether there be any likelihood or probabilitie to compass the designe yes or noe.

To that I answer ; that my opinion is nowe as it ever hath bin sithence my retorne thence and as I then delivered it with the perticuler reasons of it to my most royall master of most famouse memorie that then was king James, that beinge undertaken in a fittinge waye and a dewe season I made and doe make as full accompt of the feasiblenes of it, as I doe of any knowne chanell that is best knowne to us in these norther partes, and to be performed with as little danger (and was so approved by his Ma^{ty} to be) whoe inforst as manye and as important questions for his owne satisfactions, as if all the best experienced mariners of the Christian world had convented them selves together to have drawne the interrogatories. The same reasons have I delivered to manye most honorable and knowinge persons and to our best mathematicians as Mr. Briggs Mr. Wells and others with all the best masters and mariners of our kingdome, as alsoe to others both Hollanders and French and in my discourse wth any on of them all, they never went unsatisfied from me of the probabilitie of it and for farther accompt herein att presentt I can give non, but if my jornall or any other my notes or papers (wth ought else in me) may give his Ma^{ty} any farther or fuller satisfaction : when I waight on his Highnes (w^{ch} I hope wilbe much sooner then is fitt for them to advaunce (for to sett out to tymelye, is to faule to soone into that danger that to late a repentance cannot healepe them out on) I will doe my best out of my ould experience to affurther the good of it ; and prevent the evells and inconveniencies that pretendinge men, of little experience, or non at all may suddenly bringe uppon it ; for I will bowldlye saye that whoe shalbe fitt to have the manedginge of this unpareld busines ought first to be soe religiose as to hould his end the happiest that dyes for the glorye of God the honor of his kinge and the publique good of his cuntrye all w^{ch} in this designe have their severall and particuler interest, and therefore he must not looke backe for feare of the dainger of either unknowne coastes, hideouse stormes, darke and long continewed mistes, to lye amonge and all wayes to see more landes and ilands of ice, then he can see of sea, and oft tymes rocks under him in sight, when

he shall within thrice his ships length fynde twentye fathom water ; and to incounter this under favor must he be well armed that shall undergoe this busines : for thrice sithence my being there hath it bin attemptid and for owght I here little (or rather I may bouldlye saye noe) advancem^t given to the busines, therefore there cannot be to much curiositie used to putt it into a good and choise hand w^{ch} I will hartilye praye may be most happilye lighted on for wee live not in the adge to fynde that they are the most perfitt which makes the glorioste shewe.

The seconde pointe required is whether it may prove of such benefitt and advantadge as is pretended.

To that I most humbly answer that, that received opinion of former ages (as well as of these moderne times) both in many other countryes abroad, as in o^r owne kingdom and amongst o^r owne marchants att home mainetaines and makes good that pointe, therefore to that I can saye noe more, but that I will as hartilye praye that God may give a blessinge to the discoverye ; w^{ch} in the first place must be the imediate introduction to bringe on, and perfitt the rest of w^{ch} honor to be that most happie man weare my yeares sutable to such an undertakinge ; or my purse answerable to what in hart I would be most willinge to adventure, I would be loathe any man livinge should undertake it sooner then my selfe, or adventure more towards it then I would : but beinge noe otherwise vsefull in myne owne power or abilitie, then in my welwishinge, and what other affurtherance may lye in me ; yet what I formerlye suffred by my wyntinge doth sufficientlye satisfie all reasonable and experient men, that to ronn the hazard or chardge of such a purpose can be to noe other end then the ineuitable hazard of all, and therefore either the passages will be found or not to be hoped for, the first yeare, soe by that assurance the first chardge wilbe much the less, and the course certaine, w^{ch} will effect it the sooner, for nowe there wilbe noe faulinge into Hudsons Baye nor Buttons Baye to mispend tyme as both he and I did to noe purpose and that only by Instructions out of England, but as soone as he comes to the west parte or Cape of Notinghams Iland where he is to anchor, and according to the sett of that tyde, w^{ch} he shall fynde there to direct his course, w^{ch} must be and is the only way to fynde that passadge, w^{ch} I doe as confidently beleave to be a passadge as I doe there is on either betweene Calis and Dover or betweene holy Head and Ireland. This beinge all att present that I can doe in answer of yo^r lo^d letter or for his Mat^s informaçon in this busines, intendinge to bringe upp my journall, and such other notes as I haue least when I come vpp my selfe for his Mat^s or yo^r lo^d further

satisfaction (but to noe other hand) I most humblye take my leaue assuring yo^r lo^p on my faith yo^r letter came noe sooner, then when I write and if there be any error happens by it, the faulte is not myne, whoe am and allwayes shalbe

Yo^r lo^s most respectiue trew
thankefull and humble servant

THO. BUTTON.

From my howse att Cardiffe this 16th day of Februarye 1629.¹

[Ch. I, vol. 161, No. 10.]

The next and concluding letter was also written from Cardiff on the same day. It appears, from the endorsement, to have followed the Court to Newmarket, and to have been read there.

Indorsed.—S^r Tho. Button y^e 26th of Feb^r red at Newmarket y^e 27, 1629.

Directed.—To the most honorable the Lord Vicount Dorchester I most humblye presentt this.

MOST HONORABLE GOOD LORD :

I have in another letter given yo^r lo. a full accounte of what yo^r requird touchinge the Northe West passage but by this I felt it fitt to acquainte yo^r Lo. that ther is a former patentt as full of all powre and immunities graunted by Kinge James (when I went the jorney first) as the best Councell of England could devise and what is don to nichillat that I knowe not, but before his Ma^{ty} be ingagd to graunt this newe (vnder correction) I thinke it wold not be a miss to talke wth Dr. John Wolstenholme or S^r Dudley Diggs whoe then wear chiefe vnder prince Henry for the manadginge of that bus^{ness} and whom I beleave will give yo^r lo. the best light of what in Hon^r & Justice his Ma^{ty} may graunte to thes peticoners w^{thout} preiudice to the first graunte, wth I presume yo^r lo. will fynde to be very stronge besides the qualitie of the peticonars to be lookte vpon, whoe if they be noe other then as fox is stilde near mariners, it cannot promise muche of their extraordinarie performancis, as hath bin made appeare formerlye in this perticuler designe, wittnes Weymothe with many other whose names I cannot remember, who wold never to farr aduance in the face of danger either to gaine Honor them sealves (a thinge not

¹ New style, 1630.

naturall nor proper to their dispositions nor understandings) nor profit to posteritye, if gaine and presentt benefit be not the spurr to their resolutions: and thus muche in service to his Ma^{ty} and in my bownden respectt to yo^r lo. vnto whose hande his Ma^{ty} hath comittid the care of it, I helt it my dewtie to acquainte your lo. wth most humblye leavinge it to yo^r lo. mor grave consideration.

Most Honord good Lord vochsafte me the honor and favour not as yo^r ar in place but as yo^r ar my most honorable and trewe approvid good friend, to give me leave vnder the protection of yo^r goodnes, to deploare the condition of my presentt miserable estate and condition to yo^r lo. yt is not unknowen vnto yo^r howe longe I have livde a servante to his Ma^{ty} and prediccursors in publike place, and have never baulkt nor avoidid any employmentt wear it never so remote or dangerouse, so it pretendid to his Ma^{ty} service or the cōen wealthes (as maye well appeare by this employmentt to the North West, the West Indies and all other jorneyes and voiadges for this 37 yeares past) in all w^{ch} I hope yo^r lo. hathe partlye knowen, and I hope ever hard that I have caried my seaffe like an honest man: it hathe bin the happines of manye of my companions and fellowes in employment in thes tymes, and of many that have sarved muche less tyme to be advaunte bothe in place & fortune. My poore seaffe (most vnhappie and that I hope as a punishmentt for my sinns but never for any vnwis thines or dishonestie), am kept backe not in so good case as I was ten years agoe, for then I owght noe thinge and receivde my paye, but nowe for five yeares past receavinge neither pencion nor paye (but for this last five monthes past that I was on the coaste of Irland) and yet contynewed in perpetuall attendance and employmentt, so muche to my chardge that I vowe to God for those moneyes that I have bin driven to bow to attend thes servicis I have morgagde and forfeited neare 500*li*. landes per ann. and havinge petitioned his Ma^{ty} whose graciouse reference by the favorable expression of your most noble pen, to the Lord highe thresōr and Lord Stewarde did implye som care to be had for my satisfaction: yet not wthstandinge many honorable promisis I have not receivde on farthinge, nor by Baronett nor otherwise w^{ch} I most humbly desird to be grauntid me to paye the consideration, but neither ton nor tother could I ever it gett; w^{ch} is the cause at this tyme I am not only unhablle to attend his Mat^{ty} pleasure for my farther ymployment, but in my home debard of my wontid freedom, by reason I have not means to paye what I owe (then w^{ch} affliction of this later not to be hablle to paye every on his owne) this world cannot laye a greater on

me: besides (as mostly by yo^r trewe honorable favoure in mediating for me, his Ma^{ty} was so graciously inclyned to my good, by easinge me in parte of my greate areare, as to be please to graunt me the moyetie of the Donkerke shippe I tooke, but in that there hathe bin suche a stopp made of indication, that I cannot thinke that ther shoulde be any reason for it, but my yll fate that shoulde cause it, for if ever shipp or goods belonged to Donkerke that shipp and goodes did, and that it is most apparant, had it bin otherwise in this 7 monthes that shee hathe bin taken they wold have producte som what for the satisfaction of the Admiraltye and their own clearing w^{ch} as yet they could never doe, therfor nowe my most honorid good Lord havinge in a most vnmanerlye waye thus cloyde yo^r noble eares wth an wofull character of my presentt condition, so must I (beinge many wayes warantid therto by yo^r many former honorable favoures) most humblye supplicatt yo^r best favoure not to advaunce nor to affurther my prefermentt in place nor fortune (for I vowe to God I desire neither, but to give yo^r still stretchid out arme to all good men and all good purpose) in assistance, to preventt my rewine whoe have livde as longe and given as good testimonye of my beinge a faithfull and honest servaunt to this State as most men nowe leavunge of my rancke in this kingdom, whearfor most honorable lord vouchsafe the least might of yo^r favore and justice, by vsinge som parte of yo^r powre wth his Ma^{ty} to caste som smale glimse of his graciouse favour towards me as for 37 yeares of tyme spentt in his Ma^{ty} his royall father (of famouse memory decest) and predecessores service, I maye not nowe at the last of my dayes, be rewardid wth rewin and undoinge to me my wiffe and 7 children w^{ch} I doe protest I cannot wthstand if I be not the sooner releivde, and that at least by som waye to paye my consideration money and stoppinge my creditores, if not to satisfie me of my hole dewe: for the waye of o^r presentt employments, to be 2 partes of the yeare abroade and the third at home to attend and spend without gettinge any thinge to supporte us, but by borowinge what at last must faule vppon o^r estates is the waye to rewine vs all and not to give the least incoradgmentt to attend or affectt his Ma^{ty} service. The consideration whearof, togethir wth my most humble suite to yo^r Lo. to make a charitable construction of this my boldnes, havinge made choise rather to laye my sealf at yo^r lo. feat for so greate a favour then to trust to any other waye or hope by the lardge promisis of suche as I fynd producis no other effectts then smoke. I most humbly kiss yo^r lo's hand, assuring yo^r vppon my liffe that what yo^r lo. shall please to doe for me in this my extrea-

mitye shalbe don to as trowe and as thankfull a man as ever
yo^r lo. have bin pleasse to doe favour to: whoe in all my wayes
and best respectts shall ever approve my sealfe to be

Yo^r lo. most faithfule in all I am:
or can be to do yo^r service,

THO. BUTTON.

From my House in Curdiffe, this 16th of Februarye, 1629.

[Ch. I, vol. 161, No. 11.]

In July, Sidrack Gibbon took a Biscayner, and the
admiral left Waterford with the fleet to free Holyhead
and the Chester river from a pirate.

At last the prize was adjudged to the king, and the
prize agent pressed Nicholas for orders to sell her, and
Sir Thomas had to account for the salt he took from her
cargo. Sir Thomas, who was at Cardiff, had been from
the end of September to the 24th of October sailing from
Dublin to Penarth, and reported his tackle much in-
jured. He asked to have his ship trimmed and graved,
and was much grieved to hear that the prize had been
bestowed elsewhere.

She was sold for £1,000, and Sir Thomas accounted
for thirty lasts of salt taken out of her and sold for
£89. Her cargo was ninety lasts of salt and twenty-
four hogsheads of aquavitæ. How all was settled does
not appear. There were other claims; and mention is
made of £3,615 : 14 : 4, part of a sum due from the
Government to Sir Thomas. While the accounts were
under discussion Sir Thomas again got into strife with
the Admiralty. He estimated the crews for his two
ships, the fifth and ninth whelps, at eighty and seventy
men, at 8*d.* per day, whereas "my Lords" will allow but
sixty at 6*d.*; nor will they grant him, personally, above
5*s.* per day. Further, in February 1631, while he advises
"6 murderers" and a couple of "brass minions or light
sakers, with every thing necessary for a fight with
stronger enemies," the Admiralty will allow but "two
murderers" for each ship, and direct two of the demi-
cannon to be exchanged for light culverins.

1 April, Sir Thomas, while captain of the ninth whelp, is ordered to take charge, as admiral, of the fifth and ninth, and to repair to the coast of Ireland, St. George's Channel, and the Severn, for the defence of traders, and especially of "such as use to trade to the fairs at Bristol at St. Jamess and St. Pauls tide." He is to ply between Scilly, Cape Clear, and Milford, with Kinsale for his rendezvous. He put his nephew, Capt. Thomas, into the ninth whelp.

While waiting for a wind, he wrote to ask Lord Dorchester to move the king to allow the monies due to himself and his sister Whoick, in the Court of Wards.

5 May, he dropped down the Channel from King Road, "within 5 miles of his own house," but with no time to stop, as he has to see to the Biscayners and Dunkirkers about the mouth of the Severn and the Land's End. While on his course to Milford, the fifth whelp was detained at Penarth, by a change of wind, for fourteen days.

Since the above was put in type a new volume of the *Calendar of the Domestic State Papers* has appeared, making reference to many more of the admiral's letters: these it will be necessary to examine, and their contents will be made the subject of a short additional notice.

ST. LYTHAN'S.

The parish of St. Lythan, called in the *Llandaff Book* Elidon, takes, like Llanblethian, its name from Bp. Bleiddyn (Lupus). It belongs to the same divisions, judicial, fiscal and ecclesiastical, with St. Nicholas, and of it there is not much to be said. It caps the west and southern sides of St. Nicholas, and is itself contained between that parish and Wenvoe, excepting at its south-western portion, where it touches Llancarvan. It measures from north-east to south-west about two miles and a quarter, and from north-west to south-east about half

a mile, and it contains 1,248 : 2 : 30 statute acres. Part of the village of Dyffryn-Golych stands within it, and more than the eastern half of the Dyffryn demesne, including the house.

It is traversed by the Dyffryn Brook, upon which stand the house and mill of Hampton, or Hamston fach, and, lower down, the farm of Hamston fawr. Besides these places may be mentioned Llanpran and Maes-y-felin. St. Lythan's Down, now under sentence of enclosure, is in Wenvoe parish.

Although St. Lythan's has not the advantage of a turnpike road, or other great thoroughfare, its population, on the whole, has been slowly increasing. In 1801 it numbered 72 inhabitants, and 84 in 1811. These, in 1821, were 108; and in 1831 there were 17 houses and 103 people. In 1841 these were 24 and 110; and in 1851, houses 27, and persons 135. At the census of 1861, the males were 68, females 67,—total, 135.

According to the *Liber Landavensis*, King Ithael, son of Athrwys, riding across the land of Guocof (guessed to be Wenvoe), his horse stumbled, and he was thrown. With a gratitude perhaps slightly heightened by the badness of his horsemanship, he, while rising, vowed the church of Elidon, then before him, with the land and village of Guocof, to Almighty God, as represented by the church of Llandaff. As usual with this book, the boundaries, though minutely set forth, are not now to be identified, the very names being gone. These are the spring of Gurunni, the dingle of Cui, the Carn, Blaen-Pant-Golych, Lotre Elidon, Powisva Dewi, and Carn-Ynis-Tair-Erw. (*L. Land.*, p. 401.)

In a later grant, in the same book, King Meurig ap Hywel, being excommunicate and repentant, restored to the church the village of Tref-Golych, which the context shews to be St. Lythan's, and which had been resumed. With it he gave three modii (about twenty-seven acres) of land. The places named as boundaries are, Powisva, the Mound, the Stone, Carn-Gistlerth, Carn-Guocof, the Gurunni, the Gulich, Carn-Tair-Erw,

and Powisva-Dewi. [Ibid., 527.] The cairns and the mound have disappeared, but were not improbably the casing of the cromlechs.

The geological features of St. Lythan resemble those of St. Nicholas. The mountain limestone rises on the north and east, dipping steeply to the south-west, where it is covered up with patches of magnesian conglomerate and red marl, which in their turn give way to the broad expanse of the lias.

The CHURCH, generally supposed to be dedicated to St. Lupus, is a small structure, recently repaired in excellent taste by a happy combination between the squire and the vicar. The *tower* is small, low, square, with a packsaddle roof and a bell. The *nave* is small and plain, without aisles, and with a south porch. It contains a good, plain, cylindrical Norman font, with chevron mouldings. The *chancel*, also small, has a good, new E. Decorated east window.

On the south side of the chancel, opening from it by some rude openings in a very thick wall, is the Button chapel. This is a late Tudor addition with flat-topped windows and a north-west door, the head of which is four-centred, beneath a flat label, and in the spandrels the letters R. B. [Robert Button], and a defaced coat of arms. The Buttons are buried below; but neither here nor in the church are there any inscriptions worthy of record.

The Communion vessels are of the ordinary character; one piece is inscribed "Sancte Lythane, 1777." The dates of the registers are, of baptisms, A.D. 1750; burials, 1749; marriages, 1748.

The patron is, and always has been, the Archdeacon of Llandaff.

Vicars.—This list is, as usual in this county, very imperfect:

Thomas Maddocks. "He had a great family, and," when ejected by the Parliament, "was with much difficulty allowed the fifths to support them for some years; but at length they were detained from him. He out-

lived the usurpation, and enjoyed the whole for some years." (Walker.)

John Powell, A.M., was probably put in on the removal of Maddocks. He was ejected, 1660, for refusing to bury a gentleman's son with the liturgy. Dr. Lloyd offered him choice of two places if he would conform, which he could not do. He continued to preach at Newport and about the country, and suffered much. He was a meek, self-denying man, and a very affectionate preacher. He died 30 April, 1691. "Some of his children inherited a blessing." (Palmer, iii, 503.)

Robert Jones.

John Miles, presented Sept. 1700, on the death of Jones, by the celebrated Bp. Bull, then archdeacon, under the nomination of Sancroft.

William Miles, March 1720; on resignation of John Miles, by Archdeacon Watts.

William Price.

John Stephens, 11 Dec. 1742, on death of Price, by Archdeacon John Evans. Instituted 16 Dec. 1742.

William Price.

Richard Bethel, M.A., 21 Dec. 1770, on death of Price, by Archdeacon John Fulham. Instituted 7 Feb. 1771 (O. S.)

Morgan Deere, M.A., 21 July, 1778, on death of Bethel, by Archdeacon Dr. W. Adams.

Richard Deere.

E. Windsor Richards.

William Bruce, M.A., 1848, by J. Bruce Pryce, present vicar.

The benefice is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the great tithes. It stands, in the king's books, at £6 : 1 : 3, represented in the *Liber Regis* as £42 clear value, and now by a commuted rent-charge of £145 : 10. There is a vicarage house with 41 : 0 : 9 acres of glebe.

In Pope Nicholas's taxation, 1288-91, "*Ecclesia de Sancto Lychano*" stands at £5 per ann.; and in the *Valor* of H. VIII as follows:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In primis garb.	3	0	0			
Terr. dominical.	1	6	6			
Case	0	13	4			
Case oblat.	2	0	0			
Vitul	0	5	0			
Tres oblat.	0	2	0			
Fenum, canab. cum aliis	0	3	0			
				7	9	10
Episcopo et archidiac.				1	8	8
				£6	1	2
Decima inde				0	12	1

Rates.

In 1776 the poor rate was	£8	3	6
„ church rate	5	18	0
In 1860, poor rate	64	12	0
„ road rate	25	8	0
„ church rate	7	0	0

In 1855, the valuation of the parish for the county rate was £1,078.

There is a bequest of £10 by Mr. Thos. Williams, vested in the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers, the interest of which is for the benefit of the industrious poor.

St. Lythan's sends one guardian to the Cardiff Union.

Formerly a fair was held in this parish, 21 August, near Dyffryn village. It was one of the largest in the county, and was removed into St. Nicholas about 1780.

There is a tradition of a chapel near "Bailey Manor" farmhouse, and a headstone was found in the garden about twenty years ago.

The names most common in the parish are combinations of the simple elements of Jones, Williams, and Thomas. Pranch is quite a name of distinction.

The cromlech has been described under St. Nicholas. The manor of Worlton is reputed to be coextensive with the parish, and sometimes to have borne its name.

In 1288-90, "Episcopus de Landav. habet apud Worlton, Lose, et Martel-mawr, 2 carucatas terræ, que valent p^r an^m, deductis neciis, £2:13:4." This pro-

perty has long been alienated. A sum of £6, annually paid to the bishop by the lord of the manor, seems to be the rent reserved under an alienation of lands by Bishop Kitchen in favour of one of the Button family. [Cole MSS. in Mus. Brit., 64.]

The Buttons probably obtained the manor with St. Nicholas. Its value in the last century was £167 : 4 : 3, which included chief rents from Sir Edmd. Thomas, for Kempston and Goldland, 6*d.* ; from Thomas William for Tyrydilad, 5*d.* ; from Jesus Coll., Oxon., for Lidmore, 9*d.*

The principal land owners are Mr. Bruce Pryce and Mr. Jenner.

1862.

G. T. C.
R. O. J.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENT CALLED GREAVES ASH,

IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

*Extracted from a paper by GEO. TATE, ESQ., F.G.S., contained in the
"Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club," iv, p. 293.*

FAR up in the range of Cheviot Hills, in Northumberland, an old British town exists, now called Greaves Ash. It is situated upon an elevated platform of somewhat level and rocky ground, on the southern slope of Greenshaw Hill. Although high on the hills, the site is tolerably sheltered, and at the same time commands an extensive view over the country.

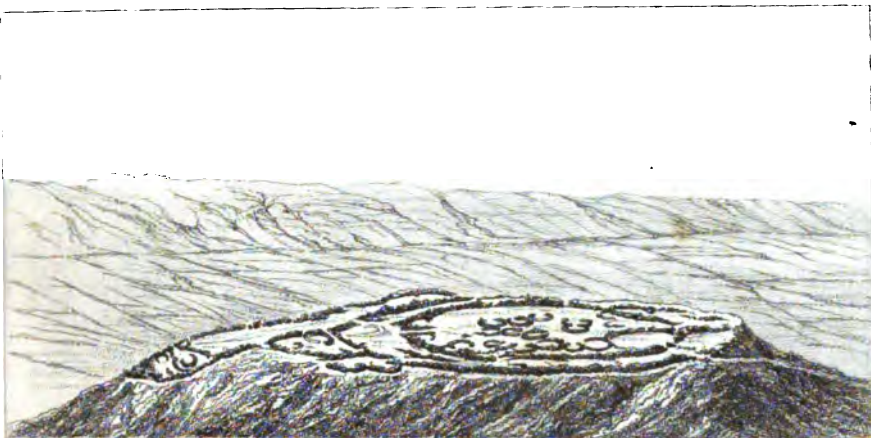
It consists of three principal parts, the arrangement of which, and their contents, is shewn by the plan. A is the largest, and is connected directly with B, and communicated by a road and rampart with C. It doubtless formed one settlement, and had several enclosures of considerable extent on the lower ground beneath the outer rampart. Taken all together, there is an area of about twenty acres covered with the ruins. Traces of very ancient cultivation abound in its near neighbourhood. All the walls are built of the porphyry rock of the district. No cement, nor even clay, was used ; nor

is there any trace of a tool visible. There was no difficulty in obtaining fit stones, for the rock is jointed and fissured in all directions. Unfortunately the walls have been used as a quarry, and modern fences and houses built with their stones. This is the common fate of such works.

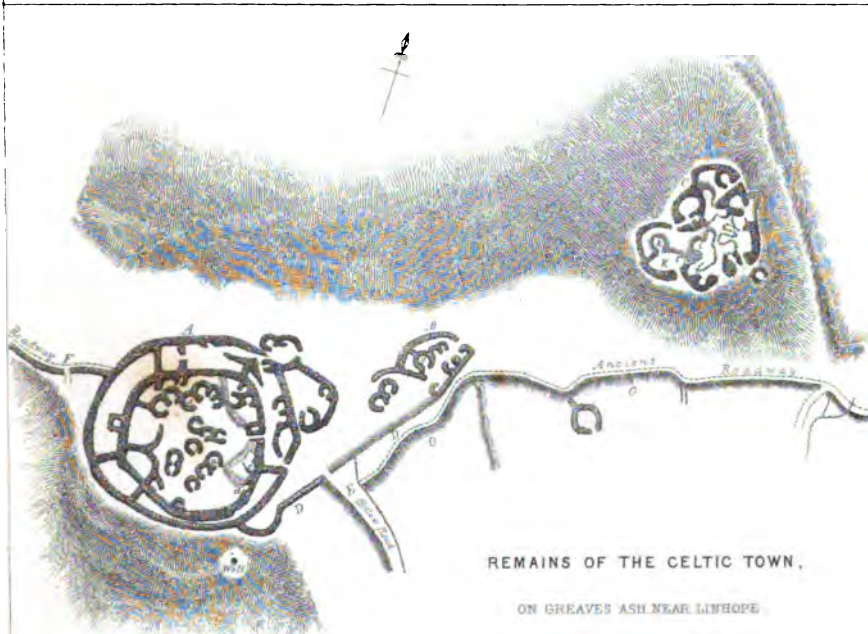
It will be observed that the interior of these forts is very fully occupied by the foundations of circular houses combined in groups; the whole being surrounded, in the case of the larger enclosure, by two walls. Of these walls, the outer is much the stronger,—its thickness varies from ten to twelve feet; the inner is from five to seven feet thick. Before the excavations were commenced only one course of stones appeared above the surface of the ground; but the removal of the earth which had accumulated, revealed three or four courses. These walls are formed of unhewn masses of porphyry of various sizes and shapes, the outer ones very large, and carefully fitted together; those in the interior much smaller. Long and very large blocks are here and there set upright in the wall; and sometimes courses of stones are built across its breadth in a very careful manner. In this way the whole wall was tied together, and acquired considerable strength.

It is desirable that the walls of Tre'r Ceiri should be again carefully examined, to ascertain if any such contrivances exist in them. The works are so similar that we have reason to expect them to correspond in this also. I can have no doubt of the work at Greaves Ash and that at Tre'r Ceiri having been built by people of the same nation. They differ materially from the buildings found in Cornwall, and described by Mr. Edmonds (*A. C.*, Ser. III, iv), and from that constituting the remains of the city of Faham, in the county of Kerry, which is admirably illustrated by M. Du Noyer (*Archæol. Journ.*, xv).

But to return to Greaves Ash. It will be observed that there is usually a considerable interval between the two enclosing walls of A, amounting in most parts to



THE OLD CELTIC TOWN, GREAVES ASH, LINHOPE, NORTH⁹
 GENERAL VIEW OF THE WESTERN AND EASTERN FORTS FROM OLD NICHOL HILL.



REMAINS OF THE CELTIC TOWN,

ON GREAVES ASH NEAR LINHOPE

Scale of Feet 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500

fifty feet; also that there are a few of the hut-circles between the walls; but that in general it is divided into spaces resembling (and, perhaps, having been) cattle-pens. These cross-walls are stated to be certainly coeval with the outer rampart, for they are built continuously through it. On the south side the intermural space is greatly reduced; and, what is very remarkable, a third wall is placed between the other two, near to the outer and very close to the inner wall. The spaces between it and the other walls were filled with smaller stones. It appears that this singular part of the defences runs along the edge of a steep declivity. Eighteen hut-circles are certainly to be seen in A, and there are apparently traces of several others. The huts were quite circular, and from eleven to twenty-seven feet in diameter; usually their size was sixteen to twenty feet. Their walls are like the ramparts: the large stones are carefully fitted to each other, and the middle of the wall is filled up with smaller stones and earth.

Some of the huts have been carefully examined. That marked *a* on the plate is twenty feet in diameter; its wall thirty inches in thickness; entrance, five feet and a half wide, and roughly flagged with flat stones. One row of these flagstones is laid across the width of the doorway, at a level of three inches and a half higher than the floor. Mr. Tate believes that a door, opening inwards, was shut against this step. It is observed in many of the huts at Greaves Ash, and also at a place called Chesters in the same neighbourhood. The flagging does not cover the whole of the interior of the hut: it extends seven feet inwards from the door, and also goes all round the sides with a breadth of two to four feet. The central part is lower, and roughly paved with small stones.

The hut (A) is twenty-seven feet in diameter; is flagged from wall to wall, for sixteen feet, from the door; and the remainder is rudely paved.

It will be noticed that some of the huts are intimately connected with the ramparts. One by the gate is stated to have an entrance from the gateway.

From the hut marked *g*, a small passage, resembling a drain, passes out from a little below the level of the floor through the inner rampart. It is formed of three stones, is fourteen inches wide at the bottom, and ten at the top, and twelve inches high. From charred wood being found in considerable quantity in the passage and in the hut itself, Mr. Tate supposes that this was a chimney. It seems much more probably to have been a drain.

There is only one road through the inner rampart, by a gateway eight feet and a half broad, bounded by large blocks very carefully placed ; some in an upright position. The chief way through the outer rampart is placed diagonally to this gate, and about thirty yards to the south of it. There is another way through this outer wall, at some distance towards the north. It will be observed that this latter entrance is rendered exceedingly strong by an outwork, and a curious triangular mass of masonry interposed between the walls.

Fort *A* is connected with fort *B* by the long rampart (*D*), in which there is a gateway leading to the hollow way (*E*) which formed the chief approach to the place. It is stated to be probable that much more of the space between *A* and *B* is occupied with hut-circles than is delineated on the plan, the rank growth of fern rendering it difficult to detect them all in the summer season.

The hut marked *g*, in fort *B*, is stated to be twenty feet in diameter ; built of very large stones ; flagged for seven feet from the entrance towards the centre, and the remainder of its floor rudely paved. The walls and rampart of *B* are formed of larger blocks than those used in *A*. Some stones are from two to four feet in length.

The fort *C* is placed on a high shoulder of the hill, at a little distance from the others. It is much more irregular than *A*. Its whole interior is occupied by hut-circles, oval enclosures, trackways, and walls. There are also hollows, like what are now called rifle-pits, from which the earth and stones seem to have been taken to

strengthen the defences. That marked *k* is even now eight feet lower than the top of the wall. We may here ask, if the real use of these hollows was to supply material to add to the walls, why were they excavated within rather than without the walls? Surely there must have been some other good reason for their formation.

Rude steps were found forming the mode of ascent from *k* to the hut marked *k*. The only stone not consisting of the porphyry of the district, was found used as a flagstone in the floor of *i*. It is of sandstone, from another part of the county, and formed part of a well made quern.

There are no wells nor springs in the town itself, but a brook, called now Linhope Burn, is not far from *a* and *b*, and the way to it was strongly defended. There is a streamlet in a ravine at a short distance to the east of *c*. There are also two springs closely adjoining the town; one of them is marked at the eastern edge of the plan, where a passage through the long wall was left to afford access to it.

The road marked *e* was the main approach. It can be traced from the brook at the foot of the hill to the gate, but has not been found on the other side of this brook called the Breamish. It is hollowed to the depth of two or three feet, and defended by a mound upon each side. A road, *f*, runs westward to the Linhope Burn, and is protected by a stone wall, which is shown to be coeval with the outer rampart by being built through it, like the dividing walls already noticed. There is yet a third road, *g*, similarly defended, extending from near the upper end of the Hollow Road along the side of the hill in front of the fort, *c*.

It is stated that the country towards the north from Greaves Ash consists of high and bleak mountains, and that towards the south the elevations on the other side of the Breamish are occupied by forts and hut-circles and entrenchments. Mr. Tate justly deduces from this the apparent fact that the people of Greaves Ash were

of a distinct clan from those living towards the south, and had therefore to fortify themselves against their neighbours. The nation was divided into hostile clans in the way that was so characteristic of early nations, especially of the Celts.

The place mentioned above as Chesters is about two miles from Greaves Ash. It is similar in structure, but somewhat ruder. A "*flint weapon*" was found there at a depth of three feet near the gateway. Also in one of the hut-circles a *green glass bead* and a quern.

Traces of fires were noticed in many of the huts at Greaves Ash. Pieces of pottery of the very rudest kind, formed of clay, out of which even pebbles had not been removed, were found in many spots. It is imperfectly burned, often three quarters of an inch thick, without any ornament, and fashioned by hand, for there are no traces of the lathe. The pieces found were all small, but some of them seemed to have formed parts of rather large vessels. Some also bore manifest traces of having been used for cooking purposes. This rude pottery is very like that which has been found in "Celtic" graves in Northumberland; but the latter bears some slight ornamental scoring, which is wanting on these domestic vessels.

A fragment of a translucent glass armlet was found at Greaves Ash. Such armlets are very rare; two are stated to be preserved in the collection of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.

It is remarkable that exceedingly few implements have been found. That of flint, already mentioned, and two small fragments of stone, seem to complete the list. This single example is injured at the point. It is of the usual form, about three inches long by an inch and a half broad, flat on one side and forming a slight ridge on the other.

Horns of the red deer and slight remains of the horse occurred. Three broken querns, all bottom stones, were found at Greaves Ash; and an upper and under stone at Chesters. The date of querns always

admits of doubt, from the long series of ages through which they seem to have been used without material alteration in shape. One at least of these must be ancient, for it formed part of the pavement of a hut-circle, and must therefore have been disused as a mill-stone before the hut ceased to be a habitation of man.

It is Mr. Tate's opinion that at Greaves Ash there is no trace of occupation by any except the original tribe who were its builders; but that in other places in that neighbourhood, such as the Chesters referred to, there are evident signs of successive occupation by people of different habits and civilization. He considers Greaves Ash similar to Carn Brea, Worle, and Chysauster. I have no copy of Sir G. Wilkinson's able paper on the first of these places to refer to, but, if my memory is to be trusted, it contains no groups of huts like those of Greaves Ash; neither are any such to be found at Worle nor Chysauster. I have already mentioned the more near resemblance to Tre'r Ceiri of Greaves Ash, but the former is by far the more extensive and interesting ruin.

It will be remarked that no traces of the use of metal were found; probably this is a town belonging strictly to the stone period, and therefore perhaps anterior to the arrival of the Gael, still more of the Cymry, in Britain. It has been supposed that the Gael brought with them a knowledge of bronze, and the Cymry perhaps that of iron. It may not improbably have been the Gael, who destroyed the lake habitations of the earliest stone-using people of Switzerland, and introduced bronze there. Can it have been they also that displaced the raisers of the megalithic structures, such as circles and cromlechs, in Britain? for, whatever the Gael may have known about them, we usually (always?) find that the Welsh traditions concerning those buildings are mythical, not historic; that ages ago the Cymry knew nothing about their use and origin, but in common with their Anglian successors considered them as magical or unaccountable. All we

learn of such works in these and other countries seems to render it more and more probable that they were erected by a people ignorant of metal. Although there can be no doubt that stone weapons were used at a much later date than that of the introduction of bronze, yet the acquisition of a knowledge of metal must have formed a great event in history, and in all probability (as is shown by Troyon to have happened in Switzerland) marks the arrival of a more civilized tribe in Western Europe.

C. C. B.

BRONZE ARTICLES SUPPOSED TO BE SPOONS.

DURING the autumn of 1861, Mr. Hugh Jones of Cae-Groes, near Ruthin, while walking along the line of the railway now being made between Denbigh and Corwen, discovered, among the rubbish thrown up by the excavators, two bronze implements, firmly attached face to face by the incrustation of the metal. How long they had been lying there, is not certain, since the workmen in throwing up the sand out of the cutting appear to have taken no notice of them. For the same reason it is impossible to say whether they were found near the surface or not, or even to fix upon the exact spot whence they had been thrown, and subsequently covered up. The superincumbent soil appears to have been washed away by heavy rains which fell about that time, and exposed them, slightly projecting above the rubbish. They thus attracted the attention of this gentleman, who kindly presented them to me. The place where they were thus found is south of Ffynogion, in Llanfair parish. Mr. Jones had some difficulty in separating them without injury. Although one of them has lost a small portion of its bowl, the fracture is evidently an old one, presenting the same appearance as the unfractured part.

Prior to this discovery only six articles of the same kind were, it is believed, known to exist; of these the Royal Irish Academy possessed four, forming two pairs, —all, it is understood, found in Ireland. The British Museum has the fifth, formerly in the collection of Mr. Roach Smith, represented in his *Collectanea*. The remaining specimen is in possession of Mr. Albert Way. The former of these is said to have been found in the bed of the Thames; the latter in London.

The cut here given represents one of the pair found at Llanfair, with its fractured part restored. It exhibits a much more simple character of ornament than those which follow.



Both these specimens are from the same mould, and of the same metal, bronze, containing a larger amount of copper than is usually found, as far as can be conjectured from the colour. They are coated over with a green oxide, which does not, however, extend beyond the surface; and which, therefore, can hardly be called the patina, so precious in numismatic eyes. One only

has a plain cross, composed of lines, or rather deep scratches, made posterior to their issuing from the mould. If intended for the purpose of consecration, one might have expected a little more care bestowed upon their execution. Neither of them has the small perforation at the margin, found in the English and Irish specimens, although it is possible that it may have existed in the part broken away in one; and which is the very place in which it would have existed, if we may judge from the instruments that are perforated. In these latter instances the hole appears to have been made in the casting. It is observable, moreover, that the perforated specimens in the British Museum and the collection of Mr. Way want the rude cross, while the unperforated example in one of the Irish pairs has it. The dimensions of those under consideration are, length, three inches, exclusive of the handle, which is an inch and a quarter. Their greatest breadth measures two inches and a half.



The specimen in the British Museum is a much finer example. It is not only larger and more massive,

but more ornamented, especially as regards the handle, while the margin is finished in considerable relief. It is composed of a fine yellow bronze, similar to that in Mr. Way's possession, and it has the peculiar appearance of antiquities in that metal found in the Thames. The edges of the bowl are turned up and rounded, either for ornament or more securely retaining the contents, which, from the hole, must have been liquid. It is possible, indeed, that this raised rim might have been intended to guard against spilling over the sides; though it is more likely that it is merely an ornamental finish, and not intended for any particular purpose. The circular depression in the handle is very deep; much more so than in the Welsh or Irish specimens. Mr. Franks ascribes this example to a late Celtic period. Its dimensions are as follows: length, four inches and a half; width of handle, three inches; length of bowl, including its rim, three inches and a quarter; width, two inches and three-quarters.

The following woodcuts (two-thirds orig. size) accurately represent the example in Mr. Way's possession, to whom the Association is much indebted for the use of the blocks. This specimen was obtained by him in London, and stated to have been found, in April 1852, in Brick-hill-lane, Upper Thames-street. It is of pale-coloured bronze, similar to the metal not unfrequently noticed amongst Irish antiquities. The handle appears to have been partially disunited from the shallow bowl of the spoon; and the injury has been carefully repaired by a plate, somewhat ornamentally formed, affixed at the back, in which are introduced small spiral ornaments, and of peculiarly combined curves,—a type of ornamentation to be noticed on the reverse of the handle, and exemplified by the bronze relics found at Polden Hill, Somerset, Stanwick, Yorkshire, with other objects now in the British Museum. (See also *Archæologia*, xiv, p. 90.) This peculiar mode of ornamentation is also observable on antiquities of bronze found in Ireland and Scotland, and has been considered as characterizing

certain relics belonging to the latest period of the Celtic population of Britain. (See Mr. Franks' remarks, *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries, iv, p. 144.) The spoon-fashioned object communicated by Mr. Way has the perforation at the margin; a small portion of the



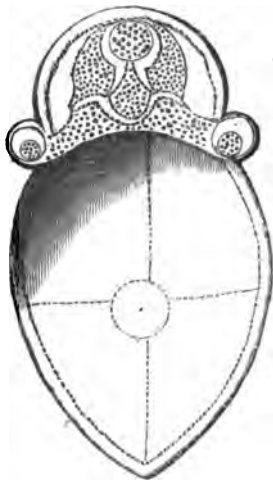
edge having, however, been broken off. It deserves notice, that, where this perforation occurs, it is uniformly on the right hand margin; a circumstance worthy of consideration in the endeavour to assign a purpose to these remarkable relics.

For the following cut the Association is indebted to the kindness of Dr. Wilde and the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, who have lent it for the purpose of illustrating the present notice. It is drawn half the actual size. This specimen, though differing in some respects from those in the British Museum, and the specimen belonging to Mr. Way, bears too general a resemblance to refer it to a different date. There is the same kind of rude cross as in the Welsh one, except

that the four arms project from a small central circle. They appear from the illustration to be incised, as well as the dotted line parallel to the edge of the bowl. A fuller notice, however, it is hoped, will appear in the continuation of Dr. Wilde's admirable catalogue of the collection of the Irish Academy.

It is remarkable that although the Academy possesses two pairs of these spoons,—for such they may be called until more is known about them,—these pairs are not exactly fellows to each other, or cast from the same moulds, as in the case of the Llanfair ones. The fellow of the one here illustrated has, indeed, the same kind of cross, but a different pattern on the handle. Only one also of each pair has the perforation; and if this is to be considered the rule, those of Mr. Way and the British Museum must be considered as odd portions of two pairs. The smaller pair in the museum of the Academy, of which the illustration gives one, is covered with a bright, polished, green patina; though how far the colouring extends into the metal, we are not aware. The other pair is longer and narrower, and five inches and a half long. Although of bronze, they are of a brown rusty colour.

It is easy enough to describe in general outline the principal features of these articles, but it is by no means so easy to explain satisfactorily their use and intentions. Mr. Clibborn suggested that they were used in administering the wafer at the Communion; but in this case what purpose could the small hole have been intended to discharge? or why should they be found in pairs? Nor, as Mr. Way has observed, is it likely that, if intended for such purpose, they would be devoid of all emblematic ornament; for the rude incised crosses can hardly be



termed ornamental as regards the Welsh and Irish specimens, while in the English ones even these are wanting entirely. Besides, if Mr. Franks is correct in his conjectures as to their probable date, such an hypothesis is inadmissible. Those who are better acquainted with the history of early ecclesiastical customs may inform us whether the wafer was ever administered in a spoon of any kind; and if so, whether such articles—especially in the more valuable, and for such a purpose more seemly, metals—are known to exist, or to have existed. The presence, therefore, of the rude crosses is by no means conclusive as to their ecclesiastical nature, though they may indicate a Christian character. A very rude sketch of the Llanfair examples was sent to a Breton antiquary who has devoted much attention to the antiquities of other countries as well as his own. He stated in his reply that he had never heard and seen anything like it, and was at a loss as to their use and nature. He thought, indeed, he saw some resemblance to the "*coquilles de St. Jacques*," and that they might possibly have been pilgrims' badges, or even ancient implements for skimming milk, the actual shell being still used by Breton dairymaids for that purpose in remote districts of his country; but he had not then seen the representations of the English and Irish specimens,—for even if the Welsh examples could be thought adapted for that purpose, that in the Museum, with its turned-up edges and orifice, would have been remarkably ill adapted. As to the pilgrim-badge theory, or rather conjecture, no convenient means, by eyelets or otherwise, existed for attaching them to hats or cloaks; and the motive of form is rather a leaf than a shell, as is particularly evident from a reference to the cut of the Museum specimen.

Since the above observations were in the printer's hands, Mr. Franks has accidentally discovered another pair of these spoon-shaped articles in the Ashmolean Museum, where they had been lying unnoticed since the year 1836, when they were presented by the Rev.

Henry Jenkins of Magdalen College, and now Rector of Stanway in Essex. It appears from this gentleman's statement, that, about the year 1829, the tenant removed a heap of stones in a part of Castell Nadolig, in the parish of Pembryn, near Cardigan, which was considered by that gentlemen to have been the prætorium. Under these stones were discovered the so-called spoons; but whether, at the same time, any other remains were found, Mr. Jenkins is not aware. If the then tenant is still alive, our local secretary, who resides in Cardigan, can easily ascertain whether anything else at that time came to light.

Castell Nadolig, or Castle Christmas (a remarkable appellation for such a work), is contiguous to the main road from Cardigan to Aberystwyth, and was visited by the Association in 1859. Between it and the sea, which is at no great distance, and on the same line, are the remarkable incised stone noticed in Camden and Meyrick (and the *Arch. Camb.*, 1861, p. 305), and a small square camp close to the edge of the shore; which camp is evidently connected with the larger work of Castell Nadolig. The road running by this last mentioned work is known as the Sarn,—a term generally supposed to indicate a Roman road, though in portions of North Wales it is thought to apply frequently to any ancient tracks. The earthworks, moreover, of Castell Nadolig present several peculiarities not usually found in Roman camps; yet from its position, as pointed out by Mr. Babington on the spot, effectually commanding the line of communication from north to south; and, taken in connexion with the square encampment close to the sea, there can be little doubt that, even if not originally formed, it was at least occupied, by the Romans. Those members who were fortunate enough in sharing in that most agreeable excursion, will remember seeing in a part of the work a large stone slab, under which, a short time before, three urns containing bones had been found; near which spot also were, at the time of the visit, seen a considerable number of calcined bones lying

about. At no great distance also, and in the same parish, was found the aureus of Titus, now in the possession of our local secretary, R. D. Jenkins, Esq., of Cardigan. Between this work and the smaller camp stands the incised stone already mentioned, on the spot where, about one hundred years ago, stood a windmill built on a small tumulus. At that time it was lying near the windmill, then in the possession of the grandfather of the present owner, the Rev. Henry Jenkins. The windmill being in a very dilapidated condition, the grandfather determined to pull it down, and to level the tumulus; during which operation a sepulchral urn was discovered, in the absence of the then owner, who had gone to his dinner. The men, taking advantage of this circumstance, and thinking, as usual, that it contained something very precious, broke it to pieces. The stone was then put in its present upright position on the site of the tumulus. There can be little doubt but that this stone had originally been placed on the summit of the tumulus, as in the case of the Emlyn stone, removed to Lord Bagot's residence, Pool Park, in the vicinity, for protection. This, with another stone uninscribed, stood on the summit of the raised ground, surrounded with a trench called Bedd Emlyn (see *Arch. Camb.*, 1855, p. 116). As the tumulus of Dyffryn Bern was considered a desirable site for a windmill, the stone or stones (if more than one) must have been found inconvenient, and therefore removed on one side until reerected on the place where the tumulus had stood.

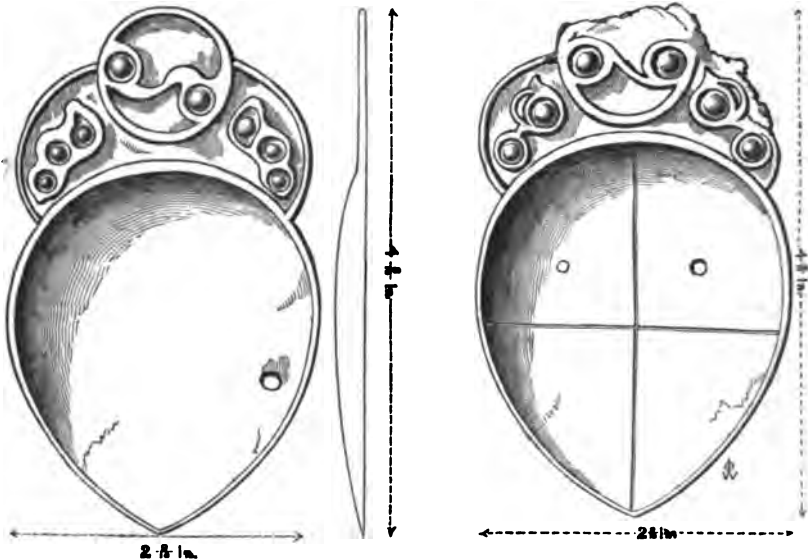
At a short distance from the stone, and in the same line with Castell Nadolig, is the small square enclosure not visited by the excursionists from want of time; but which, standing near the edge of the cliffs, commands that part of the coast still called Llongborth, where tradition tells us that Roman ships were accustomed to resort. Just below this work, in the rocks overlooking the sea, is a remarkably pure spring of water, which never fails during the driest summer.

These various circumstances confirm the popular be-

lief that Castell Nadolig was at least occupied by the Romans. No explanation, however, has been given of its curious distinctive appellation. If we have the original name in an uncorrupted form, it is remarkable that implements bearing apparently the Christian's badge should have been found in what is thought to have been the prætorium, and most important part of the work.

We refer our readers to the concluding illustrations of this notice, which have, as well as all the rest, with the exception of the Irish example, been so accurately executed by Mr. Utting. The ornamental patterns of the Penbryn spoons, although they bear a general similitude to most of the preceding examples, yet have a certain peculiarity which strongly reminds us of the spectacle ornament so common on the Scottish stones. It will be noticed also that though the patterns of each of the spoons are very similar, they are not identical, as also is the case with the two pairs in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. In one, the upper part of the handle is slightly damaged. The greatest lengths and breadths are a little under five and three inches. Like the Llanfair ones they are coated with a green oxyde, but unlike them, are composed of an orange yellow metal. As in the Irish pair, only one of them has the usual hole in the right margin, although in the other two small apertures have once existed, but have been filled up with a brass plug. The cross, as in the Irish examples, exists only in that one which has the usual hole, a fact corroborated to a certain extent by the single specimen of Mr. Way and the museum, which are no doubt the remaining portions of pairs. But this rule does not apply in the Llanfair pair, for the damaged one which might have had the aperture has the cross. With this exception, it would seem that the cross and the small perforation are never on the same spoon-shaped article. The plugged-up holes in one of the Pembryn ones are somewhat anomalous and difficult to explain.

How far these rude crosses must be taken to indicate a Christian character is, as already stated, uncertain. If



they are to be considered as such, these articles must be among the earliest Christian monuments of these islands; and if it be also conceded that there was a Christian Ireland at the time when Paganism, and perhaps a debased Druidism, prevailed in England and Wales (for that Wales, at least, was christianized, or rather rechristianized, by Irish missionaries, is generally admitted by the best authorities), we may, perhaps, look upon them as of Irish origin.

Mr. Way remarks on the similarity of the bronze of his specimen to many of the Irish bronzes, and even allowing the Roman character or occupation of Castell Nadolig, yet after the departure of the Roman legions, the Irish invaders, who have left so many of their oghamic monuments in this part of Wales, would naturally avail themselves of works so conveniently situated, as communicating with the sea, and commanding the principal passages from the north along the coast line. It is true

Llanfair is separated by an extensive region from the sea coast opposite Ireland, but it is hardly twenty miles from the Flintshire coast on the north, and probably somewhat less in early times, while on the other side it is little more than six or seven miles from Gwyddelwern, or the Irishman's marsh. It is not, however, quite so easy to surmise how the other two remaining specimens had travelled as far as London; but out of eight of the ten known examples four have been found in Ireland, and the other four may easily have found their way into North and South Wales from that country.

As to their probable date most persons will agree with Mr. Franks's opinion. In addition to the various examples of ornament mentioned by Mr. Way as similar to the patterns on these articles, may be mentioned the figures found in many of the stone monuments in Brittany, in which combinations of circles and curved lines occur most frequently. If this identity of ornamental device is satisfactorily made out, it would to a certain extent confirm the views of those who think that such ornamented stone monuments are also late Celtic, and the least ancient examples of sepulchral stone chambers.

The last and most difficult question is as to their object and use. Are they sacrificial? or domestic? Was one only intended for liquids? Time, and the discovery of similar implements in private and public, and especially continental collections, may perhaps one day clear up the mystery of these very spoon-like articles.

E. L. B.

EARLY INSCRIBED STONES OF WALES.

CAPEL BRITHDIR, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THIS stone, which was fully described by a learned writer in the last number of the *Journal*, has been visited by myself for the purpose of procuring for Mr. Stephens a more accurate sketch of it than he then possessed. It is a slab of the carboniferous sandstone, of which the hill it stands on is composed; and, from its hardness, it has borne the effects of weathering better than might have been expected from its exposed situation. It is in a field a little to the north-west of the poor little chapel of Brithdir, on the top of a steep ridge, or *cefn*, to the west of the valley of the Rhymny, near an old line of road prolonged northwards along the ridge, looking to the south-west towards Gelly Gaer. This position is not improbably its original one; but no remains of a cairn round the base of the stone indicate the presence of an interment. The stone now inclines greatly to westward, and ought to be set upright again, protected by an encircling wall. When this is done, the opportunity should be taken of excavating the ground beneath, and of ascertaining whether any traces of burial still exist. On no account should the stone be removed; it may be sufficiently protected by a proper enclosure.

The inscription is on the eastern face of the slab, and there are no oghamic marks whatever upon the edges. These, indeed, are rough and broken; and probably the stone has been injured by cattle rubbing themselves against it. Two or three of the letters are defaced, but on the whole the inscription is still easily legible.

Mr. Stephens has pointed out the absurd reading which had been given of it many years ago. This is a specimen of the manner in which, when palæography was not understood in this country (and even now, unfortunately, it is studied by too few), inscriptions were



wrongly read; their supposed purport confidently asserted; and the most absurd theories built upon them. Welsh history and Welsh archæology, which were peculiarly exposed to this sinister influence, have suffered much from it, and still feel its baneful effects. A well known instance of this will be in the recollection of members,—that of the *ÆMILINVS* stone found on the hills, once thickly tenanted, between Ruthin and Cerrig y Drudion; for until that stone was actually visited by the Association, and a gutta percha cast taken of the letters, the inscription had been totally misread, and the reputations of several learned men compromised by the nonsense which they had promulgated concerning it.

The letters on this stone at Capel Brithdir are of a debased Roman character, passing into minuscules, and closely resembling those of the *CATAMANVS* inscription at Llangadwaladr in Anglesey. Whatever date Dr. Petrie assigns to that, may be accepted, within certain limits, as the same for this stone. The character used for *Λ*, which is thoroughly barbarous in form, is nearly the same on both stones; at least, the similarity is sufficient to lead to the supposition of contemporaneous execution. The letter *κ* occurs twice in this inscription, and is also very debased, for it assumes the form, so widely different from the Roman type, which is found on other Welsh stones and in some MSS. down to as late a period as the thirteenth century. The letter *μ* here takes the minuscule character; and *ν*, with the cross-stroke intended to be horizontal, is also debased. The form of *g* is commonly met with on other Welsh stones, and it resembles that of the Fardel stone from Devonshire, but departs rather more widely from the original and normal character of that letter. There are two forms for *s* on this stone, not at all resembling each other: the first that occurs approaching the shape, which it is found retaining down to the tenth century; the second still preserving some trace of the old Roman type. Two letters were much injured, the first being

u, at the beginning of the third line, of which only the lower portion remains, the other being i, at the end of the same line, which, though certainly there, is so faint as to have almost led to a doubt in the critical mind of Mr. Stephens. The first x in the first line is defective at the lower part.

A peculiar squareness distinguishes the letters of this inscription, caused by the lamination of the stone, which would greatly hinder an unskilful sculptor from forming curves upon its surface. The inscription reads, as Mr. Stephens correctly gives it,—

TEGERNA
CUS FILI
US MARTI
HIC IACIT

It will be observed that, contrary to the analogy of many Welsh stones, the name of the principal personage is in the nominative case; and it will also be perceived that though the scribe has committed the common error of using IACIT for IACET, yet he has so far respected the orthography of the Roman tongue as not to have forgotten, like many other early sculptors, to spell HIC, the first word of the fourth line, correctly.

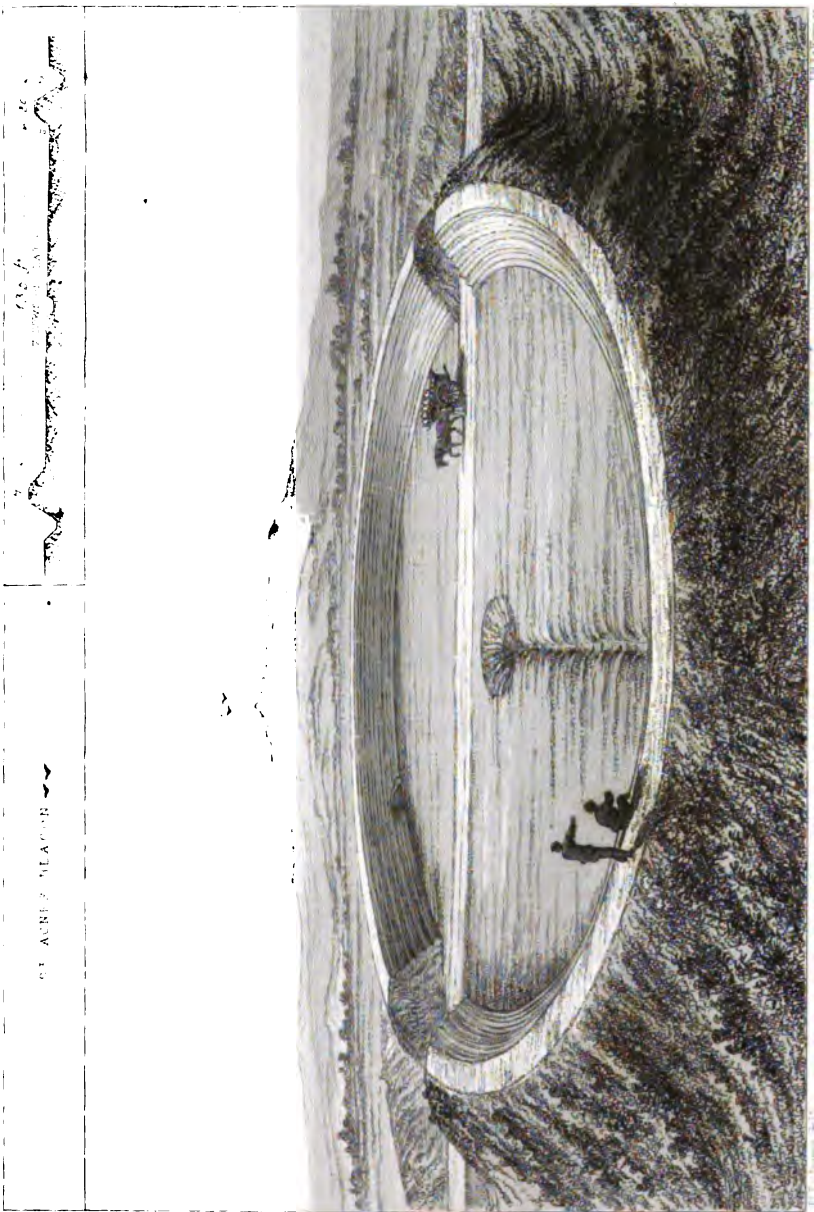
I am inclined to think that this stone may have been incised as late as the eighth century.

H. L. J.

ST. PIRAN'S ROUND, CORNWALL.

HAVING laid before members, at some length, accounts of the Cornish dramas edited by Mr. Norris, and of the poem of the Passion, in Cornish, by Mr. Whitley Stokes, we take an opportunity, before the visit of the Association to Cornwall, of adding a description of one of the Rounds, which, according to local tradition, is the most closely connected with the representation of those dramas. All over the western portion of Cornwall occur circular earthworks, which we are inclined to consider as, in most cases, military. Cornish antiquaries commonly attribute them to the Danes, or Sea-rovers, whoever they might have been; for in many instances they might have been Irish, or men even from other parts of the British isles; and there are analogies in Anglesey, as at Castell Ronan; in Cardiganshire, at Castell Caradoc; and in Pembrokeshire, in the Raths, etc., which would bear out this conjecture. But there are some which are considered exceptional in Cornwall, such as the Round at St. Just, the Round near Gwennap, and the Round of St. Piran, which are always stated to have been formed for the purpose of representing within them the Sacred Dramas. The Cornish name of *Plan an guare*, or "place of play," given to these remains, indicates the purpose for which they were traditionally supposed to have been made. That of St. Piran, being one of the most perfect, we have selected as a type; and we append an engraving of it, with a section and measurements, shewing its actual condition.

This Round is situated near Perranzabulo and the beautiful bay of Piran Porth. It has been constructed by digging a deep fosse, and throwing up the contents into a circular mound, the internal diameter of which is about one hundred and thirty-five feet. The inner slope bears the traces of seven rows of seats; and the



ST. PIRAN'S ROUND, PERRANZABULO, CORNWALL

summit of the mound has been carefully levelled for standing room. Nearly in the middle occurs a circular pit, over which the temporary stage was erected; and here was the *Infernum* mentioned in the dramas. This pit had a trench running from it to the mound,—no doubt for purposes connected with the movements of the actors, etc. The mound, which is about ten feet high, is now much softened down by weather, and gorse bushes grow abundantly on the outside. A road has been driven right through the Round, and the whole has lost much of its original sharpness; though it is, otherwise, in tolerable preservation. Upon the seats of the mound, the summit, and the area of the circle, as many as two thousand persons could be accommodated; but the Round at Gwennap is much larger, and, it is said, will hold nearly *ten* times that number.

These Rounds, which have so long ceased to be used for dramatic purposes, are now resorted to by persons of various religious denominations for their annual meetings, etc. In one part of the Round of St. Piran a small excavation has been formed, which serves for a temporary pulpit; and from hence, at the meetings, discourses and harangues are made. In that at Gwennap, on account of its large dimensions, several discourses are delivered at the same time: but the Round of St. Just is incorporated with its village; and, though originally constructed with a good deal of stone, has been less fortunate in point of preservation.

It is possible that St. Piran's Round may have been a camp, afterwards used as a *plan an guare*; just as, after lying idle for centuries, it is now again used for popular religious purposes. The construction would bear out this supposition; and, until Cornish archives have been searched more thoroughly, we may look upon its origin as fairly an open question.

H. L. J.

BRONWYDD MSS.—LORDSHIPS OF WALES.

THE following is from the muniment room at Bronwydd, and is in the handwriting of Mr. George Owen, the antiquary, of Henllys.

These tips in Wales have changed their old names, and are called after some cheefe townes or places of cheefe tips :

Ross et Ryvoniog nowe called Denbigh.
 Dyffryn Cloyt nowe Ruthin.
 Moughnant }
 Kynlleth } nowe Chirke.
 Nanthedwy }
 Gwent ycha nowe Abergavenny.
 Strugwle or }
 Gwent yssa } nowe Chepstowe.
 Ross nowe Hav'fordwest.
 Pebidioc now Dewisland or St. David's.
 Melenyth nowe Radnor.
 Emlyn ysh Kych nowe Kilgarran.
 Emlyn ywch Kych nowe Newcastle.
 Gwenllwg nowe Newporte.
 Cantre bagh nowe Llanymthevery.
 Dyvett nowe Pembrokshere.
 Gwent Kenol nowe Monmouth.
 Maelor nowe Bromfield.
 Glynlwy the Haye.
 Abertaran now Laugharne.

These tips following keepe their auncient names :

Glam'gan.	Mowthwy.
Powys.	Oswaldestrie.
Brecknocke.	Maelor S...ecke.
Gower.	Cawse.
Cameyse.	Penkelly.
Kidwely.	Blaenllyfyney.
Cloon.	Buallt.
Ewyas.	Cantrecoch.
Kery.	Dinas
Kedewen.	Llanstephan.
Arwstley.	Edeirnion.
Keviliog.	Doythwr.
Bromfield et Yale.	

Endorsed { Lordshippes m'chers in Wales out of the }
king's possession. A° xv. E. tertij. }

Glamorgan	.	.	.	zouch de m'tuomari.	
Strogule	.	.	.	cōes Norfolk.	
Monmouth			}	h. cōes Lancastr.	
Kydwely & carnwillan					
Gower	.	.	.	Jo. Mowbrei.	
Newport	.	.	.	}	Hugo de Audlei.
Usk	.	.	.		
Pembrok.	Cnst'.				
Hav'ford	.	.	.	R'ina Anglie.	
Rose.	dns.				
Laugharne	.	.	.	Gui de Brian.	
St. Dd. et Pebidiok	.	.	.	Epus Meneven'.	
Tynbigh	.	.	.	W. de Clinton.	
Kemes	.	.	.	}	J. de Audeley.
Llanymdyfri	.	.	.		
Buallt.	Cnst'.				
Breknock	.	.	.	Cōes Hereford.	
Bulch Dinas	.	.	.	Gilbert Talbott.	
Burgeveni.	Cnst'.				
Caer lion	.	.	.	Eliz. de burgo.	
Melenith.	Cnst'.				
Radnor.	Cnst'.				
Vorthwinion.	Cnst'.				
Powys	.	.	.	Jo. Charlton.	
Kedewenik.	D'no, Prin'.				
Denbigh	.	.	.	W. de Montecuto.	
Broomfield & Yale	.	.	.	Jo. de Waren cōes Surrei.	
Moghnant	.	.	.	}	R. cōes Arundel. (This is called Chirkland.)
Kynlleth	.	.	.		
Nanthedwi	.	.	.		
Dyffrin Cloyd	.	.	.	Rog. de Grei.	
Montgom'y	.	.	.	W. Fitzwaren constabularius.	
Cloonne	.	.	.	Cōes Arundell.	

Obituary.

THE DEAN OF BANGOR, the Very Rev. and amiable J. H. Cotton, LL.B., has been taken away from the scene of his labours—of his usefulness—and from ourselves, since the publication of our last number. The Dean joined this Association among the very first members; and the prominent part which he took at our first (the Aberystwith) meeting, along with Dr. Merewether, Dean of Hereford, and Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, will be in the remembrance of many members. It was owing to the impulse given at that meeting, when so many of the best friends of the Association were present, including, among living members, our first president, Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Lord Dungannon, and Mr. Wynne of Peniarth, that our Society immediately assumed the position which it has ever since retained.

The Dean of Bangor was a true friend of whatever could do good to his country generally, but specially to Wales. He was greatly in advance of his day, at a time when somnolency and respectability were nearly synonymous; and the activity, which he shewed as a young man, marked his long and beneficent career down to its very close. He was known more as an educationist and a parochial philanthropist than as an antiquary. Still his love for, and his knowledge of, antiquities were considerable; and he was a warm encourager of everything that could promote the study and preservation of National Remains. The Dean was no *sham* patron and friend; he was really active, gave a willing ear, and personally encouraged, as far as he could, all the labours of our Association. The loss of sight, under which he had suffered for several years, scarcely impaired his habitual cheerfulness; and, though he could not see what was done at the Bangor Meeting, he took much interest in it, and was quite up to the level of its proceedings.

Our old and tried friends are leaving us gradually: let us hope that their places are being filled by others, who will not be less true to the cause which we all have so much at heart.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TRURO MEETING.

THE attention of members is called to the official programme of proceedings connected with the approaching meeting at Truro, circulated along with this number of the Journal. They will find in it all the details of excursions, evening meetings, etc., which are required; but if any further information is wanted, application should be made to the Secretaries of the Local Committee at Truro.

The selection of objects and places to be visited on the excursions, has been left entirely in the hands of the Local Com-

mittee; but members ought to be aware that, however judiciously the selection has been made, it is impossible for them to see more than the chief specimens of Cornish antiquities during the few days the meeting lasts. We strongly recommend members to remain in Cornwall after the meeting is over, and, *on their return from Scilly*, to explore the county for themselves. Visits to the Lizard district in the south-west, to Tintagel, to Launceston, and to Rough Tor, etc., in the north-east, will be found highly interesting; and those who are engaged in the investigation of early British remains, will do well to examine that part of Dartmoor in Devonshire which has lately been described in great detail, by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association. Archæologists should remember that Danmonian remains are closely akin to Cambrian; and they will find that few causes will promote the enlightened study of Welsh antiquities more thoroughly than a searching and scientific comparison of similar things in other countries. We look upon this as one of the most important objects to be secured by our visit to Cornwall,—the introduction and promotion of a scientific system of comparative archæology; and we should be glad to find the Association taking efficient steps for this purpose in conjunction with those antiquaries from Scotland, Ireland, and Brittany, whom we hope to meet at Truro.

Attention is particularly requested to the maps of Cornish antiquities issued by the Royal Institution of Cornwall on this occasion. They are reduced from the Ordnance Survey, and will be found highly useful. Such an example should not be lost on ourselves in our future meetings within the Principality: indeed, one of the best things our Association could undertake, would be the compilation of a series of such maps for the whole of Wales and the marches.

Members will do well to provide themselves with Murray's *Handbook for Devon and Cornwall*; and to consult beforehand, as the best epitome, Lysons's *Account of Cornwall*. Those members who intend visiting Scilly, and who are more particularly concerned with early British remains, are strongly recommended to read Borlase's account of the former, and also his

larger work on the antiquities of the mainland; not only in order that they may know what the state of things was at the time he wrote, but also that some degree of justice may be done to that eminent antiquary, whose real opinions seem to have been much misunderstood, and who was greatly in advance of his age in his love for, and knowledge of, archæology. His name and authority must of necessity be frequently appealed to during the meeting; and his work ought, therefore, to be previously studied.

The Admiralty chart of Scilly, by Spence, which may be procured at Wyld's, Charing Cross, is sufficiently large and correct for the purposes of our visit; and members will do well to bring down some copies of it with them. We understand, indeed, that Mr. Wyld, with his usual spirit, is about to bring out a new and cheaper edition of this useful map.

For the convenience of members coming from Wales, we may mention that the tide serves so well on Monday, 25th August, that if steamers leave Swansea for Ilfracombe not later than 8 A.M., or Cardiff for Burnham not later than 10 A.M., on that day, passengers will be able to meet the express trains on the other side of the Bristol Channel in time to reach Truro by 7 P.M. Those who may come from North Wales will find that, by leaving Chester at the rather early hour of 4 A.M., and coming by quick trains all through to Bristol, they will meet the express there, and will also reach Truro at 7 P.M. Members within reach of Shrewsbury or Hereford will have a similar opportunity.

We must again press on the attention of all members, who have not already done so, that they ought to give early notice to the Secretaries, if they wish to find accommodation at Truro, for the throng of visitors will be great.

Apart from the eventualities of health, and public or private business, the success of the Truro Meeting may now be considered to depend upon the state of the weather. The period, however, of the year, selected for our visit, is usually the most favourable for that district; and we are unwilling to indulge upon the matter in any but bright anticipations.

Correspondence.

TRURO MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—It is my wish and intention to go along with other members of our Association to the Truro Meeting; and I hope I am not taking an undue liberty in throwing out some suggestions to the following effect.

In the first place, we shall be amongst strangers, who cannot be supposed to know the antiquities of Wales as well as we do, nor to care so much about them; and therefore it would not entertain them much if we were to give them long and dry dissertations, in the form of "papers," upon minute and disputed points. I think that we have erred, at some of our meetings, in letting papers be read upon subjects of this kind, which evidently the common auditory did not care for: such as legal disquisitions about manors,—controversies about the meaning of inscriptions, which not ten men in one hundred can read,—disputes about the style and date of some particular window in a church that few people have seen,—family pedigrees, etc., etc. All these are very interesting things to some; but they are not so to all. I admit that they find proper places in our Journal; but I do not think it is judicious to inflict them upon the patience of a General Meeting.

In the next place, it is well known that there are several subjects upon which Welsh antiquaries are not yet entirely agreed: such as the disputed points of Welsh History, the genuineness of certain Welsh MSS., the precise meaning of the word "cromlech," etc., the exact shape and length of the golden sickle used by the Druids, etc., etc. Now, though my own mind is pretty well made up on things of this kind, I confess that I for one should be very fidgetty on my seat if any of our more enthusiastically patriotic members were to get up at the Truro Meeting, and set other members by the ears with any such apples of discord introduced upon the platform. It seems to me that it would be far more prudent to keep our disputed points in the background on an occasion of this kind; reserving them for our own home meetings, and for our Journal.

Although at the risk of appearing tame and trite to ourselves, we should be upon our best behaviour before our Cornish friends, and shew them as goodly and united a front as possible.

And, in the third place, I do most sincerely hope that we shall avoid taking up much time, on any of the evenings, by our descriptions of Welsh remains. I go to Cornwall to hear what Cornish men have got to say, and to see what Cornish things look like. I had rather leave all my Welsh things at home. I can study them again, afterwards,

when I shall have brought back some new ideas—as I hope to do—from the land of tin. It would be a specimen of bad manners on our part to obtrude our own antiquities on our friends at any great length. The shorter we make our papers, the better for them and for us.

One more remark, and I have ended. The Cornish antiquaries have done a very kind thing in inviting us to their country. We must be prepared to return the compliment; and I do hope that our President and Committee will not leave Truro without requesting our hosts to pay us a return visit next year.

I am, Sir, etc.,

June 17, 1862.

A MEMBER.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I resume my notes on the state of antiquarian remains round Brecon, commenced in your last number.

(1.) *The Gaer*.—One day I rambled down to this great Roman station, to renew my acquaintance with it. Fortunately very little change seems to have taken place there since the visit of our Association; and no doubt the rich harvest which will be found *under* the soil of the enclosure remains pretty safe for future and more discriminating generations. It should be borne in mind that what is called *The Gaer* is correctly so denominated: it was only the fortified camp of the station, with its wall and fosse; but outside of this must have been the town, the detached houses, the cemetery, and the road. Of these the latter is all that has hitherto been determined; and certainly, in the direction of Brecon, for about a mile, nothing can be more satisfactorily indicated. It is broad, high, well preserved, and noble in appearance. I have not heard of any foundations of houses having been ploughed up in the neighbouring fields, as they have been at Llanio (*LOVENTIUM*) and other similar places; indeed, I had rather not indicate any suspicions as to where they are likely to be found, nor as to the probable site of the cemetery. They had better remain unknown till the study of national antiquities shall be considered as a main point of national education, and until proper public means shall be taken of preserving the remains which may be found. The Gaer, like the other Roman stations of Wales, would only be pillaged if researches were made in and around it now. *Requiescat in pace!*

I tried once more to make out the inscription on the Roman monument by the side of the great road; but it has become still less legible than before. The male and female figures retain their outlines, but their names cannot be read. The few letters that I could make out satisfactorily, I have carefully preserved. I will only add that some of the Brecon antiquaries could not do better than trace and map out the roads from this to each of the nearest stations, viz., to *GOBANNIUM*, at or near Abergavenny; to the Gaer on the road to Neath; to the camp described by Mr. W. Rees, on the road to Llanfair ar y

Bryn; to the station above Builth; and to that at the Hay; for of the existence of these five lines of road there is little or no doubt. In fact, the determining of the sites of Roman camps and lines of Roman roads, in all this part of Wales, is a great desideratum in Cambrian archæology.

(2.) Another day's ramble took me to the *Maen Illtyd*, or *Ty Illtyd*, on the slope of the hills about three miles from Brecon, on the road to the beautiful church of Llangasty. It is not worth while stopping to discuss the origin of this appellation; but I may observe that its existence proves that this mound was opened, and *remained open*, at a very early period. It is a chambered mound, most probably sepulchral, opened only at the northern end, and with only one of the chambers exposed. The mound is about a hundred feet long by fifty broad, rising about ten feet above the ground. The portion excavated is only a small one, and there is every probability that other chambers exist in it. Though it is much to be hoped that no unauthorized person will attempt to look for them, yet I conceive that the real antiquaries of Brecon, the members and officers of our Association, would do well, when we next hold an annual meeting there (which I, for one, should be glad to find fixed for 1863), to make preparations for thoroughly exploring this tumulus. The chamber now exposed to the day is of the ordinary form and size, lined with large upright slabs, leading out of another larger and rectangular one, which is destroyed down to its foundations. On the sides of these slabs are certain marks, not modern, but the period of which is uncertain. Similar marks were found by Pennant on a stone in North Wales, and are preserved among his MSS., from which I have been allowed to copy them; and I hope, in a future number of the Journal, to give not only them, but also a plan and delineation of the *Ty Illtyd* itself. These marks consist of rude crosses terminating in dots, and in some common Roman letters scratched on the stones, the most legible of which, however, gave me nothing more archæological than the word *HERE*.

(3.) The same day took me by the Victorinus stone, already so carefully drawn and described in our Journal by Professor Westwood. This stone still stands in the hedge by the road side, with the inscription facing outwards. It was nearly covered up, on the day of my visit, by a heap of rubbish, which a lithoclastic individual was busily preparing for the repairs of the road. I think it highly probable that this stone is *in situ*, and that it marks a point on the Roman road from *GOBANNIVM* to *GAER*.

Another stone, without an inscription, stands in the hedge *about a mile* nearer Brecon, opposite Peterston House, and probably marks another point on the Roman road. Neither of these stones should be moved, but each of them should be guarded by a wall. Such walls would not cost ten shillings a picce; and I would earnestly press on the attention of our officers at Brecon the desirableness of getting this done by the owners of the land.

(4.) *The sepulchral chamber at Crickhowel*, which was opened many years ago by Canon Payne and other antiquaries, still remains, though the covering stone is off. It stands in a garden close by the road

side, and is fortunately protected from public curiosity by bushes. This, too, ought certainly to be fenced in with a wall, which would no way injure the ground, and would cost only a few shillings.

I conjecture the large mound a mile and a quarter from Crickhowel, on the Brecon road, to be decidedly military, like that at Llangasty; and that the former marks another point on the Roman road, which ran on thence to the camp near Cwmdru, at the foot of the Bwlch, in the direction of Brecon.

(5.) I afterwards found my way up to the famous *TYRPILIANVS* stone, well known to our members. The honest old farmer on whose land it lies, is fully aware of its value, and is determined to protect it. It lies at the foot of a stile, under a hedge, just on the boundary of the lands of the Duke of Beaufort and Sir Joseph Bailey; but formerly stood upright in the field (Sir Joseph's), to the south of its present position. Professor Westwood has carefully rendered this inscription; but there are more oghams on the edge than what he was able to decipher, and I purpose giving a careful drawing of the whole to the Association. In the mean time I would beg of our officers at Brecon to communicate on the subject with the owners of the conterminous lands, who, *no doubt*, would gladly take measures for putting the stone upright again upon the spot, which the old farmer can point out (and which ought to be excavated), and for putting a wall round it.

There is so much to see and to say about the neighbourhood of Brecon,—one of the most lovely and most interesting in Wales,—that I must reserve the remainder of my notes for another letter.

I am, etc.,

AN ANTIQUARY.

May 31, 1862.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL QUESTIONNAIRES:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In pursuance of your orders, I helped to print that passage of the Report of the Swansea Meeting which says that a sub-committee ought to be appointed to prepare a limited number of questions as to the remains of various kinds existing in each parish, etc., etc. Would it not be as well to reprint the questions of this kind which were published long ago in some of the numbers of the First Series of our Journal? It is true that no answer was ever returned to them, because, I suppose, there are few parishes in Wales possessing *any* parishioners who are capable of making them; and I think I have heard you say long ago that the issuing of similar questions by the French government was attended with very indifferent success.

I don't know, Sir, whether you will permit a poor boy like me to make such an observation; but I believe that if the gentlemen whom you call "*Local Secretaries*" and other grand names, would only take the trouble, you might get that information which, I am afraid, you will wait for in vain from the "*resident gentry and clergy*" mentioned in the Report. I should like nothing better myself than to be ordered

to go through Wales, and send word to you of all that I might see there; but such a piece of work is not to be hoped for by,

Sir, your humble servant,

THE PRINTER'S ANGEL.

PS. Please, Sir, ask some of the kind gentlemen to take me with them to the Land's End when they all go there. I can answer all the questions then myself.

FFYNNON COLLWYN, PYLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In the parish of Pyle, Glamorganshire, about a quarter of a mile down the valley, south-west from the church, is an ancient well close upon the brink of the river, known from time immemorial, and even now in daily commemoration, for its healing qualities. It is all in ruins; but it might be repaired and covered at a moderate cost, and would then become of much greater value to the neighbourhood. I find the following poetical effusion upon it, in an old Welsh periodical :

“FFYNNON COLLWYN. (PYLE.)

“Dafydd Benwyn a' u cant pan gafas welliant, yn 1580.

“Duw gwyn i'm Benwyn beunydd-y fo'n nerth
Ef yw Naf tragywydd,
Duw ddidwyll da i ddedwydd,
Duw'n rhoi fy enaid yn rhydd.

“Gan Dduw nef, on'd ef; iawn yw dwyn-iddo
Fe weddi fo addwyn;
Gwelais gael gwedi gloes gwyn
Gwelliant wrth Ffynnon Gollwyn.

“Yn y rhodd Duw gwyn heb gwyno-Ffynnon
E'r ffyniant i'm puro
Iechyd i'm bryd o fewn bro
Amlygwyd wrth Deml Iago.”¹

I am, etc.,

GWLADGARWR.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Query 116.—REDWALLES, PEMBROKESHIRE.—This name occurs repeatedly in the charters of the *Baronia de Kemeys*. Can any member point out its site, which must be somewhere near Newport or Fishguard?
H. L. J.

Query 117.—CWNNGINGER.—This word is believed to occur in the MS. of “*The Fortifying of Milford Haven*,” from the Bronwydd MSS. recently printed in our Journal; but which the Editor, not being quite certain about it, has read erroneously as “*coming in*.” At the spot

¹ “Eglwys y Pil, Morganwg.”

in question, Gallowswееke, or Gellyswick, occurs a small rabbit-warren; and a learned friend suggests that "*cunninger*" is the true reading. The Editor first read it as *cunningen* or *cumingen*, and finally adopted the reading of the printed text. Is this word known to occur elsewhere in Pembrokeshire, or in Wales? H. L. J.

Query 118.—EARLY MINING IN WALES.—Is any account of *early* mining operations in Wales extant in MS.? The printed accounts are sufficiently known. A CORNISH MAN.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

At a meeting held on the 12th May, the following communications were read:

I.—"Account of Underground Chambers and Galleries recently excavated on the Hill of Conan, in Forfarshire. By A. Jervise, Esq., Cor. Mem. S. A. Scot."

This paper gave the details of the excavations of these singular remains. The chambers occupy the south-east slope of the highest point of the field, which till lately was an uncultivated moor; from which spot there is an extensive view of the adjoining country. The first discovery was of a beehive house, partially excavated from the rock, with converging walls, covered at the top by a flag, of about seven feet and a half in height, and ten feet in diameter at the bottom. From this chamber a passage, partly cut out of the rock, and covered with flags, leads to other similar galleries; of which one is about forty-six feet, and another about twenty feet in length. One of these communicated with the surface by an entrance about eighteen inches in height and two feet and a half in width. Fragments of urns or earthen vessels were found in the galleries, and in various parts quantities of charcoal, calcined bones of animals, horses' teeth, and fragments of other bones. An enamelled bronze pin also occurred. A part of the surface of the field, close to the chambers, was found to be paved with rude flagstones. The form of this spot was circular, and about twenty yards in circumference. Among the flags was found a portion of a bronze ring, also a quern and other stone vessels. Near the end of one of the passages was found a cluster of stone coffins on the surface, some of them containing portions of human skeletons and rounded pebbles.

The paper was illustrated by a careful plan, and sections of the chambers and galleries.

Mr. Stuart noticed the similarity of the remains found in connexion with raths in Ireland, and thought it probable that a fort had originally been placed on the Hill of Conan.

II.—“Notice of Excavations within the Stone Circles of the Island of Arran. By James Bryce, LL.D., High School, Glasgow.”

In this paper Dr. Bryce gave a report of careful investigations made by him, in the course of last year, in various stone circles in Arran. These were carried out with the sanction, and at the expense, of the Duke of Hamilton, who manifested the interest which his Grace took in the investigations by accompanying Dr. Bryce during most of one of the days occupied in the work. The group of circles which formed the subject of inquiry, are situated on Mauchrie Moor. Six of them are tolerably perfect, and two are very incomplete. Of these, Dr. Bryce furnished a careful plan, with details of the dimensions and the relative position of the stones. In the circle first examined a cist was found in the centre, containing an urn, but without any remains of bones. Another circle also contained a central cist, less than three feet in length, in which were found an urn and two flint arrow-heads. On continuing the trench another short cist was discovered, about three feet from the first, on a radius of the circle, and containing the skull and other bones of a human skeleton and two flint arrow-heads. The next circle was found to be paved with small stones, under which appeared flags, probably portions of a cist; but the ground had been previously disturbed, and the objects disarranged. Another circle was found to have a central cist about three feet in length; but it contained nothing, and did not appear to have been ever occupied. In a circle formed of low granite boulders instead of erect pillars, a very perfect cist was found in the centre, about three feet in length, and containing fragments of an urn, besides bits of bone and three flint arrow-heads. Dr. Bryce was prevented from the examination of some single pillars, but intends to carry it out at another time. The result of his present excavations served to convince him that, whatever other end the stone circles may have served, their first purpose was sepulchral. From a minute report furnished to Dr. Bryce by Professor Allen Thomson, of Glasgow, on the skull and other bones, it appeared that the person here interred had been a young person, and not improbably a female, and that some of the bones might possibly be remains of some of the lower animals.

III.—“Notes in reference to the Inscribed Stone near Yarrow Kirk, Selkirkshire. By John Alex. Smith, M.D., Sec. Soc. Ant. Scot.”

The curious monument which forms a subject of discussion in this paper, was discovered at Annan-street, formerly a moor covered with sepulchral memorials, near the Kirk of Yarrow, about fifty years ago. On its surface are portions of inscriptions in Latin, which seem to commemorate several interments. The letters are debased Roman capitals, of the type called Romano-British, and greatly resemble those on some inscribed stones in Wales. The most perfect part of the inscription records, HIC . JACENT . IN . TYMYLO . DVO . FILII . LIBERALIS. It has been supposed that another stone of nearly the same size was found on the same spot about the same time. This stone is figured in Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals*.

RESTORATION OF LLANBADARN FAWR CHURCH, CARDIGANSHIRE.—It will be remembered that, at the first meeting of the Association, at Aberystwith, in 1847, a resolution was passed in favour of promoting the restoration of the old church of Llanbadarn Fawr. The incumbent was much opposed to the project, and it was in consequence dropped for the time being; but the necessity for it has only become more and more urgent ever since, until at length the new incumbent, the Rev. J. Pugh, has taken the good work in hand, and, having applied to the bishop of the diocese and the archdeacon, has obtained their cooperation. We understand that the Bishop of St. David's, with his accustomed munificence, has given £100 towards the restoration; and that a subscription list is about to be formed, which we recommend to the notice of members, *under certain restrictions*. If this church, one of the most interesting relics of the old ecclesiastical architecture of Wales, being principally of the thirteenth century, is to be repaired and restored in the true archæological sense of the words, then we would say to members that they ought to subscribe liberally; but if the building is to be treated as too many others have been, and to be spoiled,—or rather destroyed,—either by the architect on the one hand, or by the contractor on the other, it is the duty of all antiquaries to stand aloof from the matter, and protest against it. The damage done of late years not only in Wales, but also in England, France, and other parts of Europe, by the so-called restoration of mediæval buildings, is almost equal to the destruction of the last three centuries; and it is high time for the voice of science to protest loudly against this new form of Vandalism. We hold that, in all cases of ancient buildings needing repair, the works should be done in the spirit of honesty and devotion that characterized the original builders; that the architect should not be allowed to amuse himself, and to make experiments, at the expense of his predecessors; nor the contractor suffered to make up for insufficient payment by means of dishonest building. If, therefore, it is intended that any new features are to be introduced into this venerable old church; if anything more is to be attempted than to bring it back to its original condition, as far as that can be archæologically determined; if it is intended to let out the work by contract, and to take the *lowest* tender, instead of employing some builder of high character for skill and capital,—we at once denounce the project, and warn members not to aid in it. It is to be presumed that a committee will be formed to administer the funds to be raised; but until some public declaration and engagement is made concerning the manner in which the restoration is to be conducted, we recommend members to be cautious in giving it their support. We have been informed, however, that the architect consulted by the incumbent is Mr. Butterfield, whose powers as a scientific constructor are well known. If this gentleman succeeds in properly restoring Llanbadarn Fawr church he will merit the thanks of our Association and of all who are really anxious to *preserve* the antiquities of Wales.

Reviews.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. By S. SHARPE.
1 vol. 8vo. London, 1862. J. R. Smith.

THIS is decidedly a good and useful book; and though its title does not indicate any immediate connexion with Wales, yet we gladly bring it under the notice of our readers,—first, because the study of early monumental and megalithic remains will almost certainly take them to the study of Egyptian antiquities; and next, because the study of early palæography, and of any hieroglyphic or cryptic writing, will also ultimately bring in the name, the reminiscences, and the history of Egypt. The two largest *meini-kirion*, or upright stones, unhewn into symmetrical shape, hitherto observed, are on the confines of Abyssinia and Nigritia, a little south of the equator, on the high road from the mountainous country, bordering the Indian ocean, to the Nile; and were found standing by Captain Speke in his late travels. And we have a suspicion that, between the carnedd and cromlech of our own wastes,—the cromlechs of Etruria passing into elaborate tombs,—the carnedd and rock-cave of Syria and Palestine,—and the labyrinths and pyramids of Egypt,—some degree of relationship will ultimately be found to exist. The analogies of archæology can now hardly be studied too extensively; and we are confident that the student of early ethnology must extend his researches not only over the plains of Siberia, but over the savannahs and among the forests of America.

Mr. Sharpe, who is known to the learned world for his *History of Egypt*, brings to his work the great qualification of exact knowledge, and has wisely limited his present researches to a brief description of the great collection in the British Museum; to which, indeed, this book will form as good a handbook as Mr. Simms has furnished us with for the MSS. in the Library. Take, for instance, the following from his Introduction, in which much information is conveyed in a few words:

“If the reader should wish to know the dates given to the Egyptian kings by the best known German scholars, he may learn them by adding to our chronology three intervals of time, for which we have no buildings in Egypt; one of two hundred years, one of five hundred, and one of eight hundred. To our dates immediately before the year a.c. 1000, or between the kings of Lower Egypt and the great kings of Thebes, he may add two hundred years. This is to be done upon the supposition that Rameses II, and not Thothmosis III, is the Menophra of the Sothic period, or of a.c. 1322. To our dates before the year a.c. 1450 he may add five hundred more, or seven hundred in all. This is for the time when the shepherds tyrannized over Egypt, and is to be placed between the great kings of Thebes and the earlier kings, as if no native kings were then reigning; but this interval is not allowed by either Eratosthenes or the Tablet of Abydos, as shewn in pages 76 and 78. To our date of the Great Pyramids and their builders, he may add eight hundred more, or fifteen hundred years in all; but this interval is not allowed by Eratosthenes, as shewn in p. 78. In this way, however, may be learned the dates sometimes given to the Egyptian kings according to what may be called the long chronology.

"As the rise and decline of art probably took place at different times in different parts of Egypt, we should gain much help in our studies if we knew in which districts the several statues and tablets were made, or, at least, from which cities they were brought; but unfortunately this is not always known. Such knowledge, however, may be in part supplied by the nature of the stone, as the larger statues were probably all cut into shape in the quarries from which the stone was dug. In the case, however, of the sculptures on the tablets and slabs, we cannot reason about the place where the artist lived so safely from the nature of the stone, as the slabs may very possibly have been cut into shape in the quarry at one end of Egypt, and had the figures and hieroglyphics cut upon them at the other end of the kingdom.

"The stones used for the statues and monuments in this collection are: red granite, dark sienite, black basalt, from Syene at the first cataract; red granite from Tombos, at the third cataract; limestone from Thebes; limestone from Toura, opposite Memphis; limestone with shells from Memphis; arragonite, or alabaster, from Alabastron; sandstone from Sileilis; sandstone from Abousimbel, above the first cataract; sandstone from Samneh, above the second cataract; gritstone from Heliopolis; porphyry from Mount Smaragdus; a variety of rarer stones in the small objects; fine sandy clay in the porcelain figures; coarse clay from Balas, near Thebes, in the earthen jars; Nile mud mixed with straw in the bricks; marble, perhaps from Greece.

"The metals are: copper from Cyprus and Mount Sinai, in small bronzes; gold from Nubia, silver perhaps from Greece, in small ornaments.

"The vegetables are: flax, in the linen bandages for the mummies; papyrus-reed, written on as paper, and made into baskets; sycamore wood, light both in colour and weight, in mummy cases; dark acacia wood, in mummy cases; ebony; straw, in the bricks and in the mummies of bulls.

"The animal substances are: leather written on as paper; ivory in shape of spoons; bone in shape of spoons; crocodile skin for armour."

The principal part of this book consists of lucid descriptions of the various Egyptian monuments in the Museum, which would not interest our readers unless they could be perused in presence of the monuments themselves; but there are two or three portions of the work well worthy of their attention, because the reasoning employed may apply to Celtic monuments as well as Egyptian. In adverting to what is called the stiffness and other peculiarities of Egyptian sculpture, Mr. Sharpe thus accounts for them:

"The Egyptian bas-reliefs shew us a side-face and legs walking sideways with a front chest and a full eye. They are rather less stiff than the statues: they have rather more of the freedom of drawings, but not so much as we might have looked for. This, perhaps, may be explained from the artists' very little practice in either drawing or painting. They had very little wood, which was what the Greeks painted upon: they had not invented oil-colours, and so could not paint on canvas; and they had no large sheets of paper. They were limited to narrow strips of papyrus, to the walls of their public buildings, and their wooden mummy cases. Hence the art of copying the human form was chiefly studied in making statues; and whatever stiffness arose therein, from the nature of sculptors' materials and tools, was carried into his drawings, and he lost that freedom which a more frequent use of the brush and pencil would have given him."

"These Egyptian statues shew the superiority of rest over action in representing the sublime in art. The Greek statues have much that is wanting in these. The Greeks have muscular action, with far greater beauty and grace. The Greek statues shew pain, fear, love, and a variety of passions;

but few of them are equal to these of Egypt in impressing on the mind of the beholder the feelings of awe and reverence. The two people were unlike in character; and the artists, copying from their own minds, gave the character of the nation to their statues. Plato saw nothing but ugliness in an Egyptian statue. The serious, gloomy Egyptians had aimed at an expression not valued by the more gay and lively Greeks; and the artist who wishes to give religious dignity to his figures should study the quiet, sitting colossus of Amunothph III. In Michael Angelo's statue of the Duke Lorenzo, in Florence, we see how that great master in the same way made use of strength at rest when he wished to represent power and grandeur.

"The origin of the Egyptian style of art must be for the most part sought in the character of the nation, but in part also in the nature of the materials used. These statues were made by measurement, and without the help of models in clay. Indeed, such a model could not be made of the Nile's mud; and though there are spots in Egypt where clay was dug for the small porcelain images, and for jars, yet it was not at hand for the sculptor for models. This in part explains both the merits and the faults of these statues. By trusting to his measures the artist made them for the most part correct in their larger parts; but, from want of a model in soft materials, he had never learned freedom and accuracy of detail; nor had he ever had much practice as a draftsman. In page 22 we have seen how the want of wood and paper to paint upon, and the want of oil-colours to enable him to paint on canvas, deprived him of skill in that branch of his art. Hence, without any practice in modelling, and with very little in drawing, he at once took in hand the chisel, and produced these grand statues by measurement and his eye, out of a block of the hardest stone. The nation's respect for a dead body forbade all study of anatomy by the knife. In making a mummy the body was never cut more than was necessary to take out the softer parts. That the statues were so good, is truly wonderful. When we compare them with the Greek statues, let us remember that the Greek artist had gained his knowledge of the muscles and veins by dissection; he had learned freedom of hand by drawing on wooden panels; he modelled his figures in soft clay before he began to cut the stone; and then it was not, as in Egypt, a hard, dark-coloured sienite or granite, nor a coarse gritstone, nor a limestone full of shells, but a soft and white marble, of even substance, which taught him to aim at beauties and delicacies that would have been very much wasted on the dark-coloured stones of Egypt."

All this is highly satisfactory, and shews considerable discernment on the part of the author. His account of the Great Sphinx is well worth reading:

"This great monster, a couching lion with a man's head, is about one hundred and eighty feet long from the fore-paws to the beginning of the tail. It is at the same time the oldest statue remaining to us, and the largest ever made. (See fig., a restoration of the sphinx.) How natural was it in later ages of less industry and ambition, for people, when gazing on such works, to suppose that men in days of old were of larger stature and of longer lives than themselves! It is of a



coarse limestone, the rock of the place, called Nummulite limestone, from the fossil shells which it contains resembling coins. This piece of the beard was not broken off by accident. We find that almost every statue in either Upper or Lower Egypt, however hard the stone of which it was made, has had its beard broken off. We thence discover the design of the mischief-makers, and who they were that did it. In the year *a.c.* 523, Egypt was conquered by the Persians, who, with the interruption of three rebellions, held it till it was conquered by the Greeks. The Persians had a great reverence for a beard; and, as on many occasions they took great pains to insult the conquered, we must believe that they were the people who broke the beards off the Egyptian statues, and thought that no greater insult could be offered to the nation.

"The sphinx was partly built and partly carved out of the rock. It lies in front of the oldest pyramid (the second in point of size), which was built by Chofu, king of Memphis, about seventeen hundred years before the Christian era,—and the sphinx is probably of the same date as the pyramid; but as it is not in front of the middle of the pyramid, it seems probable that the builder meant to have made a second such,—one to lie on each side of the approach to his building. Many of the Egyptian temples have a row of small sphinxes on each side of the road by which the chief front is approached. In later days this great statue was worshipped in a small temple built between its fore-paws by Thothmosis IV, in about the year *a.c.* 1260. The remains of this temple are now usually buried in the sand, which is blown over the whole neighbourhood from the western desert."

Mr. Sharpe describes the famous Rosetta stone at great length, and gives a full translation of its Greek inscription. For those of our readers who are fond of palæography, and who may not have seen the monument itself, the following extract may be interesting:

"The name and titles of this king, at the beginning of the Greek inscription, we recognize as almost a literal translation of the hieroglyphical ovals of his name on some other monuments, with which they may be thus compared:

By the Father Gods
beloved.
By Pthah approved.
To whom Ra gave
victory of Amun, a
living image.



PTOLMAAS,
immortal, by Pthah
beloved.

"The enchorial, or common writing of the middle inscription, more nearly approaches to alphabetic writing than the hieroglyphics do. It was not often cut upon stone, but more used on papyrus, and written with a pen. Hence the characters are not formed with the regularity of the hieroglyphics, but differ slightly in every inscription, like the letters of a modern running hand. Fig. 64 contains the words 'Ptolemy and Arsinoë gods,' in this kind of writing:

ⲡⲧⲟⲗⲙⲁⲁⲥ ⲁⲣⲥⲓⲛⲟⲩ ⲙⲁⲧⲁⲥ

"Fig. 65 contains the hieroglyphical words, 'Therefore to him the immortal gods gave victory, life, strength, and the other blessings of a kingdom.'"



We regret that our space does not admit of a notice of the latter portion of this work, which describes the smaller and the miscellaneous articles of the treasures in the British Museum.

RAMBLES IN WESTERN CORNWALL, etc. By J. O. HALLIWELL, F.R.S. London, 1861. J. Russell Smith.

ALL Mr. Halliwell's books bear the stamp of originality and genius—this one among them; and all Mr. Russell Smith's books are admirably printed and put forth,—witness the present volume. In saying this we express in a few words what our readers will certainly bear us out in, when they have read these *Rambles* all through; for though of light style and idea, like his *Tour in Wales*, which we shall notice on a future occasion, this book contains a great amount of antiquarian and topographical matter condensed into an extremely small space, and presented to the reader in an agreeable form. Mr. Halliwell ranks not only as a man of knowledge and taste, but also as one of good sense and acute observation. Hence he fixes on the peculiarities of his district, and describes them vividly and well. He fishes up much curious information, and narrates it clearly; so that he is at once a good guide and a cheerful companion.

We notice this volume chiefly from an antiquarian point of view, and we therefore do not propose to follow the author through his statistical and topographical details: on the contrary, we shall confine ourselves to extracts from the archæological portions, which can hardly fail to be of interest, relating as they do to the extraordinary district which stretches westwards and northwards from Penzance. The author includes in his account nearly all the early remains of this part of Cornwall; and as a good specimen of his manner, both of observing and of narrating, we quote the following passage:

"Zennor Cromlech, nearly a mile to the east of the church, is one of the largest in England; but unfortunately some years ago the western supporter was broken, so that the cap-stone rests partly on the ground. The weight of the latter is estimated at twelve tons. This quoit, as it appeared a century since, is thus well described by Borlase: 'The area enclosed by the supporters is exactly of the same dimensions as that at Mulfra, six feet eight inches by four feet, and points the same way, running east and west. The kistvaen is neatly formed, and fenced every way; and the eastern supporter is eight feet ten inches high from the surface of the earth in the kistvaen to the under face of the quoit. The side-stones of the kistvaen running on beyond the end-stone, form a little cell to the east by means of two stones terminating them at right angles. The great depth of this kistvaen, which is about eight feet at a medium under the plane of the quoit, is remarkable. There is no stone in it; and the stone barrow, fourteen

yards diameter, was heaped round about it, and almost reached the edge of the quoit, but care taken that no stone should get into the repository.' This cromlech, and some others in Cornwall, were no doubt at one time concealed under large conical barrows formed of small stones, the cromlechs themselves being revealed by the gradual diminution of the latter.

"Zennor Cromlech was lately very nearly being transformed into another and very different kind of habitation to that intended by its original constructors. The following paragraph appeared in the *Cornish Telegraph* of Sept. 4th, 1861: 'Zennor Quoit, one of our local antiquities, has recently had a narrow escape. It consists of seven stones, one of which is a large granite slab which lies in a slanting position against the tallest of the uprights. A farmer had removed a part of one of the upright pillars, and drilled a hole into the slanting quoit, in order to erect a cattle-shed, when news of the Vandalism reached the ears of the Rev. W. Borlase, vicar of Zennor, and for five shillings the work of destruction was stayed,—the vicar having thus strengthened the legend that the quoit *cannot* be removed. From Zennor Quoit you see that of Mulfra, and from Mulfra you behold the Chun and Zennor quoits. This quoit is not so often visited as some of the other cromlechs; but it is a remarkable group of stones. There are no other blocks of granite near. It lies directly between Zennor and Towed-nack churches, about three-quarters of a mile from each. The view from the quoit is very extensive. It commands a beautiful prospect of the Bristol Channel, and eastward, the country as far as Redruth, with the Bodmin range in the distance.'

"Some time in the last century, when the rage for old china was at its height, a dealer in the Strand had a fine jar, for which he asked the sum of fifty guineas. This valuable relic happened to suffer injury in a thunder-storm; but so far from the accident deteriorating its value, the versatile owner immediately advertised it as the only china jar in the whole world that had ever been cracked by lightning, and at the same time doubled its price. In like manner an additional interest attaches to Zennor Quoit since it has obtained the distinction of being that English cromlech which has had the narrowest escape of being converted into a cattle-shed. It is quite curious to note the commencement of the process of transformation in the newly-drilled holes in the venerable blocks of granite. 'To what base uses we may return, Horatio!' But even as it is, this cromlech has been so greatly injured since the time of Borlase, it has lost much of its interest. Of the six supporters mentioned by that writer, three only remain quite upright, two others nearly so, while the sixth has been broken into two pieces, and the covering-stone has fallen down on one end. Scarcely any traces remain of the stone barrow which once surrounded the cromlech. The whole monument is on a gigantic scale, the top-stone measuring about fourteen yards in circumference, and some of the supporting stones being much larger than I have ever observed in similar erections. This cromlech is also called by the country people the Giant's Quoit."

Another passage is curious as illustrating a portion of the paper on the construction of cromlechs, by an illustrious author, lately published in our pages:

"The large stones scattered, as in this locality, over the uncultivated or partly cultivated land, being large weather-worn blocks of granite embedded in the soil, are called under the general title of 'moor-stone.' Much of the land has been cleared of them during the past half century; but although the process of clearing has been proceeding for centuries, many hundreds of acres are still covered with them. 'Notwithstanding their natural obda-

city,' observes Norden (*temp.* Elizabeth), 'the country people have a device to cleave them with wedges like logs of wood, of very great length, and of what quantity of body they list; so that they make of them, instead of timber, main-posts for their houses, door-posts, chimney and window pieces; and, above all, supporters for their out-houses of greatest receipt.' This description equally applies to the process going on at the present day, the only obstacle arising from the circumstance that, as a general rule, the expense of clearing is too great to yield a good percentage for the outlay. It seems strange that steam, or, at all events, more powerful machinery, is not used for the purpose. Until within the last few years, moor-stones were moved, generally to form hedges, by the aid only of crow-bars and rollers; and it is astonishing how large are some of the blocks that were transplanted by these simple means."

When coming to the famous Round, or Amphitheatre, of St. Just, Mr. Halliwell says:

"We are now within a short-distance of St. Just, where the chief object of curiosity is the ancient amphitheatre; but the remains consist only of the circular bank of earth, outside which portions of the supporting wall are visible, so that, in its present state, it is not of much interest. There are faint traces of a small circular spot in the centre, in which perhaps the prompter was located, and whence the actors issued to perform in the wide concentric space around it,—a conjecture which appears to be supported by diagrams in the Bodleian Manuscript of the Cornish mysteries. This amphitheatre, which was in a more perfect state in the time of Borlase, is thus described by that writer: 'We have one whose benches are of stone, and the most remarkable monument of this kind which I have yet seen, now somewhat disfigured by the injudicious repairs of late years; but by the remains it seems to have been a work of more than usual labour and correctness. It was an exact circle of a hundred and twenty-six feet diameter; the perpendicular height of the bank, from the area within, now seven feet; but the height from the bottom of the ditch without, ten feet at present, formerly more. The seats consist of six steps, fourteen inches wide, and one foot high, with one on the top of all, where the rampart is about seven feet wide.' Borlase has also given a plan of the amphitheatre, as well as a section of the rows of seats. It is now in a deplorable state of neglect, and appears, indeed, to be the dusthole of the town.

"This is, or rather was, an elaborate example of the amphitheatres, once so common in western Cornwall, in which the ancient miracle-plays or mysteries were performed before audiences whose simple and earnest faith precluded any idea of profanity in the representation of subjects now and long excluded from the province of the stage. There is a graphic description of the performances of these mysteries in Carew's *Survey*, first published in 1602: 'The Guary Miracle, in English a miracle-play, is a kind of interlude, compiled in Cornish, out of some Scripture history, with that grossness which accompanied the Roman ancient comedy. For representing it, they raise an earthen amphitheatre in some open field, leaving the diameter of its enclosed plain some forty or fifty foot. The country people flock from all sides, many miles off, to see and hear it; for they have therein devils and devices to delight the eye as well as the ear. The players con not their parts without book, but are prompted by one called the ordinary, who followeth at their back with the book in his hand, and telleth them softly what they must pronounce aloud; which manner once gave occasion to a pleasant conceited gentleman of practising a merry prank, for he undertaking, perhaps of set purpose, an actor's room, was accordingly lessoned

beforehand by the ordinary that he must say after him. His turn came. Quoth the ordinary,—‘Go forth, man, and show thyself.’ The gentleman steps out upon the stage, and, like a bad clerk in Scripture matters, cleaving more to the letter than the sense, pronounced those words aloud. ‘Oh,’ says the fellow softly in his ear, ‘you mar all the play;’ and with this his passion the actor makes the audience in like sort acquainted. Hereon the prompter falls to flat railing and cursing in the bitterest terms he could devise; which the gentleman with a set gesture and countenance still soberly related, until the ordinary, driven at last into a mad rage, was fain to give over all. Which trousse, though it brake off the interlude, yet defrauded not the beholders, but dismissed them with a great deal more sport and laughter than twenty such guaries could have afforded.’”

These *Rambles* end with a voyage to the Scilly Islands, which constitutes one of the most interesting parts of the book, from what may be called the novelty of the subject. We may here observe that Borlase is the best authority for all that concerns the antiquities of Scilly; more especially since many monuments, standing in his time, have now been wantonly destroyed. Lysons's *Cornwall*, too, is a good book of reference for these islands; but next to them comes Mr. Halliwell's *Rambles*, because they are the rambles of a good antiquary and an accurate observer. His opening upon them is good :

“If you collect a large bag-full of pieces of granite, of different sizes, and throw them down indiscriminately into a small shallow pool of water, you will probably obtain a tolerably correct model of the Islands of Scilly.

“A strange cluster of islands, islets, and islet-rocks, about three hundred in number, disposed in a small circuit of less than thirty miles of a crystal sea, flowing over the whitest of sands,—a capital place for a school of small boats to play at hide-and-seek in. Many of the islet-rocks are fantastic carns rising above the sea, some mere piles of barren rock; others of a similar character, though of larger extent, having a little scanty herbage on their summits. The grouping of the whole is exceedingly beautiful, and few more charming views in all Britain to be met with than is a sight, on a clear day, of the islet-dotted sea of Scilly, as observed from an elevated spot such as is the top of the Telegraph Tower of St. Mary's. From this station all, or nearly all, the islands and rocks are distinctly visible.

“These islands are of varied, and some of grotesque, shapes. An old writer compares them to a feast disposed in the following manner,—‘St. Mary's, a skate; Tresco, a side of mutton; Bryer, a dried ling; Sampson, a leg of veal; White Island, a sole; Annet, a lobster; Agnes, a venison pasty; an islet near it, half a goose; Tean, a capon; St. Helen's, a shoulder of mutton; Bigger White Island, a bacon ham; St. Martin's, a plum-pudding; Great Arthur and Great Gannick, a brace of rabbits; Great Gannilly, a breast of veal; Scilly, Mincarlo, Guahall, Inisvoula, Northwithel, roast beef and steaks; Little Gannilly, a plaice; Ragged Island, a conger; Nornour, Minewithin, Round Island, Little Gannick, Little Arthur, Rat Island, pies and tarts. The rocks and lesser islands lying scattered about these are as oysters, cockles, and shrimps, for garnish; and the intermixed surrounding seas as the flowing tides of liquor to drown the care of the inhabitants.’”

The author afterwards observes :

“There are numerous barrows on the downs in the neighbourhood of Dick's Carn, nearly all of which appear originally to have been formed in

the same manner, namely, a circular tumulus of earth enclosing in its centre a rectangular kistvaen, the circuit of the whole defined by pieces of granite set close together on their edges. In one instance I observed that a single large block of stone formed one of the side-walls of the kistvaen. Another barrow, now distinguished particularly as the Giant's Grave, was originally surrounded by a close circle of stones, averaging two feet and a half in height, some of which still remain; the kistvaen being formed with two parallel dry stone walls, four large slabs of granite being used for the covering stones. In another example, there was a tumulus surrounded by small stones; the tomb, or rather what remains of it, consisting of three upright blocks of granite with one large covering stone. This is the nearest approach to a cromlech that I met with in these islands; but I suspect that it is only a portion of a rectangular kistvaen of larger than the usual dimensions. It is a curious fact that, as far as can now be ascertained, the cromlech was never used by the ancient Scillonians."

And he ends thus :

"The Scilly Isles abound in pretty sea and land views, in fine and grotesque cliff-scenery, in lovely bays and sea-nooks of every imaginable variety; in walks whose every turn reveals a new combination of land and water; and in the less striking, but not less pleasing, rural inland pictures, where ice-plant covered walls surround gardens in which flowers and plants, that would perish in the other counties of England, flourish luxuriantly. It seems strange that a locality possessing so many attractions to the invalid, who requires a warm, genial atmosphere and a placid retirement, should be, comparatively, so little visited by strangers. But as long as the English public retain their unfortunate tendency to follow the guidance of its silliest class—our fashionable people—so long will they furnish votaries to distant countries, such as Egypt, where the violent alternations of temperature surrender more than half its patients to certain death; even so long also will they overlook beautiful spots in their own native land, not only far more suitable to the invalid, but to all more agreeable, and to some more interesting."

MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS FOR NORTH WALES AND SOUTH WALES.
London, 1860.

MR. MURRAY, with his usual tact and judgment, has succeeded in giving the public two very serviceable volumes with the above titles. Their author is Dr. Bevan of Beaufort, Monmouthshire, and he has performed his task in a most creditable manner. Like all the other works of this series, these volumes give a vast body of useful and interesting information to the tourist. They are in the main correct, though they may be improved in a new edition; and their price is moderate. Not only are the topographical and statistical portions of the book well executed, but the geological and botanic are also full of merit. They do not supersede the use of purely scientific works, such as those of Professor Ramsay, but they supply as much information as nineteen-twentieths of Welsh tourists can ever require—or retain; and therefore they fulfil their object. The skeleton tours are uncommonly judicious and well arranged. We think, however, that more might have been made out of the picturesque part of the subject,—that very thing which tourists go to Wales for. Had the author

been an artist, he would probably have noted all the best "*bis*" at such places as Bettws y Coed, for example, and would have made a list of all the crack points of view; to miss which, when you go to Wales, argues a certain degree of mental fatuity. For instance, under the head of Beddgelert—that suggestive name to all who have been there—we find the somewhat dry remark, "Many beautiful excursions may be made from Beddgelert." Heart alive! Why Beddgelert is *the place, par excellence!* It is the very centre of the very best scenery in Wales. A whole page should have been given to specify the particular turns of the road, rocks in the woods, pools in the streams, corners of the lakes, etc., where even the dullest of sketchers *must* stop and pull out his apparatus; or where the unluckiest photographer *must* fix his camera, put up his tent, etc.; and where those, who cannot draw a stroke, may almost have the breath taken out of their body by the excessive beauty of the scene. And so in other instances.

However, Dr. Bevan makes up for this omission by going, at much length, into all the antiquities of the Principality; and in this respect he deserves the thanks of his readers. The introductions on the antiquities are good; and the details in the body of the works are good also. They are taken largely from Pennant, always the surest guide where his knowledge and observation apply; and another considerable portion is derived from the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the bones of which have been picked pretty clean. We do not object to this: on the contrary, we laud the author for it. We only wish that, in his introduction, he had mentioned the labours of our Association rather more specifically. Any stranger taking up these books might lay them down again without knowing that such a body as the Cambrian Archæological Association ever existed; and yet, in respect of Wales, to ignore our Society puts us in mind of the idea of the poet,

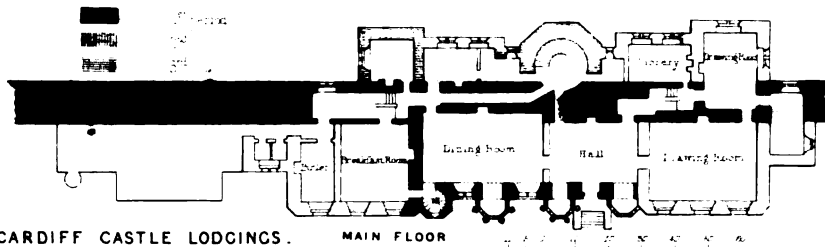
"Whom not to know argues oneself unknown."

This omission can be easily supplied in a future edition; and it should be, for the obligation is rather an extensive one.

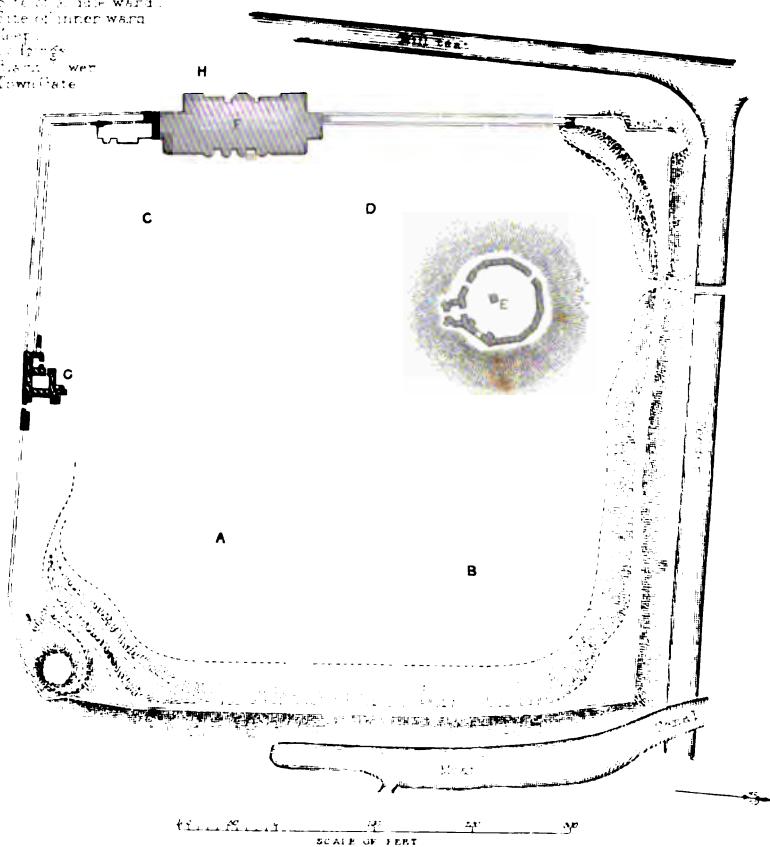
Mr. Murray makes the same mistake in this as in others of his Handbooks. He prints the maps on paper, so that they are sure to be torn; and he puts them into a pocket of the cover, detached, so that they are sure to be lost.

Now, Reader, we will give you a hint that never struck the acute mind even of John Murray. Have your Handbooks for Wales interleaved with thin paper; fasten a pencil with an indiarubber top to the cover; put two stout elastic bands round the book, to keep down the leaves on a windy day (it is always windy and wet in Wales, you know); and thus turn your Handbook into a Sketchbook. Whenever you come to towering castle, mouldering church, cloudy mountain, or silvery pool, read what Dr. Bevan says about it,—generally so truthfully and so well,—scratch in your artistic memoranda on the blank page, and "book" your own impressions at once. If you won't "stand some *cwru*" for this, we won't go up Snowdon with you!





- A Outer ward
- B Great square hall
- C Site of Middle ward
- D Site of inner ward
- E Keep
- F Lodging
- G Kitchen
- H Lower gate



Archaeologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XXXII.—OCTOBER, 1862.

SOME ACCOUNT OF CARDIFF CASTLE.

THE castle of Cardiff, though not unknown to border fame, has been the theatre of no great historical events, nor does it present any very striking peculiarities of position, scenery, or structure. Its claim to more than local interest rests upon the character and fortunes of the great barons whose inheritance and occasional residence it was from the eleventh to the fifteenth century, from the reign of Rufus to that of Henry VI. Probably a Roman castrum, and certainly a hold of the local British princes, it was won, in 1090, by the sword of Robert Fitzhamon, lord of the Honour of Gloucester, and by him constituted the head and capital of his newly acquired seignory of Morgan and Glamorgan.

Mabel, the heiress of Fitzhamon, conveyed his possessions, with her hand, to Robert Consul, Earl of Gloucester, bastard son of Henry I, the gaoler of Robert Curthose, and the reputed builder of the Norman parts of the castle.

They were succeeded by their son William, Earl of Gloucester (died 1173), after whom the inheritance was for a time held by King John, then Earl of Moreton, by marriage with Isabel or Elizabeth, the youngest coheir; and on her divorce, soon after 1199, by Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, who died 1216, rather before which time, 1210, the seneschal is mentioned as

the leader of the South Wales levies against the princes Rhys and Owen. (*Brut y Tyws.*, 269.) John and Geoffrey were successively earls of Gloucester, and, with Isabel's third husband, Hubert de Burgh, died childless.

Upon this, Almaric d'Evreux, who married Mabel, the elder coheir, became earl of Gloucester; but died, also childless, 1226.

Amice, the second coheir, had married Richard, head of the powerful house of De Clare; and their son Gilbert, Earl of Hertford, thus became earl of Gloucester, lord of that Honour, and possessor of the castle of Cardiff. He died 1229.

Four earls of the race of Clare possessed Cardiff Castle for nearly a century; and though chiefly resident at Clare and Tonbridge, did much to adorn the castle and consolidate the seignory.

In 1320, Eleanor, the elder coheir of the last earl, was married to Hugh le Despenser the younger, the minion of Edward II. During the minority or attainder of their son, Hugh d'Audley who had married the second coheir, had the earldom, and possibly held Cardiff at his death in 1347. The Despensers then reappeared in the person of Thomas, son of Edward, son of Edward, who was son of Hugh and Eleanor de Clare. This Thomas was created earl of Gloucester in 1397, and attainted and beheaded in 1400. His son Richard, who succeeded, died a minor and childless, in 1414.

The earldom of Gloucester was not revived, but, including the first Hugh, five members of this unfortunate race held the seignory and castle for ninety-four years.

Isabel le Despenser, sister of Richard, and the final heiress, was born at Cardiff Castle, which she did much to strengthen and embellish. She married the cousins, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, and Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. The Earl of Worcester married before 1415-16, and died about 1421, leaving a daughter, whose descendants became barons Le Despenser in her right, but who did not inherit Cardiff. Countess Isabel's chief works at Cardiff were probably executed

after her second marriage, which took place before 1425. Her charter to Cardiff, as Countess of Worcester, in 1423, confirms those of her paternal ancestors. Her son, Henry Duke of Warwick, succeeded his father in 1439, and died in 1446. His heiress, Anne Beauchamp, had but a brief and nominal tenure of the seignory, dying in 1449, an infant of six years.

The castle then descended to the representative of another Anne Beauchamp, sister and heiress to the duke. She married Richard Neville, the great Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, who thus added Cardiff to his already extensive possessions. One of the town charters, dated Cardiff Castle, 12 March, 1451, was granted by Richard Earl of Warwick, Lord le Despencer, etc., and Anne his wife.

Upon the earl's death, in 1471, Cardiff Castle fell to Anne, his younger daughter and coheir by Ann Beauchamp, in whose right her husband, Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III, became lord of Cardiff Castle and the seignory, and in the latter capacity granted various charters and confirmations yet extant.

Upon the fall and death of Richard, the claims by heirship were set aside, and the castle and seignory escheated to the crown. They were subsequently granted to Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford; but on his death, in 1495, again became crown property. The seignory, with its "jura regalia" and prerogatives of marchership, was not again revived; but Henry VII and his son leased the lordship to Charles Somerset, who was residing at Cardiff in 1513; and Edward VI granted or sold the castle of Cardiff, with much of the landed estate and the manorial rights of the old seignory, to William Herbert, the first of the new or illegitimate earls of Pembroke, in whose heirs general the whole has since remained.

The history of this long succession of powerful lords, most of whom set their mark upon the great transactions of their age and country, has invested the castle with something of historical interest; which, however, can scarcely be extended to the particulars of the building itself, the subject of the present paper.

The castle of Cardiff stands upon the broad gravel plain between the rivers Taff and Rhymny, upon the left bank of, and two hundred yards from, the former stream, at about the lowest point at which, in ordinary seasons, it is fordable.

The position, having a river in front and rear, and the sea close upon the southern flank, is such as would be selected by a commander skilled in the art of war, and enclosed in an enemy's country; and such as, with disciplined troops, would be impregnable.

These conditions, the name of the place, and its position upon the well known "via maritima", are suggestive of a Roman origin; an opinion not, indeed, supported by the usual discoveries of Roman remains, but in unison with the form and character of a part of the earthworks which enter into the composition of the present castle.

These appear to have been a single lofty bank raised from an exterior ditch, and enclosing much of three sides of a quadrangular space, of which the fourth lies open towards the river; a practice by no means unusual in Roman encampments.

It is possible, though scarcely probable, that the earthwork was once complete on the three sides, and that the south-western part was destroyed to form a very considerable mound, which still remains towering over the banks of the enclosure, and is crowned by the shell of an early multangular keep. Wallingford is an instance in which a fine Roman quadrangular earthwork has been in part retained and in part removed by the builders of a Norman castle, and in which also there is a mound of uncommon size.

Antiquaries differ as to the purpose and origin of these mounds, so common in the castles of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, both in England and Normandy; but in the present instance I am disposed to regard this mound as thrown up either by the Romans, or more probably by the Britons after the Romans had left the district. Had it been the work of the Normans, it could

scarcely have carried the weight of early masonry still imposed upon it, in the form of a wall nine feet thick, in which there is no crack or settlement due to a failing foundation.¹

Whatever may have been its origin, the castle of Cardiff covers a plot of ground nearly square in plan, being two hundred yards east and west by two hundred and sixteen yards north and south; and bounded on the north, east, and partially on the south, sides, by banks of earth; and on the west and remainder of the south side, by a wall. The banks are about thirty feet high, ninety feet broad at the base, and twelve feet at the summit, along which runs a light embattled wall about six feet high and two feet thick. This wall is mentioned by Meyric, in 1578, as in decay; and it was rebuilt from its shallow foundation of only two feet in 1861. It cannot have been intended as a serious military defence; and, strange to say, the recent excavations did not reveal any traces of an older or more substantial work. At the south-east, north-east, and north-west angles, the banks are strengthened, possibly to carry towers; of which, however, no foundations have been discovered. The earthwork is returned about seventy yards along the south, and about thirty yards along the west fronts, to give support to, and cover the commencement of, the walls of those sides which, with an inconsiderable exception, are evidently very ancient, and were probably executed by Robert Consul.

These walls are magnificent works, being forty feet high and eleven feet thick, and perfectly solid. They are embattled upon each face, so as to form a secure parapet walk, which is continued along the south wall as far as the Black Tower, with the interior of which it communicates.

The main buildings of the castle are in the line, and form a part of the west wall. In the centre of the south

¹ While this sheet was passing the press, a letter has been reprinted from the *Public Advertiser* of 9th Oct. 1777, describing the discovery of a Roman hypocaust in the south-east corner of the castle court.

side is the gateway, once of the outer ward, now of the general enclosure: a mere arch in the curtain, and, in its present form, probably of the age of Henry VIII, whose arms may have occupied a square stone frame remaining above and on the outside of the gate.

Close west of the gate is a lofty tower, apparently of Early English or Early Decorated date, and restored by the late Lord Bute. This is the Black Tower. Though so near the gate it is clear that it never had any direct communication with it, nor was intended as a gate-house. Meyric describes it as a great tower, some stories high, and covered with lead, with two chambers in each story; the lowest being prisons, known as Stavell-y-Oged and Stavell Wen. One, the larger of these prisons, now disused, has a pointed vault and a small loop, high up in the east wall. This tower has four original entrances: one to each of the basement prisons, one from the remains of the great curtain, and one from the ramparts of the castle wall. All are on the north and western faces, and there is no doorway opening towards the great gateway. It is thus clear that this tower, though placed close to the gateway, was never used as a gate-house.

The northern bank of the general enclosure presents a slight angle outwards, and near the salient a tunnel has been cut through it. This was done about thirty years ago, to give a carriage drive towards the Senghenydd road.

Outside, at the foot of the bank, along the north, south, and east fronts, was a wet ditch, anciently fed by the Taff through the intervention of the mill leat. This moat covered the three fronts, extending as far as the north or Senghenydd gate of the town. In the time of Meyric it was dry and silted up. More recently the eastern portion has been, to some extent, superseded by the Glamorganshire canal; and the northern, at a lower level, is now a part of the feeder by which the river water is conveyed under the canal to the Dock reservoir. The southern arm has been filled up and built

over for many centuries, and its existence is only known from the soft, black soil found in occasional excavations. The mill leat which supplied the lord's mill,¹ at which the people of Cardiff were bound to grind, and which was occasionally used to flood the low ground for purposes of defence, still runs along the west front of the castle. The grist mill was standing in 1660, but was afterwards replaced by a tanyard, removed in 1861, when the new lodge and town bridge were erected. The bridge then destroyed was built about 1796, and replaced a structure of four stone arches, probably of the age of Elizabeth (and referred to in certain acts of parliament), placed rather above the castle; so that the high road from it, towards the west gate of the town, crossed the marsh by a causeway and the leat by a bridge of three arches, and defiled close under the main buildings of the castle. Part of the old gate of the town, with its iron gudgeons, may still be seen in the brushwood a few yards in advance of the great tower, shewing how the road entered the town under the castle wall. A small Tudor archway still remains on the right of the old entrance, nearly in a line with the Red House, a building of considerable antiquity, now much altered, and known as the Cardiff Arms Hotel. Recently some excavations between this building and the castle disclosed the foundations of the old town wall.

The area within the castle wall is about ten acres, and within the counterscarp of the moat about thirteen acres.

Within the great enclosure, near to and a little west of the centre of the North Bank, is the Mound; a noble earthwork, which rises from a circular base of sixty yards in diameter, to a height of thirty-two feet. Its summit is a platform, also circular, thirty-six yards across, and crowned by the remains of the Keep, called by Leland the White Tower. This is a shell, or polygon of twelve nearly equal sides, eighty feet in diameter,

¹ In the reign of Elizabeth there were three grist mills and a tucking mill dependent upon the castle.

the wall being nine feet thick and thirty feet high, and constructed of lias and rolled pebbles. This wall is pierced by the holes, possibly for putlogs, so common in the older masonry, especially of this district; and in one of the eastern sides is a fireplace of enormous dimensions, but the chimney of which appears as a mere recess in the wall, with no traces of a fourth side or front. Near it is a sink, so that this was evidently a kitchen; a part, no doubt, of the buildings which the wall supported. The walls have never been strengthened by buttresses or pilaster strips; but the exterior angles of the polygon are capped with ashlar quoins, which appear to be of the date of the Beauchamp alterations, with some recent additions, and possibly may also be that of the chimney. There are two rough openings which may have been posterns; but the main entrance was through a lofty and strong gate-tower duly portcullised, on the south side, and of which a part remains. The shell is probably the work of Robert Consul; but the style and finish of the gate-tower testify to its being due to Isabel Beauchamp or her husband of Warwick.

This gate-house was connected with a cluster of towers of great strength, which occupied the southern slope of the mound, and terminated below in a second gateway, which was the first or outer entrance from the middle ward into the keep. Here, though in an older structure, was the reputed scene of the barbarity practised upon Curthose, and of his subsequent imprisonment. Meyric describes the rooms in these buildings as "not so fair as strong." They were probably barracks. Much of this building fell down late in the last century, and was removed. It was, no doubt, of Norman foundation, and probably altered both by the De Clares and by Isabel Beauchamp.

The Keep does not seem to have contained any central building. A plain stone stair, of which traces remain, against the wall, led to the battlement, which was also accessible from the gate-house. Probably an interior lean-to or shed surrounded the court; and there was a

well descending to the level of the Taff. It is said that this well and a flight of steps remain, thinly covered over with soil. The mound was encircled by a deep ditch, seen in Meyric's time; but of which no traces remain, any more than of an embattled wall which in the last century extended from the keep towards the north-west, and which, as it evidently was not bonded into the shell, was without doubt of later date.

On the face of the opposite fronts of the gate-tower of the Keep and of the Black Tower, are sections of the great Curtain-wall, which extended from one to the other. This wall, thus seen to have been seven feet thick and thirty feet high, and embattled on each face, was probably not the work of the founder of the castle. It was removed late in the last century. From Meyric's description, and an oil painting preserved in the castle, it appears that it was pierced near its centre by a gateway flanked by one if not two semi-drum towers which projected towards the outer ward, and which in fact formed the real gateway to the strong part of the castle. There was a second smaller door, a sort of postern, in the southern drum. If the curtain was part of the original castle, the gateway and its towers must have been insertions, probably of one of the De Clares. Mr. Octavius Morgan, who has closely examined the evidence, is, however, of opinion that the whole curtain was an addition by an early De Clare after, and probably in consequence of, the well known and successful attack of Ivor Bach.

For the completion of the defence it was absolutely necessary that the great curtain should have been continued north of the keep. This portion, however, if it existed, has been removed. It certainly was never bonded into the keep wall, but a corbel remaining on the north and outside of this may have been connected with it.

The LODGINGS, or habitable part of the castle, will require close description. They form a rectangular pile, one hundred and forty-five feet long by fifty-five feet

deep, which occupies about two-sevenths of the western side of the court towards the southern end, and thus forms a part of the outer line of defence. This pile is composed of a tower, a central part or body, two main wings, and two lesser wings. All are built against the great Norman wall; the tower and lesser wings outside of it, the remainder inside.

The TOWER is a bold and well proportioned octagon of ten feet in the side, three faces of which project from the outer or west front, while the remainder is incorporated into, and now forms a part of, the older Norman wall. It rises from a square base of twenty-six feet, passing by broaches into an octagon, to a height of seventy-five feet, or twelve feet above the contiguous buildings. It is boldly machicolated, having five corbel arches on each face, and a lofty parapet above, with two embrasures each way; the intervening merlons, eight in number, being pierced with a cruciform loop or oilet. The four outer or western angles, at the base of the parapet, are capped with bold, grotesque heads of animals as gurgoyles.

The base is solid. About six feet above the ground it contains a rude chamber, thirteen feet square, having a barrel vault, slightly pointed, with doorways which seem to be original in its northern and southern or gable ends. The northern door, now blocked up, was, as late as the last century, a postern; and the chamber was a passage, and seems also, from traces of a wall, to have contained a sort of lodge subdivided into two cells.

Above this chamber is the cylindrical interior of the tower, thirteen feet diameter, now a mere shell occupied by a stair, and vaulted above. There are six windows in two tiers, the lower thirty-eight feet from the ground. They are almost loops, small and square-headed, but boldly splayed within, so as to give light and air, and shewing the great thickness of the wall. Their arrangement proves the upper part of the tower to have been occupied by two chambers. It is difficult to speculate on the use of the lower part, which must always have

been dark, and is too large for a newell staircase. The present stairs and the groining above are very modern, though the latter may cover older work.

The shell is original and untouched. The material is lias ashlar, backed with rolled pebbles from the Taff. The quoins and battlements are chiefly of a white limestone, dressed with care. This tower gives character to the whole mass of the building. It has been compared with Guy's Tower at Warwick, which, though of smaller dimensions, it much resembles; and it is, no doubt, the work of the same nobleman or his wife, possibly of the same architect; and probably was built between the years 1425 and 1439, during which period Richard Earl of Warwick was lord of Cardiff.¹ Some of the prints of the last century shew a turret rising out of this tower; but this seems to have been a fiction, for no traces of such a turret are found below; and in that position it would have been inconsistent with the internal arrangements of the tower.

Immediately behind the tower is the central part, or **BODY OF THE BUILDING**, about seventy feet by thirty feet, now composed of a dining-room and entrance lobby on the main floor; a basement, with cellars and offices below, and a range of bedrooms above. The tower is divided from this building by the older main wall of the castle, eleven feet thick and forty feet high, which runs through the whole, and is much cut and mutilated by later communications.

The present dining-room and lobby appear to have composed a hall, sixty-two feet long by eighteen feet broad and thirteen feet high, having a flat ceiling, probably like that of the hall at Warwick. A passage cut through the wall leads from the lobby into the tower at the foot of the stair, and is no doubt as old as the tower. In recent times, probably by the first Stuart, the face of the great wall has been cut away three feet, from the

¹ The Warwick Tower is stated in the guidebooks to be one hundred and five feet high, thirty-eight feet diameter, having twelve sides, with five vaulted stories.

floor level upwards, to give a width of twenty-one feet to the dining-room. Also, about five years ago, a passage thirty-two feet long and three feet wide, was cut like a tunnel through the axis of this wall, to give a way from the tower to the breakfast-room and offices beyond.

The eastern front of this hall, which looks into the middle ward, forms the centre of the present façade. It is divided into three compartments by four octagonal turrets of half projection, about four feet in the side. These rise to the roof. That to the south contains a stair with an original door from the court. The other three consist of two stages of three windows in each, divided by a string-course. In the lower stage the two central turrets are more ornate than the rest, and have their angles capped with slender buttresses surmounted by pinnacles. This tabernacle work is original in the southernmost of the two, but was added to the other when the windows were pierced in it and it was cased, a few years ago. These turrets are battlemented and looped above, and range with the regular parapet of the building; but they are not machicolated, their structure being but slight.

The stair-turret is much older than the rest. The stair, seven feet in diameter, rudely restored upon an original newell, communicates with the basement as well as with the court; and by doors, now closed up, opened into the hall and bedrooms. It is from the position of these doors, and from the turret windows, that the height of the old hall has been inferred. The stair is lighted by small square-headed windows, and above by a small quatre-foiled opening. It leads up to the roof.

The three curtains or wall spaces connecting the four turrets are also pierced by two rows of single windows, six in all; the lower range square-headed, the upper pointed. All are of two lights with a transom. The turret and curtain windows are alike, save that in the former the lower tier are pointed.

The present entrance-door is modern, made by cut-

ting down a window; and probably all the windows have been renewed during the past half century. A drawing of this front in 1776, shews, however, windows generally resembling the present, excepting that the turret second from the north, like the stair-turret, has no large windows.

Passing into the interior, the three turrets appear as bays from the main and upper floors; the middle one opening by a sort of passage, as though it had been once a mere dark closet, or perhaps a staircase. The other two open by pointed arches with plain, bold, round, and hollow mouldings. The wall is five feet thick, and the passage through it is divided by three ribs into two panels, which are continued through the soffit. The bays themselves, eight feet wide with walls only eighteen inches thick, have five faces, of which the two inner ones are blank, and the three outer pierced by the windows already described. Each of the six angles, and the centres of the two blank sides, are occupied by a slender pilaster shaft, rising from a tall octagonal base, and terminating in a delicate cap, decorated with a sort of trefoil. These shafts are arranged above with some ingenuity, so as to support the sixteen ribs of a groined octagonal roof, meeting at a central boss. In the two northern bays and those of the upper story, this boss is a mass of foliage, probably a very modern restoration; but in the southern bay of the three, that next the stair-turret, it is an original and elaborate armorial achievement. Within a wreath formed of a vine stem, truncated so as to represent the well known ragged staff of Warwick, is a shield, set anglewise, of Newburgh and Beauchamp quarterly; and in the centre, Despenser, on an escocheon of pretence.¹ The helmet has large tasselled lambrequins, and upon it is placed the Beauchamp crest of the swan's

¹ Quarterly 1 and 4, Newburgh, checky *argent* and *azure* a chevron *ermine*; 2 and 3, Beauchamp, *gules*, a fess between six cross crosslets *argent*. Over all, Despenser, quarterly 1 and 4 *argent*; 2 and 3 *gules* a fret *or*, surtout on a bend *sable*, three ermine spots bendwise *or*.

head ducally gorged. The whole is painted in colours, probably after the original pattern ; and it is obviously the atchievement of Richard Earl of Warwick and Isabel Despenser, who therefore built these turrets, as is also evident from their style. It is, however, probable that the ribs and groining of the central bay were copied from the others, and added when its windows were opened, and its walls cased or reconstructed.

It appears from Meyric's description, and the drawing, two centuries later, by Grose, that the entrance to the hall in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, was at its southern end, at the south-eastern corner, near which were the kitchens. The turret-stair seems then to have been either closed, or used only for communication between the basement, bedrooms, and roof. Grose shews its outer door, as now, partially below the level of the soil.

At the upper or northern end of the hall, on the site of the present drawing-room, was "a fair dining chamber" and two other rooms ; and, above these, two other stories, this being the part of the castle in which the lord and his immediate family and attendants were lodged. It will be observed that all these arrangements, about the existence of which there can be no doubt, leave the most highly decorated bay window or oriel, and the staircase, at the lower end of the hall. This could never have been intended when the bay was constructed ; and this, therefore, indicates an earlier and reversed arrangement.

It is well known that Earl Henry, son of the Herbert purchaser, made considerable alterations in the castle lodgings ; but what they were has not been recorded, nor, as yet, inferred. It may, however, I think, be safely asserted that he actually reversed all the internal arrangements. It is clear that in the hall of Richard Beauchamp, the south, with its heraldic oriel, was the dais end ; and this will account for the group of buildings convenient to this end, which he raised outside of the great wall ; and thus also the entrance to the great

tower would open, as was proper, upon the lower end of the hall. Meyric says the Herberts removed the flower-garden to the north from the south end of the building, where, no doubt, it had been placed for the convenience of the occupants of the dais. This also accounts for the turret-stair, which gave a ready egress into the lord's private garden, and an access downwards into the cellar, and upwards into the first floor, where naturally the safest and best bedrooms would be placed. Also, the drawing of 1776 shews certain broken walls about the southern end of the building, on the side of the modern offices, as though the entrance of the Herberts had been accomplished by the incomplete removal of old buildings; an inference which is strengthened by a tower shewn in the old oil painting in the castle. It is, therefore, I think, incontestable that the dais of Richard Beauchamp, and probably of the De Clares, was at the southern, as that of the Herberts was at the northern end. The north wall of the former hall is modern, built by the Stuarts; but the south wall is original, and from the considerable distance between it and the oriel, it is possible that there was a small withdrawing room cut off from the hall, into which the staircase turret opened.

On revisiting the castle with Mr. Octavius Morgan, his acute observation detected a remarkable feature in the basement story. This is composed of one spacious chamber or cellar, sixty-two feet long by eighteen feet broad, and spanned by a rather highly pointed but four-centred vault, without ribs or groins, but of good workmanship, and as perfect as when first constructed. This proves, incontrovertibly, the dimensions of the ancient hall above it. It is, of course, of Beauchamp date. At its north end is an original doorway, of four feet six inches opening, with irons for double doors, and holes, shewing that these doors were barred from within. One end, possibly of the original oak bar, remains in its hole. There seems to have been a similar door at the southern end; and it is evident from the old work, that

the turret-stair opened into the south-east angle of this vault. There are also two other openings, each in the old and enormously thick wall, at the south-west angle, which may be original.

The two GREATER WINGS are evidently the work of the first Stuart owner, sixty or seventy years ago, when, no doubt, the central wall was first cut into longitudinally. The northern wing is an entire rebuilding of the Herbert residence, of which nothing now remains. The wall between this wing and the central part was built with it, and replaces the original northern end wall of the hall of the De Clares and Beauchamps.

The southern wing is of the same Stuart date, excepting that the wall between it and the central part is original. It is the southern end wall of the old hall. The wing itself covers the old entrance used by the Herberts, and stands on the site of a group of towers, shewn in the oil painting in the castle, and of which the entrance was a part. Probably these towers were Clare and Beauchamp work, and demolished by the Herberts. They are shewn in the painting, but they are wanting in the drawings of 1776.

There remain to be noticed two LESSER WINGS or groups of buildings, placed outside the great wall ; one on each flank of the building, and each connected with the central octagon tower by a sort of corridor.

Of these wings, the southern appears to be coeval with the tower. Its two lower stories, fourteen feet square, are vaulted. The southern corridor, which connects the wing with the octagon tower, communicates in its first floor with the basement story of the tower, and seems to have been the passage from the tower postern towards the interior of the building. The present wall, however, is in part, if not altogether modern, and presents difficulties which have not as yet been cleared up.

The northern wing and its corridor are Stuart work. This wing is occupied, on one floor, by the back drawingroom, to enlarge which above seven feet have been cut away from the face of the great wall.

Seldom has an old wall been so severely treated, or stood the mutilation so well. The gain, however, has been an excellent back drawingroom and study, accessible, by means of these tunnellings, from both the great drawingroom and the lobby.

Altogether, notwithstanding many faults of detail, the general result of the alterations and additions made since 1775 has been decidedly successful. The great court has been cleared ; and the keep, though deprived of its ditch and lower gate-houses, still presents a venerable aspect ; and in summer, when its surrounding thorns are in bloom, one of singular beauty. The Black Tower has been restored nearly after the old pattern. In the main building, the great tower which once capped the north-western angle, has, by additions on the north, been placed in the centre of its front ; and within the court, the addition of the south and reconstruction of the north wing, and the opening of windows in the blind turret, have added much to the completeness of the whole.

In place of the old hall is an entrance-lobby and a dining-room, which with a breakfast-room and drawing-room, all of large-size and excellent proportions, a back drawing-room, study, and some smaller apartments, form a suite quite equal to the aspect and pretensions of the building. The antiquary, indeed, may be permitted to regret the extent to which the internal features have been removed or masked by modern plaster-work and upholstery.

In speculating upon the age, absolute or relative, of the different parts of this castle, our only guide, down at least to the age of Elizabeth, is the internal evidence of its structure, and especially the plans of its basement and main stories. From these it may, I think, be safely inferred that the great west wall of the enclosure, the work of Robert Consul or his successor, was originally continued in an unbroken line ; the Norman buildings having been in some other part of the court as well as upon the mound. The castle of Robert Consul was pro-

bably a rectangular enclosure, two hundred and sixteen yards by eighty-four yards, contained within three very substantial walls, and possibly a wooden palisade, on the line of which stood the mound and its keep; and east of this enclosure was a second rectangular space, the outer ward, two hundred and sixteen yards by one hundred and sixteen yards, contained within three banks of earth, strengthened by a moat on the north, by a moat and the town-gate on the east, and by a moat and the town itself on the south, and perhaps further defended by a palisade of timber or a mere breast-wall along the crest of the bank. The entrance, even then, from the town was probably where it now is, by an archway in the curtain opening into the outer ward; and that from the outer into the middle ward was probably in the centre of the intervening defence. There was certainly no tower at the south-west angle, and probably none at the north-west; and the Black Tower also seems of rather later date. The castle was, in fact, in two parts, the one a mere enclosure of strong walls and a palisade, with a circular mound; the other, and larger part, an enclosure within earthworks.

Such seems to have been the Norman castle, calculated from its enormous passive strength to defy any military machines likely to be brought against it by the Welsh. The next additions were probably the Black Tower and the cross curtain-wall; and the next, with a view to the occasional residence of the De Clares, the older part of the present lodgings, built within and against the western wall.

The extent of this structure cannot now be determined; but it is probable that it included the present front or east wall of the centre of the building, the south or cross-wall connecting this with the great wall, and a corresponding north wall destroyed by the Herberts or Stuarts, and rebuilt by the latter. There would thus be a clear space of about sixty-one feet by eighteen feet for the hall; and no doubt there were besides kitchens at the northern, and some additional buildings

at the southern end. This would give a moderate hall and lodgings, and, with the Black Tower and the keep, afford very fair accommodation for a baron and his train. The southern stair-turret was probably an early addition to this work.

Whether the great curtain-wall which divided the castle proper from the mere earthen enclosure be regarded as coeval with the outer wall, or of later date, the gateway in it, with the drum-towers, of which a sketch remains, were evidently later, and probably De Clare insertions.

The extinction of the De Clares, the division of the inheritance, the construction of Caerphilly, and the gradual pacification of the country, were causes which, with the long-continued misfortunes of the Despencers, no doubt led to the partial neglect of Cardiff, or at any rate checked any additions to its buildings. Caerphilly, however, once so magnificent, seems to have been found too heavy a burthen, and to have been neglected, and the heiress who closed the line of Despenser was born at Cardiff. Probably this fact, and the ambitious designs of the Beauchamps, led to the partial reconstruction of the castle; which, moreover, had no doubt suffered from Owen Glendower. Richard and Isabel Beauchamp evidently built the great octagonal tower, bonding it securely into the old wall. Connected with this, and at the same time, they added, also outside of and bonded into the wall, the southern lesser wing, or that towards the Cardiff Arms. Within the court they probably remodelled the lodgings, constructing a grand vault below the hall. Also they added three turrets to the east wall, groining the interior of at least two of them as bays from the great hall, and embellishing with their armorial shield that which opened upon the dais. A tower containing retiring rooms at the south, and probably kitchens at the north end, seem also to have been additions of the same epoch.

Within the court, upon the line of the eastern curtain, and up the slope of the mound, the Beauchamps

also seem to have constructed or reconstructed the cluster of buildings of which a fragment only is left. This is that ruined tower which rises considerably above every other part of the enclosure, and adds as much to the picturesque appearance of the castle as it formerly did to its material strength.

The Herberts, in their day, made considerable changes. They seem to have pulled down the kitchens or whatever buildings existed at the north end of the lodgings, and to have replaced them by an Elizabethan building with large mullioned bay windows. They also pulled down the buildings on the south, and established a kitchen garden on their site. It is probable that the Herbert work was of a much less solid character than that which preceded it, since it has all disappeared.

Towards the close of the last century, in 1778, soon after the Stuarts came into possession, under the advice of Capability Brown, they pulled down the Herbert buildings, cleared the great court, filled up the moat of the keep (then called the Magazine), constructed the two wings, modernized the interior of the lodgings, and left everything, in general features, as now seen.

It is singular that in so important a castle as Cardiff no traces should remain of a regular gate-house. Leland speaks of two gates, the Shire Hall, and the Exchequer; of which the former was no doubt the present gate, and the latter probably that from the outer to the middle ward. That the present occupies the place of the original entrance is pretty certain. Where else could it have been? If cut through the earthworks, or through any other parts of the wall, traces would certainly remain. Probably, therefore, as already stated, and as was sometimes the case, the entrance was a mere gateway in the curtain; and the real barrier was that from the outer into the middle ward, which was certainly of great strength. The outer ward must have been a place of common resort for exchequer and other public business; and the knights' lodgings were occupied regularly by some persons, if not by the owners. The traffic

attendant upon this state of things would have made the formalities of gates, portcullis, and drawbridge, inconvenient, and may have been a reason for the usual regular defences of the gateway having been dispensed with.

The only remaining difficulty relates to the defences of the circumscribing embankment. Buck's general view, published in 1748, and an engraving by Ryland, shew an extensive wall, covering the great wall and the earthwork at the north-west angle, and prolonged upon the present course of the feeder. This can scarcely be one of Buck's common errors in perspective, since he shews also the present wall capping the earthen bank. It is, therefore, possible that there was, on the north front, a wall, between the bank and the moat, strengthening the latter. But however this may be, it must be remembered that the enemy who surmounted the earthworks still had before him a fortress which for thickness and height of wall was equalled by few in Britain. The Chapel of the castle, the Shire Hall, and the Knights' houses, all, however, duly walled, stood in the outer ward, and might be burned or destroyed; but the knights themselves, and their followers and effects, would be received in absolute security in the interior parts of the castle.

Rees Meyric, writing about 1578, has left a minute, and on the whole a very intelligible account of the castle, as restored by the earls of Pembroke for their occasional residence, before the building of Wilton. From his description it appears that the principal entrance was from the town by "a fair gate," having the Black Tower with its prisons on the left, and opening into the outer ward. This ward occupied, as before, the eastern part of the general enclosure, being separated from the inner and middle wards by the mound and the strong curtain that extended from the Black to the White Tower or keep.

In this outer ward Leland saw the lodgings of the twelve knights of Glamorgan who held their lands by the tenure of castle-guard and the payment of ward

silver. In Meyric's time there remained but one, held by Sir Edward Mansell, and which had belonged to the Bassetts. As neither family was of the sacred twelve, the Bassetts probably held it by purchase or female heirship. Here also, near the north-eastern corner, as drawn by Speed and seen by Meyric, stood the lord's court house, used as the Shire Hall, and in which the lord's court for the borough was held until late in the last century. This was protected by a special wall, upon which the knights' lodgings stood and formed a part. A small chapel completed the group. This chapel was granted, with the parish church of St. Mary in Cardiff, by one of the early Norman earls to the monastery of Tewkesbury, and is mentioned in a general charter of confirmation by Nicholas, Bishop of Llandaff. (Dug., *Mon.*, ii, 67.) The space between the Shire Hall court and the adjacent bank was occupied by gardens and orchards.

The middle ward, as before, was entered a little north of the centre of the curtain wall, by a gateway between two drum-towers, with a postern in that on the left.

Entering the middle ward, in front was the lord's lodging, and on the left a stair led to the battlement, and a roadway to the Black Tower; which road was divided by a wall from the woodyard, which, as now, occupied the south-east corner of the court.

On the right, a way, rising rapidly, led to the keep across the ditch of the mound and up its side. This way passed through, and was defended by, two gatehouses duly portcullised, and was further protected by the great curtain, under and along the rear of which it ran.

The middle ward occupied all the space south of the mound, a cross-wall dividing it from the inner ward. Its west side was chiefly occupied by the lodgings. The original *plaisance*, or lord's garden, was in the south-west corner of this ward, and was by the Herberts converted into a kitchen garden.

The inner ward lay next, north of the middle ward, communicating with it by a door in the cross-wall. This ward was also bounded by a part of the ditch of the

keep; but it seems to have been of small area, and not to have extended to the north outer wall, but to have been limited by a wall which extended from the north-west angle of the keep, down the slope, towards the north-western angle buttress of the general enclosure. This ward contained the Herbert flower-garden, no doubt placed there for privacy, and to be under the windows of the private apartments, with which it seems to have been connected by an ornamental stone staircase, shewn in one of the drawings of the last century. A postern opened from this garden, through the great west wall, just outside of the west gate of the town, and not far from the postern of the octagon tower.

The narrow space north of the mound, now occupied by Lord Bute's tunnel and approaches, must have been shut off in some way of which there are now no traces.

The main building, in Meyric's time, looked, as regards its central part, much as now. The south wing and the present kitchens were wanting; and the entrance was up a few steps and by an open terrace to the south-west corner of the pile. Entering, the visitor stood in the hall, sixty-one feet long by eighteen broad, and thirteen feet six inches high, with a flat ceiling. On the right was a door opening into the stair-turret; on the left another, opening through the great wall into the Beauchamp lesser wing. Walking up the hall, the fireplace was on the left, and beyond it a passage leading into the Beauchamp Tower; on the right, two bay windows and three ordinary windows lighted the room, and near the centre was a closet occupying the middle turret. At the upper or north end of the hall, doors led into the private rooms, of large size, on both the hall and upper floors, and lighted with large mullioned windows, looking north into the garden, and west through a bay cut in the outer wall. In a second floor were the bedrooms; and above all, a flat leaded roof, commanding one of the most lovely prospects in Britain.

G. T. C.

October, 1861.

CHRONICLE OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

MS. EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

WE are indebted to the kindness of T. Duffus Hardy, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, for calling our attention to this Chronicle, which occurs at the end of the "Exchequer Domesday." It is of the end of the thirteenth century, the writing being apparently of the same date as the last entry made in it, and is uniform in character throughout. This circumstance would imply that the MS. is itself a transcript of some other, in which the entries were made about the time of the events they narrate; for the whole bears the character of a monastic record, and from the events relating to Wales, which are mentioned in it, was compiled probably in one of the Religious Houses of Morganwg or Gwent. Events relating to Margam, Neath, Tintern, and Goldcliff, the bishops of Llandaff and St. David's, are mentioned in it; and, from the tone of the writers, we should infer that they were in the Norman interest as opposed to that of the Welsh.

Several of the entries and dates will be found of importance to the student of Welsh history; and we have preferred giving this document in full, to making any extracts of what relates purely and simply to Wales.

Some of the entries are made out of their proper chronological order, some are erroneous, and the original scribe has made blunders of orthography throughout; but we abstained from attempting any other than literal corrections, and we print the Chronicle exactly as it has come to us in the MS. at the Public Record Office. The late Mr. Henry Petrie intended this Chronicle to form part of the materials for the History of Great Britain.



ANNO ab Incarnatione Domini sexcentesimo beatus Gregorius Episcopus misit Sanctum Augustinum minorem in Anglia (*sic*).

Anno m^olxxvj. Beatus Edwardus Rex Angliæ obiit anno regni sui xxiiij^o. Alfredo fratre suo a Comite Godwino extincto cum autem potiozem heredem non haberet Willielmo dicto Bastard Duci Normanniæ consobrino suo regnum Angliæ testamento legavit. Qui Willielmus eodem anno Idus Octobris in Angliam venit. Et interfecto Rege Haraldo filio dicti Godwini gravissimo prælio apud Hastings, die Natalis Domini apud Westmonasterium Londoniæ coronatus est in regem totius Angliæ.

mlxxxj^o. Ædificata est Kerdivia sub Rege Willielmo primo.

mlxxxvij^o. Obiit Rex Willielmus Bastard cognomine, anno regni sui xxj^o vitæ lix. Eodem anno Willielmus Rufus filius ipsius Willielmi Bastard regnavit.

mlxxxviiij^o. Corpus beati Nicholai de Mirria civitate in locum qui Barum dicitur ix. die Mensis Maii translatum est.

mxciij^o. Beatus Anselmus in Archiepiscopum Cantuariæ est electus.

mxciiij^o (*sic*). Obiit Rex Willielmus Rufus qui imposuit Anglicis tributa et sepultus est Wintoniæ. Cui successit frater ejus Henricus primus qui bonas leges condidit in Anglia.

mxcv^o. Obiit beatus Wlstanus Episcopus Wigorniae.

mxcviiij^o. Antiochia a Christianis capta est et inceptit ordo Cisterciensis.

mc^o. Interfectus est Rex Willielmus Junior vocatus Rufus filius Willielmi Bastard in quadam foresta cum iret venatum anno regni sui xiiij^o vitæ xliij.

mciiij^o. Obiit Herwaldus Landavensis Episcopus annorum c. cui successit Worgavus (Morganus ?) ab Anselmo Archiepiscopo Cantuariæ consecratus.

mcix^o. Obiit beatus Auselmus Archiepiscopus Cantuariæ.

mcxv^o. Domus Clarevallis fundata est.

mcxx^o. Willielmus filius primi Henrici Regis Angliæ maris periculo cum fratribus et sororibus et omnibus qui cum eo erant in navi periit apud Barbefleot.

mcxxxiiij^o. Robertus cognomine Courthehose frater primi Henrici Regis Angliæ et Comes Normannorum obiit apud Kerdiviam et sepultus est Gloucestriæ.

mcxxxv^o. Obiit Henricus primus Rex Angliæ apud Londoniam. Corpus translatum humatur in Abbatia de Rading cui successit Stephanus nepos ejusdem Henrici in regem Angliæ.

mexl^o. xiiij^o kalendas Aprilis hora nona eclipsis solis facta est. Stellæ circa solem videbantur viij. idus Aprilis.

mexliij^o. Rex Stephanus captus in prælio a Roberto Comite Gloucestræ apud Lincolniam iij kalendas Aprilis.

mexliij^o. ij nonas Aprilis Innocentius obiit.

mexliiij^o. Cometa apparuit.

mexlv^o. Lucius Papa obiit, cui successit Eugenius.

mexlvj^o. Stephanus Rex cepit comitem Cestræ et tenuit.

mexlvij^o. Fundata est Abbatia de Margan a Roberto Comite Gloucestræ qui construxit castrum et turrim et Prioratum beati Jacobi Bristollæ, qui comes eodem anno obiit et sepultus est in dicto prioratu.

mexlvij^o. Eclipsis lunæ apparuit. Obiit Huctredus Landavensis Episcopus et Bernardus Episcopus de Sancto David.

mexlix^o. Walterus Durus factus est Episcopus Cestræ.

mcl^o. Stephanus Rex cepit Wigorniam et combussit. Obiit Symon Episcopus Wigornæ.

mcli^o. Obiit Gaufridus Comes Andegaviæ, cui successit Henricus Dux.

mclij^o. Facto divortio inter Ludovicum Regem Francorum et Helienoram reginam, et eam cepit Henricus Dux.

mcliiij^o. Beatus Bernardus Abbas Clarevallensis bona fide quievit.

mcliiij^o. Stephanus Rex obiit, cui successit Henricus secundus filius Imperatricis Alimanniæ cognatæ dicti Stephani qui Henricus antea fuit Dux Normanniæ. Obiit Anastasius Papa cui successit Adrianus.

mclv^o. Helienora Regina peperit Henricum.

mclvj^o. Obiit Willielmus Regis primogenitus.

mclvij^o. Regina Angliæ peperit Ricardum. Obiit Mabilia Comitissa Gloucestræ.

mclviii^o. Willielmus Comes Gloucestræ et Hawisia Comitissa capti fuerunt de nocte in castro Kerdiviæ de Yvoro dicto parvo. Et terræ motus factus per Angliam.

mclix^o. Obiit Adrianus succedunt duo Alexander et Victor sed prævaluit Alexander.

mclx^o. Alexander spreto Victore a Francis et Anglis in Summum Pontificem suceptus est.

mclxj^o. Obiit Theobaldus Archiepiscopus Cantuariæ.

mclxij^o. Thomas Cancellarius Regis Henrici factus est archiepiscopus.

mclxiiij^o. Rogerus Episcopus Wigornæ consecratur.

mclxiiiij^o. Rogerus filius Roberti Consulis eligitur Pontifex Wigornæ.

mclxv^o. Exulat beatus Thomas Archiepiscopus Cantuariæ. Regina Franciæ peperit Philippum.

mclxvj^o. Robertus filius Willielmi Comitis Gloucestræ obiit. Henricus Rex tenuit consilium apud Oxoniam. Dampnata fuit heresis Textentium.

mclxvij^o. Fredericus Imperator cum exercitu Romam veniens Ecclesiam Sancti Petri violavit ultione divina pars exercitus percussa fuit.

mclxviii^o. Facta est eclipsis lunæ post mediam noctem. Obiit Wido Papa successit Calixtus et obiit Robertus Comes Leycestriæ.

mclxix^o. Terræ motus magnus in Sicilia quinque civitates subvertit et Willielmus Comes Gloucestræ construxit Keyneham.

mclxx^o. Henricus primogenitus Regis Henrici secundi coronatur Londoniæ ab Rogero Eboracensi Archiepiscopo et septem aliis episcopis Angliæ dicto Rogero præsentem et sic volente contra inhibitionem Domini Alexandri tertii Papæ et inhibitionem beati Thomæ exulantis in ipsius odio multi eventus decertandi in hac consecratione immo potius execratione pervenerunt, scilicet Episcoporum Anathematizatio Sedis Apostolicæ cum scismaticis abjuratio semel et iterum inter dictos patrem et filium dira rebellio dicti beati Thomæ occisio et in fine dicti filii prematura mortis privatio. Eodem anno Ricardus cognomento Stranghose Comes Strugilliæ Yberniam intravit.

mclxxj^o. Martirizatur beatus Thomas Cantuariensis vitæ anno liij^o. "Annus millenus centenus septuagenus primus erat primas quo corrui ense Thomas."

mclxxij^o. Transfretavit dictus Henricus Rex in Yberniam et excusavit se Rex jure jurando de morte archiepiscopi.

mclxxiiij^o. Gravis discordia orta est inter Regem Angliæ et patrem suum. Media nocte visum est cælum rubere.

mclxxiiij^o. Ricardus Prior de Dur' consecratur in Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem a Papa Alexandro. Concordia inter patrem regem et filium. Juxta Cicestriam ceciderunt guttæ sanguinis in modum pluvie.

mclxxv^o. Rex Henricus venit in Angliam et filius cum eo.

mclxxvj^o. Willielmus Rex Siciliæ filiam Regis Angliæ duxit in uxorem.

mclxxvij^o. Concordia facta est inter Alexandrum Papam et Fredericum.

mclxxviii^o. Monasterium Teokesbirie cum officinis conflatur. Calixtus Papa veniens ad pedes Alexandri absolutus est.

mclxxix^o. Alexander Papa tenuit concilium Romæ Ludovicus Rex Franciæ venit Cantuariam ad Sanctum Thomam Martirem.

mclxxx^o. Obiit Ludovicus Rex Franciæ cui successit Philip-pus Rex.

mclxxxj^o. Obiit Alexander Tertius Papa mense Septembris cui successit Hubaldus Lucius postea dictus.

mclxxxij^o. Corona regni Jerusalem ad Regem Ricardum Angliæ transfertur.

mclxxxiiij^o. Obiit Nicholaus Landavensis Episcopus ij. nonas Julii et obiit Henricus iij. filius Henrici secundi Regis Angliæ et Willielmus Comes Gloucestriæ.

mclxxxiiiij^o. Obiit Ricardus Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis cui successit Baldewinus.

mclxxxv^o. Eclipsis solis kalendas Maii sole colore sanguineo rubente. Post eclipsim Johannes filius Henrici secundi Regis Angliæ grandi militum stipatus exercitu mense Maii primo intravit Yberniam sibi a patre datam cum ipsum prius militem fecerat apud Gloucestriam. Obiit Lucius Papa cui successit Urbanus.

mclxxxvj^o. Willielmus de Nor[thall] factus est Episcopus Wigornie.

mclxxxvij^o. Christianus exercitus in Terra Sancta a paganis superatur et crux Domini capta est mense Julii. Urbanus Papa obiit cui successit Gregorius. Obiit in brevi et successit Clemens.

mclxxxviiij^o. Tota Anglia decimata est et ceperunt Regem Angliæ Philippus Rex Franciæ et Baldewinus Archiepiscopus.

mclxxxix^o. Secundus Henricus Rex Angliæ qui beatum Thomam martirizavit obiit ij. nonas Julii cui successit Ricardus filius ejus coronatus iij. nonas Septembris.

mcxc^o. Philippus Rex Franciæ et Ricardus Rex Angliæ proficiscuntur Jerosolimam in Octabis Apostolorum Petri et Pauli.

mcxci^o. Apud Glastoniam inventa ossa Arturi in quodam vetustissimo sarcofago. Obiit Clemens Papa. Eclipsis solis (*stilis in orig.*).

mcxcij^o. Ricardus Rex Angliæ capta est a Duce Austriæ in repatriando ab Jerusalem et redemptus infra sequens triennium ab Anglicis c.m. libras.

mcxciiij^o. Obiit Robertus Episcopus Wigornie cui successit Henricus Abbas Glastonie.

mcxciiij^o. Ricardus Rex rediens in Angliam iterum coronatur Wyntonie xij. kalendas Maii.

mcxcv^o. Henricus Episcopus Wygornie obiit et Ricardus Rex Angliæ totam Britanniam vastavit igne et gladio.

mcxcvj^o. Johannes Decanus Rotomagensis factus est Episcopus Wygornie.

mcxcvij^o. Cometa apparuit hyeme terræ motus factus est et obiit filius Lewelini Principis et Hawysia Comitissa Gloucestriæ.

mcxcvii^o. Obiit Celestinus Papa successit Innocentius iij. qui prius Lotarius vocabatur.

mcxcix^o. Ricardus Rex interficitur in transmarinis quodam quadrello iij. idus Aprilis cui successit Johannes frater ejus coronatus apud Westmonasterium in die Ascensionis Domini vj. kalendas Julii.

mccc^o. Obiit Hugo Lincolniensis Episcopus Maugerus successit. Factum est divortium inter Regem Johannem et Isabellam Comitissam Gloucestræ.

mccj^o. Combusta est Ecclesia Wygornensis. Obiit Alanus Abbas Theokesburie et successit Walterus. Terræ motus per loca Angliæ.

mccij^o. Sanctus Wlstanus canonizatus Romæ x. kalendas Maii. Magna fames in Anglia marca pro xiiij. solidis.

mccij^o. Comes Flandrensis eligitur imperator arripuit iter versus Jerusalem. Obiit Elianora Regina.

mcciiij^o. Petrus de Rupibus factus est Episcopus Wintoniæ. Gelu magnum fuit circa festum beati Johannis. Ros mellifluus cecidit juxta Wleward.

mccv^o. Johannes de Villalata venit legatus in Angliam.

mccvj^o. Magister Stephanus de Langeton electus Romæ ad archiepiscopatum Cantuariensem.

mccvij^o. Consecratur Romæ Magister Stephanus in Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem cum esset Cardinalis. Nascitur Henricus filius Johannis Regis Wyntonie die Sancti Remigii.

mccviiij^o. Interdictum septenne in regno Angliæ ab omni officio et sacramento ecclesiastico præter baptismum parvulorum et penitentias morientium et Rex Johannes noluit accipere Archiepiscopum. Incepit interdictum mense Martii dominica qua cantatur Isti sunt dies. Benedictus Rex relegavit exilio Willielmum de Breusa cum uxore et filius et omnia sua occupavit.

mccix^o. Indulgetur conventualibus ecclesiis semel in ebdomada celebrare.

mccx^o. Rex Johannes transfretavit in Ybernia mense Junii et rediit mense Septembris. Willielmus de Breusa major fugit in Franciam. Rex incarceravit Matildam de Sancto Valerio cum filio suo Willielmo juniore qui fame perierunt.

mccxj^o. Walterus de Laci exulat ab Ybernia. Obiit Willielmus de Breusa in exilio.

mccxij^o. Petrus de Monte Frigido prædixit Regi Johanni quod in proxima Ascensione Domini regnum amitteret.

mccxiiij^o. Gilbertus Abbas de Margan cessit cui successit Johannes de Golclivia xv. kalendas Julii.

mccxiiij^o. Guerra inter Regem Johannem et Barones et Comites fere Angliæ.

mccxv°. Factum est generale concilium magnum Lateranum sub Magno Innocentio III. Papa qui prius Lotarius vocabatur mense Novembris in quo concessum est Ordini Cisterciensi quod de possessionibus cunctis habitis ante istud concilium atque de novalibus ante et post acquisitis nulli omnino decimasolvere tenetur. Lodowycus primogenitus Philippi Regis Franciæ venit in Angliam ad præliandum cum Baronibus Angliæ contra Regem Johannem Angliæ.

mccxvj°. Obiit dictus Papa Innocentius III. et Johannes Rex Angliæ. Successit Honorius Papa.

mccxvij°. Henricus Tertius filius Regis Johannis coronatur in regem Angliæ in festo Apostolorum Symonis et Judæ.

mccxviii°. Obiit Henricus Landavensis Episcopus ij. idus Novembris.

mccxix°. Willielmus Prior Golcliviæ consecratur in Episcopum Landavensem.

mccxx°. Translatio beati Thomæ Martiris nonas Julii.

mccxxj°. Maximus ventus nocte subsequente diem beatæ Luciæ Virginis.

mccxxij°. Gilberto de Clare nascitur filius nomine Ricardus. ij. nonas Augusti vera crux redditur Christianis.

mccxxiiij°. Abbatia de Persore combusta est. Obiit Philippus Rex Franciæ cui successit Lodowycus.

mccxxiiiij°. Inceptum novum opus Ecclesiæ Wygornia. Sororem Henrici Regis nupsit Willielmus Marescallus.

mccxxv°. Concessa est Domino Regi vigesima pars seculariorum et religiosorum conceditur Domino Regi.

mccxxvj°. Honorius Papa obiit Ludowycus Rex Franciæ et Willielmus Comes Marescallus.

mccxxvij°. Henricus Rex Angliæ jam adultus custodiam exivit.

mccxxviiiij°. Magister Stephanus de Langetona Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis obiit cui successit Ricardus Cancellarius Lincolnia.

mccxxix°. Obiit W. de Golclivia Episcopus Landavensis v. kalendas Februarii.

mccxxx°. Obierunt Willielmus Marescallus junior Comes de Pembroc et Gilbertus de Clare Comes Gloucestris. Elias Episcopus Landavensis consecratur.

mccxxxj°. Lewelinus ap Wereward circa festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli cepit castrum de Neth.

mccxxxiiij°. Dominus Rex exigit a religiosis quadragesimam omnium suorum mobilium. Combusta est villa de Kenefeg per Morganum Gam.

mccxxxiiij°. Ricardus Marescallus Comes de Pembroc obiit

in Ybernia apud Kildar in prælio et beatus Edmundus consecratur in Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem dominica qua cantatur Letare Jerusalem.

mccxxxiiij^o. Magister Robertus Grossteste eligitur in Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem et anno præcedenti combusta est Monemuta.

mccxxxv^o. Beatus Robertus consecratur xv. kalendas Julii. Elienora filia Comitis Provinciæ nupta est Henrico Regi Angliæ.

mccxxxvj^o. Abbas et Conventus de Teukesbury concesserunt Domino Eliæ Episcopo Landavensi et capitulo Landavensi dona.

mccxxxvij^o. Johannes de Golclivia Abbas de Margan obiit ix. kalendas Septembris cui successit Le Ware.

mccxxxviii^o. Die Purificationis Dominus Rex admisit Symonem de Monte Forti ad comitatum Leycestriæ ad instantiam fratris dicti Symonis. Dominus Otto Legatus gravatur a clericis Oxoniæ et rex est commotus.

mccxxxix^o. Gregorius IX. Papa excommunicavit ac deposuit Fredericum Imperatorem.

mccxl^o. Edwardus primogenitus Regis Henrici quarti nascitur per vj. dies ante Nativitatem Johannis Baptistæ. Elias Landavensis Episcopus obiit cui successit Willielmus de Burgo.

mccxli^o. Beatus Edmundus Cantuariensis bono fine quievit. David filius Lewelini venit regi apud Sarum satisfaciens et tradens ei Griffinum fratrem suum.

mccxlii^o. Obit Willielmus de Marisco captus insula de Londey pacem habuit Griffinus ap Reys.

mccxliij^o. Combusta est villa de Kenefeg et Howel ap Moruduth contra Ricardum Comitem de Clare. W. de Burgo eligitur in Episcopum Landavensem, cassata (*sic*) W. de Christi Ecclesia.

mccxliiiij^o. Magister Conebald eligitur Papa vocatur Innocentius iiij^{us}. Nascitur Gilbertus filius Ricardi de Clare in crastino Sancti Egidii.

mccxlv^o. Interfectus est Dominus Herebertus filius Mathei prope Margan in die beatæ Agathæ Virginis. Nascitur Edmundus Secundus Regis filius.

mccxlvj^o. Obit David Princeps Walliæ et Walenses constiterunt Principem Lewelinum Griffini filium.

mccxlvij^o. Generalis terræmotus factus est magnus x. kalendas Martii. Facta est nova moneta. Nascitur Bogo de Clare.

mccxlviii^o. Lodowycus Rex Franciæ iter arripuit versus Terram Sanctam. Obit Johannes de Monemuta.

mccxlix^o. Dominus H. accepit crucem ij. nonas Martii.

mcccl^o. Dompnus J. Le Ware cessit ab officio Abbatæ de Margan in festo Apostolorum Petri et Pauli cui successit Domi-

nus Thomas de Pertthiwet in festo Sanctorum Martirum Mauri sociorumque ejus.

mcclj^o. Innocentius IIII. Papa a Lugduno recessit ubi multi tunc temporis propter Fredericum depositum exulaverunt.

mcclij^o. Tota civitas accidit eo anno in æstate vj. nonas Julij.

mcclij^o. Obiit Dominus Willielmus de Burgo Episcopus Landavensis cui successit Dominus J. le Ware quondam Abbas de Margan post festum Omnium Sanctorum.

mccliiij^o. Rex Franciæ rediit a Terra Sancta. Rex Angliæ dedit Edwardo primogenito suo Yberniam, Cestriam, Gloucestriam cum omnibus pertinentiis et Gasconiam cum multis aliis donationibus.

mcclvj^o. Obiit Johannes le Ware Episcopus Landavensis in festo Apostolorum Petri et Pauli cui successit Dominus Willielmus de Radenore. Obiit Resus filius Griffini iij. idus Julii.

mcclvij^o. Guerra orta est inter Anglos et Wallenses factaque strage magna interfectus est inter ceteros Stephanus de Banram et Patricius de Chaus et alii circiter tria milia.

mcclviij^o. Dominus Willielmus de Clara et Abbas Westmonasterii Londoniæ veneno interierunt constituti sunt xij. pares in Anglia quorum consilio et judicio Anglia, Yberniam, et Wallia regnantur et expulsi sunt ab Anglia fratres Pictavenses tres regis.

mcclix^o. Cessavit Henricus Rex IIII. Angliæ vocari Dux Normanniæ.

mcclxj^o. Obiit Alexander IIII. Papa mense Maii cui successit Urbanus IIII. mense Augusti.

mcclxij^o. Obiit Ricardus de Clara Comes Gloucestriæ idus Julii.

mcclxiiij^o. Gilbertus de Clara filius dicti Ricardi Comitis xix. annorum accessit ad terram suam de Glammorgan circa festum beati Michaelis. Eodem anno in festo beati Johannis Baptistæ Natali præcedente orta est guerra magna inter Dominum Regem et Edwardum primogenitum ipsius et tres comites et plures barones et milites Angliæ et Walenses.

mcclxiiij^o. Mense Maii dictus Gilbertus de Clara una dierum hora prima juxta Lewes accipiens a Domino Symone de Monteforti Comite Leycestriæ Senescallo Anglia arma militaria cum pluribus aliis factus est Comes Gloucestriæ et Hertfordiæ (*sic*) quo die circa horam nonam ceperunt in prælio satis duro Henricum Regem Angliæ et Edwardus primogenitus ejus et Ricardum Comitem Cornubiæ Regem Alemanniæ vocatum et plures alios comites et barones et milites Angliæ interfectis ex utraque parte tribus milibus.

mcclxv^o. Prædie nonas Augusti apud Evesham in prælio satis duro interfectus est Dominus Symon de Monteforti et Dominus

Anno mclxxix^o. Obiit Ricardus Menevensis Episcopus j^o. die Aprilis. Constituit rex novam monetam quadrantem et obolum rotundum.

Anno mclxxx^o. Thomas de Beke Menevensis Episcopus factus est et statuit rex quod nullus religiosus vel alius quicumque terras aut tenementa emerint.

Anno mclxxxj^o. Omnes fere oves de Glamorgan mortuæ sunt illa peste nefanda scilicet scabiæ.

Anno mclxxxij^o. Interfectus est Lewelinus Princeps Walliæ tertio idus Decembris juxta Bueld. Rex cepit tricesimam mobiliū totius Angliæ de Ordo (*sic*) Cisterciensi mille marcas sterlingorum.

Anno mclxxxiiij^o. David ap Grufud suspensus est viij idus Octobris. Obiit Patricius Chavard. Rex ædificavit castrum de Aberconevey et cepit omnia castra Norwalliæ et in Abbatia de Neth intravit et dedit Abbati Adæ unum Baudekyn pulcherrium.

Anno mclxxxiiij^o. Edwardus Rex totam Walliam perambulavit cujus regina ibidem sibi peperit nomine Edwardus.

mclxxxv^o. Robertus le Neel Vicecomes injuste saisavit in manum Domini Comitis terram novæ grangiæ et de Terreys de Margan. Obiit Anflurs [āflurs].

Anno mclxxxvj^o.

Anno mclxxxvij^o. Resus filius Mereduti cepit castrum de Dinevor in festo Viti et Modesti et hoc anno 8. idus Junii villam de Sweynese combussit et prædavit et v. kalendas Julii castrum de Ostremew cepit et incendit.

Anno mclxxxvij^o. Obiit Margan Dominus de Avene viij. idus Augusti.

Anno mclxxxix^o. Factæ sunt conventiones inter Dompnum G. Comitem Gloucestriæ et fratrem A. Abbatem de Neth de redemptione quarundam possessionum.

Anno mccc^o. Gilbertus de Clara duxit in uxorem Dompnam Joannam de Acris filiam Regis Edwardi. Judæi expulsi sunt a regno Angliæ. Obiit Regina Angliæ et obiit Dominus Willielmus de Breusa senior apud Findon infra festum Natalis Domini.

Anno mcccj^o. Villa de Acharon destructa fuit a Paganis xvij. die Maii.

Anno mcccij^o. Resus filius Mereduti captus fuit iiij. nonas Aprilis.

Anno mccciiij^o. Nautæ Normanniæ interfecti sunt ab Anglicis. Habebant Anglici c. naves nautæ Normanniæ cc. naves fuit hæc strages in cardam (*sic*) apud Sanctum Mathæum in Britannia.

Henricus filius ejus et cum eis plures comites et barones milites et Walenses quorum numerus nescitur. Eodem anno obiit Dominus Willielmus de Radenor Episcopus Landavensis. xj. kalendas Septembris consecratur Willielmus de Breusa Landavensis Episcopus.

mcclxvj^o. In crastino Sancti Edmundi Regis et Martiris, Willielmus de Breusa Landavensis Episcopus intronizatur eodem die dedicatio ecclesie ejusdem loci eodem anno post festum Epiphanie die Sabbati captus est Griffinus ap Reys in castro Kerdivia postea missus ad Kilkenni ad incarcerandum.

mcclxvij^o. Cruce signatus est Rex Francie, comites, barones et milites plures Anglie et Francie et dictus rex fecit nonam.

mcclxviii^o. iij. idus Aprilis inceptum est opus castri de Karfilli. Eodem anno in prelio duro capti sunt Gilbertus filius Gilberti de Umfravile, Johannes Martel, Ricardus de Herbert, et plures pedites numerus occisorum veraciter nescitur.

mcclxix^o. iij. idus Octobris combustum est castrum de Karfilly videlicet per Lewelinum ap Griffud. Incepta est nova ecclesia de Tinterne.

mcclxx^o. Die Mercurii post Nativitatem beate Marie terre motus factus est magnus in Anglia et in Wallia.

mcclxxvj^o. Dominus Edwardus Rex Anglie exigebat et concessa est quintam decimam partem omnium mobilium laicorum Anglie et inde habuit medietatem videlicet pacationem exterio-rem usque ad festum beati Michaelis anno sequenti in repositum posuit.

Anno mcclxx^o. Rex Francie et Dominus Edwardus proficiuntur Jerosolimis.

Anno mcclxxj^o. Reinceptum est castrum de Kayrfillie videlicet kalendas Junii.

Anno mcclxxij^o. Obiit Henricus tertius rex Anglie xvj. kalendas Novembris anno regni sui lvij.

Anno mcclxxiiij^o.

Anno cclxxiiij^o. In octabis Assumptionis beate Marie coronatur Edwardus Rex Anglie.

• Anno mcclxxv^o. Tertio idus (sic) generalis terre motus hora prima. Statuit Edwardus Rex in suo primo parlamento post coronationem statuta multa.

Anno mcclxxvj^o. Ortum est bellum inter Regem Edwardum Anglie et Lewelinum Principem Wallie. Morganus filius Morgani Gam filiam Domini Walteri de Suylye duxit uxorem.

Anno mcclxxvij^o. Obsedit Rex Edwardus Lewelinum et totam terram suam usque ad Snaudon et ipsum principem secum in Angliam duxit.

Anno mcclxxviii^o.

Anno mcccxciiij^o. Obiit Meredut ap Rič. Obiit Thomas de Beke Menevensis Episcopus xj. kalendas Maii.

Anno mcccxcv^o. Obiit Dompnus Gilbertus Comes Gloucestris filius Ricardi Comititis vij. idus Decembris.

Anno mcccxcvj^o.

Anno mcccxcvij^o.

Anno mcccxcvij^o. V. kalendas Augusti orte (*sic*) sole erat ejus splendor ad modum tetri vermiculi sanguine mixti ascendente vero sole in meridie erat ejus splendor ut siquis vitri crocei particulam ad aciem visus apponeret et trans ipsam omnem visum rebeum croceumque appareret et sic perseverabat ab ejus ortu usque ad ejus occasum. Ipso vero vergente in occasum iterum rubiit ut prius in suo ortu. Nubes tamen terræ superficiem illo die obtinibat (*sic* in MS. obcæcabant?) et ipso die gladio occubuerunt de Scottis viri electi et ad bellandum habiles plusquam quadraginta millia præter debiles et infantes et mulieres sed ut dicebatur præter equites de quibus non erat numerus. Eodem anno desponsata fuit Dompna Alina filia Dompni Willielmi de Brewes Johanni de Moubrey in villa de Sweynese ætas pueri circiter viij. annorum.

ON BEEHIVE-SHAPED HUTS IN THE HEBRIDES,

AS DESCRIBED AND FIGURED IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF
THE SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

BY COMM. F. W. L. THOMAS.

ALTHOUGH the primary object of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* is to describe the antiquities, or discuss points in the history, of Wales, yet there is another use to which it may be most appropriately applied, namely, to communicate to our Cambrian readers an account of the facts discovered by other active antiquarian societies, as far as they may be supposed to relate to the Celtic race. We now propose to perform a part of the latter task. We call it a task, but it is an interesting one, since it has led to our reading with care, the reports of one of the most distinguished of the contemporary societies, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The *Proceedings* of this celebrated society are indeed tolerably well known to those who study antiquities, and have access to libraries; but they are probably quite

unknown to very far the greater part of the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

In a recent number of this Journal, we gave an abstract of a paper published by the Berwickshire Club, describing a British town in the recesses of the Cheviot Hills. We now take a long step towards the north-west and find ourselves mentally in the outer Hebrides of Scotland;—mentally, by the help of the lucid papers of Commander F. W. L. Thomas, R.N., who recalls to our memory many interesting remarks made in person when, some years since, we actually visited parts of the district to which his papers relate. Our object then was far removed from archæology, and our acquaintance with that study too slight to cause our knowing of the existence, far less seeing, the curious remains described by Mr. Thomas. Harris and Lewis are remembered by us as singularly wild, desolate, but nevertheless interesting, countries: countries lying so totally out of the common route, that they are hardly known, except by name, to most persons. In conjunction with North and South Uist, Barra, and a few other islands, they form a great breakwater of about one hundred and thirty miles in length, for the defence of the western coast of Scotland. Those only who have seen the waves of the Atlantic dashing upon their western shores, and have felt their effects even when partially sheltered by the islands, can fully appreciate the use of such an outwork. There, where roads were totally unknown until quite recently, and where the bogs and morasses render the interior almost impassable even in summer, many primitive habits remain unchanged, which have quite vanished from the more accessible parts of Scotland. There we find people living in houses similar to those which are seen in Iceland, and differing in nothing from the ancient beehive-shaped huts, except that their walls are vertical, and their roofs supported by timber. There we find people closing their doors in order to prevent the escape of the smoke, and nestling in holes in walls like sand martins.

Such is the case at Barvas, on the north-west of Lewis, and along the adjoining coast. The sleeping places there are sometimes paved holes in the walls of the house, 3 feet broad and $1\frac{1}{2}$ high, into which a person gets feet foremost as he best can. Doubtless recesses in the walls are used as sleeping places in other wild parts of Scotland; but they are formed so that the occupant presents his side to the chamber. Here, in Lewis, it is the top of his head that adjoins the inside of the house, whilst his feet approach the outside of the wall.

All this is very curious, and, as we think, interesting. We go to distant countries to see semicivilised life, and behold, we have it at our doors. But it is far more interesting to find that the beehive-shaped huts, of which so many traces exist in Wales, also abound in these wild Hebrides, and that some few of them are even now used as habitations during the summer, when the cattle are driven to the distant spots where good pasture abounds, and where their owners remain with them in *setters*, as they would be called in Norway; *hafodtau*, as they were once called in Wales.

These *cyttiau* or *cloghauns*, as our Irish friends call them, exist in St. Kilda, Borrera, the Flannan Isles, Harris, and near Uig, in Lewis. It is only at the last-named place that they are still used as human habitations, and even there, only about twenty remain habitable. The people state that they are of unknown antiquity. Nevertheless, there is a report that one was built by a man still living, and another has a chimney. We recollect that, when visiting numbers of such buildings in the south isles of Aran, near Galway, the late lamented Dr. O'Donovan was disbelieved by some of the party, because it was stated that such a house had been built within less than thirty years of the time of our visit. But the old buildings are easily distinguished from new huts, by attending to the growth of lichens upon them, and the weathering of the stone.

Mr. Thomas describes several of the huts in detail,

and gives excellent illustrative sketches of them. In that country they are called "both," plural "bothan." The first that are described are at half a mile from the shore at Loch Meabhg, in Harris Forest. There are two of them, of which one is quite perfect, irregularly circular in shape, 9 feet high and 18 feet in diameter externally. It has walls 5 to 6 feet thick at the base, where the external part is formed of stones irregularly thrown together, whilst the interior and the upper part consists of a well-built "dry" stone wall. It is approximately conical, by the overhanging of the stones, and, therefore, gradual contraction of the circle at each course. The top is closed by a single stone. The doorway is rudely square, 3 feet high and 2 feet broad. The inclosed chamber is 8 feet by 7 feet; the walls perpendicular to about the height of 3 feet. At a little above the floor there are four small recesses or cupboards 1 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot square.

The other hut has a prolongation on one side, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet broad, and 2 feet 4 inches high, closed at the end by a great naturally-placed rock.

Those which are now, or have recently been inhabited, have usually two opposite doors, whilst the most ancient have only one. The stone at the top is removable to allow of the escape of smoke, and the doors are closed in accordance with the direction of the wind; the door itself being often a flat rough slab of gneiss. The two doors are usually so placed, that a line drawn from one to the other divides the hut into two unequal parts. Along this line a low row of stones is placed, so as to form a seat. In one of the divisions thus formed is the fire, in the other the sleeping place. A man of moderate height may often, by standing upright in the middle of the hut, put his head out at the hole in the roof and look around. Midway between the doors, a longish stone is so placed as to be drawn out when wanted, and a pot suspended from it. This contrivance is found in nearly all the ruined huts, as well as in the few which are now habitable. Over the conical stone

roof, a thick layer of living turf is placed, which soon forms an excellent wind and water-tight and secure roof. In Iceland, where the houses are roofed in a similar way, the people may often be seen mowing the grass on their house-tops, and in the Hebrides we have observed sheep feeding in such places.

Mr. Thomas gives a sketch of one of the inhabited groups of huts. It reminds us of the views given in the narratives of distant voyages to the villages of uncivilised races, and much resembles a collection of gigantic beehives, with smoke rising out of their tops.

At a place called *Brothan Gearraidh na h-airde moire*, on the shore of Loch Reasort, the ruin exists of a combination of twelve such huts as we have described, with connecting passages. It must have formed quite a mansion, having its separate apartments for the day and night, and for the purposes of the dairy. It was inhabited within the memory of man, and some of the last of the roofs have fallen in even since Mr. Thomas's visit.

What are called Picts' houses, only differ from the bothan by their larger size, more irregular form, and situation nearer to the sea, when the roof of turf is replaced by a mound of sand covering the whole place. These must be carefully distinguished from the so-called Pictish towers, which are lofty round buildings, having passages and narrow chambers in their walls, and which are much too large ever to have had roofs in a country where trees are unknown. There is a Picts' house, as we learn from Mr. Thomas, in Papa Westray, in Orkney, which would stow a whole clan according to the mode of packing the inhabitants in those districts, even at the present day.

Mr. Thomas seems to write as if he believed that the Picts were really the introducers of this kind of building into the Hebrides. But if so, why do not we find them in other parts of the ancient Pictish country? and why so abundantly in districts where the Picts are never known to have lived? In the Hebrides they are

far more likely to be of Scandinavian origin, for Mr. Thomas tells us that the northmen so completely extirpated the older inhabitants, that there is scarcely a single feature in the country, which has an ancient Celtic name. This is undoubtedly a proof of far more complete extirpation than was usual in such cases.

May we venture to hint at the remote possibility of the cyttiau being everywhere of northman origin. We believe that northmen frequented the British coasts centuries before the date usually assigned for their first appearance. If we mistake not, traces of them are found in the Irish chronicles at an exceedingly early date. Certainly we do not know of such buildings existing in Scandinavia; but there there has always been an abundance of timber, and, therefore, more commodious habitations could easily be built. Are cyttiau ever found at so great a distance from the coast as to render it improbable that the northmen should have there established themselves; or are we to suppose that they, and the enclosures surrounded by similar dry-stone walls, were invented by a primitive people who preceded the Celts in Europe, and that their use was continued by the succeeding race in certain places where timber could not be obtained? We very much doubt if they were originated in Britain by either of the two great invading races of Celts; the Welsh seem to have known nothing of them as habitations, and probably such was also the case with the Irish, except in a few spots on the western coasts, where early hermits (if not the people generally) are supposed to have lived in them.

But this article has extended to far too great length, and we throw out these ideas, not as expecting them to be accepted, but as texts upon which others more learned than ourselves may found valuable dissertations.

We have only to add that Mr. Thomas's papers, which have furnished the text for our commentary, are to be found in the *Proceedings of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries*, vol. iii, Pt. 1.

C. C. B.

Correspondence.

BRUT Y TYWYSOGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I have to thank your correspondent, "REVIEWER," for having called my attention to an error in my remarks, at the Swansea Meeting, on the Flemings of Pembroke and Gower. He is certainly justified in saying that MS. B. of *Brut y Tywysogion* does not date from the thirteenth century, and also that no Welsh chronicle can truly be affirmed to be of that age. I fell into the error from having too hastily adopted the assertion in the preface to Williams' ed. of *Brut y Tywysogion*, where (pp. xlv and xlvii) MS. B. is said to be "older than A.," and that "it was probably written about the end of the thirteenth century." Knowing that much of this preface embodied the views of the late Mr. Aneurin Owen, I assumed, without further inquiry, that in this instance the critical judgment was his, and that he had seen reason to alter the views previously published in the *Mon. Hist. Britannica*. Now, however, I know the dictum to be that of Ab Ithel, and having considered the reasons alleged in its favour, have no hesitation in affirming that the evidences really ought to have led him to an opposite conclusion.

The error, however, only affects the age of the MS. quoted; but does not invalidate the argument my statement was intended to support, inasmuch as the settlement of the Flemings in Pembrokeshire is attested by an earlier and higher authority, namely, William of Malmesbury. I might have quoted to the same effect, not only the earlier MS. A. of *Brut y Tywysogion*, but the still earlier authority of MS. B. of *Annales Cambriae*, which was confessedly written at the close of the thirteenth century. (*Mon. Hist. Brit.*, p. 93.) One extract will serve to justify this affirmation, namely the entry, "Flandrenses ad Ros venerunt," which we find under the year 1107.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. STEPHENS.

THE "MABINOIGION."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I have found, in the correspondence of the late Mr. Aneurin Owen with Mr. Petrie of the Record Commission, various notices of an edition of the *Mabinogion*, which his father, Dr. Owen Pughe, was preparing for press, and I append extracts with dates. I infer from them that he left behind him the complete Welsh text ready for the

press; but I should be glad to know whether he did not also leave an English Translation. I have not yet found a copy of the original list of subscribers, but very likely shall do so; and this will probably specify the circumstance.

"Nantglyn. June 24, 1829.

....."My father has the *Mabinogion* ready; but his list of subscribers is not sufficiently extensive to warrant his going to press."

"Sept. 19, 1829.

....."There is at present a prospect of the *Mabinogion* being published, though the list of subscribers is not sufficiently numerous to indemnify him."

"Jan. 28, 1830.

....."I believe that arrangements will now be made for the production of the *Mabinogion* under the auspices of the Cymrodorion. £50 has been devoted to it by the N. W. Society; and it is expected similar sums will be advanced from S. and West Wales. This will secure my father from loss, and stimulate the persons interested in the societies to procure subscribers."

"Ap. 2, 1830.

....."The *Mabinogion* will most probably be now soon published. The Cymrodorion Society have engaged to do so; and as the MS., etc., is ready, no obstacle exists to prevent its coming out."

"Sept. 4, 1830.

....."The Cymrodorion Society have decided to print the *Mabinogion*, and have applied to my father on the subject. It will thus probably soon be put to press."

"Sept. 1, 1831.

....."My father.....is preparing the *Mabinogion* for the press."

It would be curious to compare this correspondence with the papers of the late Rev. T. Price of Cwmdru.

I am, etc.,

AN ANTIQUARY.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 71.—"REDWALLES, PEMBROKESHIRE" (see *Query 116, Arch. Camb.*, No. XXXI), according to Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 345, is Vagwr-goch, within a mile of New Inn, on the Haverfordwest and Cardigan road, in a north-west direction, and in the parish of Morvil. It is marked both in the map of Campbell and in that of the Ordnance Board, and is about equidistant from Fishguard and Newport. Fenton says he should hardly have noticed this place, were it not to account for its name, Redwall, and continues thus: "In this county, particularly in mountainous tracts unenclosed, lands—as you will find it expressed in old Latin deeds, then the only law vehicle—were said to be held in *rudivallo*: a Latin term coined by conveyancers from the word *rhydywal*, to run at large; importing that on such lands cattle were to depasture in common, within certain limits and at certain seasons. But when this promiscuous sort of holding ceased in common fields, and enclosures took place, *rudivall* was turned into *red-*

wall, and that translated back into the Welsh *Vagwrgoch*,—a name frequently occurring in that part of the county, where, by old writings, we find that lands were held by such tenure.” J. T.

Note 72 (answer to Query 116).—REDWALLES, PEMBROKESHIRE.—A farm called *Redwall*, which is probably the place intended by the *Redwalles* of the *Baronia de Kemeys*, is situate about six miles from Fishguard, on the left side of the road leading to the New Inn. Its Welsh name is *Fagwyrgech fawr*, which, translated into English, signifies Great Redwall: the adjective *fawr* (rad. *mawr*), “great,” being added to distinguish it from another place on the other side of the mountain, near *Cwmgwaun*, designated *Fagwyrgech fach*,—in English, Little Redwall. The origin and meaning of the term *Redwalles* would form an interesting subject of inquiry. Geo. Owen, in his *Hist. of Pembrokeshire, Cam. Reg.* (vol. ii, p. 188), states that he found *Redvallo*, *Redvallis*, and sometimes *Rudwall*, used in ancient deeds; and that *Rudwall*, in his time, signified any land that was regarded as common, at certain seasons of the year, among the surrounding inhabitants. He mentions also (pp. 199, 200) a certain custom which prevailed in some part of the county where the tenure of gavel-kind existed, by which the cattle of the neighbours were allowed the privilege of free pasture on unenclosed land. That custom, he adds, was called “Redwall custom”; and the season of the year when it came into force, was after harvest time, and was named “Redwall time.”

An opinion is expressed by Fenton, in a note appended, p. 196, that the original word was “*Rhyddfal*, signifying to wander”; from which the law term *rudivallo*, used in legal documents, was derived. But in his *Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire* (p. 346) he affirms that the Latin *rudivallo* was coined by conveyancers from *rhydywal*, to run at large. In neither case, however, do the origin and meaning given by him to these terms appear to me to be conclusive, since it is not very probable that the original name, which was Welsh, after having been Latinized and then Englished, would have been translated back again from English into the Welsh *Fagwyrgech*: otherwise how came *Fagwyrilas* in the same neighbourhood, and *Fagwyrlywyd* near *Cilgwyn* church, to be so called? Besides, the terms “*rhyddfal*” and “*rhydywal*,” as I understand them, bear different meanings from those assigned to them by Fenton, which I take to be as follows, viz.,—“*rhyddfâl*” (*rhydd-mâl*), free grinding; “*rhyddfal*” for “*rhyddfael*,” (*rhydd-mael*) free traffic; “*rhydywâl*” (*rhyd-y-gwâl*), ford of the wall, or ford by the wall; “*rhydywâl*” (*rhyd-y-gwâl*); ford of the resting-place.

According to a note founded on George Owen’s MS., added by Fenton in his *Tour* (p. 347), it appears “that in the twenty-second year of Edward I, there was a grant of one fair and one market to Robert de Vale, at his manor of Redwall.” Both the market and the fair are also mentioned by George Owen in his *Hist.* (p. 158), as follows, viz.: “At Redwalles a market on Monday; a faire in vigilia festo & crastino Sti. Edmundi Regis, which is 20th of June.” A copy

of the charter in which the above named grant was made by Edward, appeared as a part of the *Register Book of Kemeys* in the last number of the Journal, pp. 75, 76.

An intelligent farmer resident in the neighbourhood of Newport, who is well acquainted with the names of the places on the surrounding hills, states that he believes Redwall to be derived from Rhyd-wilym (by abbreviation, Rhyd-wil), that is, William's ford, or Wilford; and assigns as his reason for that belief, that there is a "rhyd" (ford) near the farmhouse of Redwall; and that there are several other places known to him, within the circle of a few miles, which bear similar names, as Rhyd-wilym, situate between three and four miles beyond Maenclochog; and Rhyd-wel, below Pengegin, on the river Gwaun. There is also a place called Bwlchwil in the same neighbourhood.

But from whatever root the second portion of the term Redwall may come, there is certainly some show of reason for believing that "rhyd" is the source of the first syllable; for in the following part of the *Register Book of Kemeys*, which appeared in the last number of the Journal, it is spelled in two separate places in the same way, as "rede" in Kylrede, or Kilrede (Cilrhyd), the retreat of the ford.

The foregoing observations are submitted with the hope that some one better acquainted with the topography of Kemeys than myself, will take up the subject, and pursue the inquiry to a successful issue.

LLALLAWG.

Note 73.—"CWNNINGER." (See *Query 117*, *Arch. Camb.*, No. XXXI.)—Within two miles of Haverfordwest, on the western bank of the Cleddy, in the parish of Haroldston St. Issels, is a place called "The Cunnygar." I have spelt the word as the people pronounce it; for I have never seen it written, and it is not marked on any map that I have seen. This may well have been the rabbit-warren—there are still some rabbits there—which supplied the tables of the Perrots of Haroldston.

J. T.

Query 119.—ROMAN ROADS IN BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—Can any correspondent give information as to lines of Roman road crossing the Black Mountains between Monmouthshire and Brecknockshire? I do not mean the line leading from the Gaer near Cwmdru, to the Gaer near Hay; nor any line coming through Crickhowel.

M. LL.

Query 120.—ANTIQUITY OF WELSH LITERAL PERMUTATIONS.—It is known that in the oldest Welsh MSS., literal permutations, as they are now understood and used, do not occur. What is the *earliest* date at which they can be proved to have been written? An exact reference to MSS. or printed books is what I want to obtain.

J. P.

Query 121.—GOLD MINES IN WALES.—Now that gold is found in a certain degree of abundance in Merioneth,—the total yield being about twenty pounds of pure gold per week, or nearly half a ton per ann.,—it becomes a matter of some interest to inquire whether any mention of gold mining, or gold washing, or gold discovery, is made by

any of our ancient *native* writers. Do any of our chronicles, or the Laws of Howel dda, or any of our poets, allude to the subject as connected with Wales?

A MEMBER.

Query 122.—LLANBWST OR LLANEGWAST.—A writer in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association, in a recent paper upon the itinerary of Bogo de Clare, a gentleman of rank in the immediate service of Edward I, considers the two names of places given above as equivalents. There is an inconsistency in point of distance ridden in a certain number of hours, which, in my opinion, renders the supposition incorrect. But I want to ask whether any other name than the former of these two words was ever known to be applied to that town? I think I know what place the second name refers to; but I want an answer to this query before saying more about it. ANTIQUARY.

Query 123.—ROBERT VAUGHAN OF HENGWET.—Is any correct list yet compiled of the writings of this eminent early antiquary?

OFFICER.

Miscellaneous Notices.

LLYSWEN CHURCH, BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—We are sorry to hear that this ancient edifice has been pulled down, and that a new one is to be erected on the same spot: indeed, the first stone of it has been laid. No necessity for this demolition existed. The old church was perfectly capable of restoration and suitable ornamentation, in the hands of a competent architect; and its demolition is tantamount to a confession, on the part of the parochial authorities, that to destroy was for them easier than to preserve. Old churches are national monuments, not to be tampered with nor to be slighted: the associations connected with them ought not to be trifled with, far less obliterated; and we earnestly recommend our readers to set their faces decidedly against all demolition, and substitution of new buildings,—erected, as too many are, more for the benefit of the builder's pocket than for any other purpose ultimately realized. The old church of Llyswen was somewhat anomalous, as almost all mediæval buildings are; but then the architect would have shewn greater professional talent in grappling with its difficulties than in destroying them. The probability is that, when the new church is erected, it will not be in character with the historical architecture of the district. All throughout Brecknockshire and Radnorshire the churches have their own peculiar characteristics, their own localisms. This character should be preserved. We have no right at the present day, however prettily illustrated our manuals of Gothic architecture may be, to remove the handiwork of our forefathers. Sooner than go on demolishing and rebuilding in the manner and to the extent we are now doing, *at an enormous cost*, it would be better to let the old buildings, plain or ugly as they may be, pass down unscathed to our children, who will have more respect for them than is shewn by ourselves.

Reviews.

THE CAT-STANE, EDINBURGHSIRE, ETC. By J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., etc., etc. 1 vol. 4to. Edinburgh, 1862. Neil & Co.

THE learned Professor, who has published this volume, has done good service to archæology not only by his acute and yet good-tempered style of discussion, but also by bringing to bear upon his subject a full amount of scientific and philosophical observation. This is the more important in a work treating specially upon Scottish archæology, because, as Professor Simpson observes in his first page,—

“The Mediæval Archæology of Scotland is confessedly sadly deficient in *written* documents. From the decline of Roman records and rule, onward through the next six or eight centuries, we have very few, or almost no written data to guide us in Scottish historical or antiquarian inquiries. Nor have we any numismatic evidence whatever to appeal to. In consequence of this literary dearth, the roughest lapidary inscriptions belonging to these dark periods of our history come to be invested with an interest much beyond their mere intrinsic value. The very want of other contemporaneous lettered documents and data imparts importance to the rudest legends cut on our ancient lettered stones. For even brief and meagre tombstone inscriptions rise into matters of historical significance when all the other literary chronicles and annals of the men and of the times to which these inscriptions belong, have, in the lapse of ages, been destroyed and lost.”

It is always desirable to find an antiquary, and especially a man of exact science, treating his topic with so much good humour and sound sense. The following is the Professor's description of the stone as it has been examined by himself:

“The Cat-stane stands in the parish of Kirkliston, on the farm of Briggs, in a field on the north side of the road to Linlithgow, and between the sixth and seventh milestone from Edinburgh. It is placed within a hundred yards of the south bank of the Almond, nearly half a mile below the Boat-house Bridge, and about three miles above the entrance of the stream into the Frith of Forth, at the old Roman station of Cramond, or *Caer Amond*. The monument is located in nearly the middle of the base of a triangular fork of ground formed by the meeting of the Gogar Water with the River Almond. The Gogar flows into the Almond about six or seven hundred yards below the site of the Cat-stane. The ground on which the Cat-stane stands is the beginning of a ridge slightly elevated above the general level of the neighbouring fields. The stone itself consists of a massive, unhewn block of the secondary greenstone-trap of the district, many large boulders of which lie in the bed of the neighbouring river. In form it is somewhat prismatic, or irregularly triangular, with its angles very rounded. This large monolith is nearly twelve feet in circumference, about four feet five inches in width, and three feet three inches in thickness. Its height above ground is about four feet and a half. The Honourable Mrs. Ramsay of Barnton, upon whose son's property the monument stands, very kindly

granted liberty last year for an examination by digging beneath and around the stone. The accompanying woodcut, taken by my friend Mr. Drummond, is a copy of a sketch, made at the time, of the stone as exposed when pursuing this search around its exposed basis. We found the stone to be a block seven feet three inches in total length, and nearly three feet buried in the soil. It was placed upon a basis of stones, forming apparently the remains of a built stone grave, which contained no bones or other relics, and that had very evidently been already searched and harried. I shall, indeed, have immediately occasion to cite a passage proving that a century and a half ago the present pillar-stone was surrounded, like some other ancient graves, by a circular range of large flat-laid stones; and when this outer circle was removed,—if not before,—the vicinity and base of the central pillar were very probably dug into and disturbed."



Professor Simpson then gives an account of the different ways in which the inscription on this stone has been read, from the time of Edward Lhwyd, that indefatigable archæologist, down to the present; and backs his opinion by reading the letters—as, indeed, they read most easily—just in the same way as the Cambrian antiquary did in 1699:

IN OC TV
MVLO IACIT
VETTA F
VICTI

The *fac-simile* of Ed. Lhwyd's drawing will be found on the next page; and we are indebted for both these illustrations to the author's kindness.

Our readers will make up their own minds as to the palæographical age and value of this inscription from the illustration which we have laid before them. The author discusses the peculiarities of the characters at some length, and explains his meaning by references to the early inscribed stones of Wales, so often commented upon in our own pages; but we cannot give extracts, for this would be to mutilate the whole to no purpose. Nor can we lay before our readers the arguments whereby the author is led to infer that this

inscription commemorates the grandfather of Hengist and Horsa. This portion of the book they must of necessity read and cogitate upon



for themselves. We find, however, in one of the notes, some matter that is sure to be acceptable to them, and therefore we give it in full:

"Historia Britonum, c. ix. At one time I fancied it possible that the mutilated and enigmatical remains of ancient Welsh poetry furnished us with a name for the Cat-stane older still than that appellation itself. Among the fragments of old Welsh historical poems ascribed to Taliesin, one of the best known is that on the battle of Gwen-Ystrad. In this composition the poet describes, from professedly personal observation, the feats at the above battle of the army of his friend and great patron, Urien, king of Rheged, who was subsequently killed at the siege of Medcaut, or Lindisfarne, about A.D. 572. Villemarque places the battle of Gwen-Ystrad between A.D. 547 and A.D. 560.

"The British kingdom of Rheged, over which Urien ruled, is by some authorities considered as the old British or Welsh kingdom of Cumbria or Cumberland; but, according to others, it must have been situated further northwards. In the poem of the battle of Gwen-Ystrad (see the *Myvyrian Archæology*, vol. i, p. 53), Urien defeats the enemy—apparently the Saxons or Angles—under Ida, king of Bernicia. In one line near the end of the poem, Taliesin describes Urien as attacking his foes 'by the white stone of Galysten,'—

'Pan amwyth ai alon yn Lech wen Galysten.'

The word 'Galysten,' when separated into such probable original components as 'Gai' and 'lysten,' is remarkable from the latter part of the appellation, 'lysten,' corresponding with the name 'Liston' of the old barony or parish in which the Cat-stane stands: the prefix Kirk (Kirk-liston) being, as is well known, a comparatively modern addition. The word 'Gai' is a common term, in compound Keltic words, for 'stranger' or 'foreigner.' In the Gaelic branch of the Keltic, 'lioston' signifies, according to Sir James

Foulis, 'an inclosure on the side of a river.' (See Mr. Muckersie on the origin of the name of Kirkliston in the *Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. x, p. 68.) The Highland Society's Gaelic Dictionary gives 'liostean' as a lodging, tent, or booth. In the Cymric, 'lystyn' signifies, according to Dr. Owen Pughe, 'a recess or lodgment.' (See his Welsh Dictionary, *sub voce*.) The compound word, Gal-lysten, would perhaps not be thus overstrained if it were held as possibly originating in the meaning, 'the lodgment, inclosure, or resting-place of the foreigner'; and the line quoted would, under such an idea, not inaptly apply to the grave-stone of such a foreign leader as Vetta. Urien's forces are described in the first line of the poem of the battle of Gwen-Ystrad as 'the men of Cattraeth who set out with the dawn.' Cattraeth is now believed by many eminent archaeologists to be a locality situated at the eastern end of Antonine's wall on the Firth of Forth—Calander, Carriden, or more probably the castle hill at Blackness, which contains various remains of ancient structures. Urien's foes at the battle of Gwen-Ystrad were apparently the Angles or Saxons of Bernicia,—this last term of Bernicia, with its capital at Bamborough, including at that time the district of modern Northumberland, and probably also Berwickshire and part of the Lothians. An army marching from Cattraeth, or the eastern end of Antonine's Wall, to meet such an army, would, if it took the shortest or coast line, pass, after two or three hours march, very near the site of the Cat-stane. A ford and a fort are alluded to in the poem. The neighbouring Almond has plenty of fords; and on its banks the name of two forts or 'caers' are still left, viz. Cærlowrie (Caer-l-Urien ?) and Caer Almond,—one directly opposite the Cat-stane, the other three miles below it. But no modern name remains near the Cat-stane to identify the name of 'the fair or white strath.' 'Lenny'—the name of the immediately adjoining barony on the banks of the Almond, or in its 'strath' or 'dale,'—presents insurmountable philological difficulties to its identification with Gwen,—the L and G, or Gw, not being interchangeable. The valley of Strath-Broc (Broxburn)—the seat, in the twelfth century, of Freaskyn of Strath-Broc, and consequently the cradle of the noble house of Sutherland—runs into the valley of the Almond about two miles above the Cat-stane. In this, as in other Welsh and Gaelic names, the word 'strath' is a prefix to the name of the adjoining river. In the word 'Gwen-Ystrad,' the word 'strath' is, on the contrary, in the unusual position of an affix; shewing that the appellation is descriptive of the beauty or fairness of the strath which it designates. The valley or dale of the Almond, and the rich tract of fertile country stretching for miles to the south-west of the Cat-stane, certainly well merit such a designation as 'fair' or 'beautiful' valley—'Gwen-Ystrad'; but we have not the slightest evidence whatever that such a name was ever applied to this tract. In his learned edition of *Les Bardes Bretons, Poèmes du vi^e Siècle*, the Viscount Villemarqué, in the note which he has appended to Taliesin's poem of the battle of Gwen-Ystrad, suggests (p. 412) that this term exists in a modern form under the name of Queen's-strad, or Queen's-ferry, a locality within three miles of the Cat-stane. But it is certain that the name of Queensferry, applied to the well-known passage across the Forth, is of the far later date of Queen Margaret, the wife of Malcolm Canmore. Numerous manors and localities in the Lothians and around Kirkliston end in the Saxon affix, "ton," or town,—a circumstance rendering it probable that Lis-ton had possibly a similar origin. And further, against the idea of the appellation of 'the white stone of Galysten' being applicable to the Cat-stane, is the fact that it is, as I have already stated, a block of greenstone basalt; and the light tint which it presents, when viewed at a distance in strong sunlight—owing to its surface being covered with whitish

lichen—is scarcely sufficient to have warranted a poet, indulging in the utmost poetical license, to have sung of it as ‘the white stone.’ After all, however, the adjective ‘wen,’ or ‘gwenn’ as Villemarqué writes it, may signify ‘fair’ or ‘beautiful’ when applied to the stone, just as it probably does when applied to the strath which was the seat of the battle ‘Gwenn Ystrad.’”

Some typographical errors occur in the work, which should be rectified in a new edition; but, on the whole, the book is admirably turned out,—as, indeed, most books on Scottish antiquities have been of late years.

The whole pith and marrow of the author’s conclusions are summed up by him thus :

“The chief points of evidence which I have attempted to adduce in favour of the idea that the Cat-stane commemorates the grandfather of Hengist and Horsa may be summed up as follows :

“1. The surname of VETTA upon the Cat-stane is the name of the grandfather of Hengist and Horsa, as given by our oldest genealogists.

“2. The same historical authorities all describe Vetta as the son of Victa; and the person recorded on the Cat-stane is spoken of in the same distinctive terms, ‘VETTA F(ILIVS) VICTI.’

“3. Vetta is not a common ancient Saxon name, and it is highly improbable that there existed in ancient times two historical Vettas, the sons of two Victas.

“4. Two generations before Hengist and Horsa arrived in England, a Saxon host, as told by Ammianus, was leagued with the other races of modern Scotland (the Picts, Scots, and Attacots) in fighting with a Roman army under Theodosius.

“5. These Saxon allies were very probably under a leader who claimed royal descent from Woden, and consequently under an ancestor or pre-relative of Hengist and Horsa.

“6. The battle-ground between the two armies was, in part at least, the district placed between the two Roman walls, and consequently included the tract in which the Cat-stane is placed: this district being erected by Theodosius, after its subjection, into a fifth Roman province.

“7. The palæographic characters of the inscription accord with the idea that it was cut about the end of the fourth century.

“8. The Latin is the only language known to have been used in British inscriptions and other writings, in these early times, by the Romanized Britons and the foreign colonists and conquerors of the island.

“9. The occasional erection of monuments to Saxon leaders is proved by the fact mentioned by Bede, that in his time, or in the eighth century, there stood in Kent a monument commemorating the death of Horsa.”

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

TRURO MEETING, 1862.

REPORT.

THE Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held at Truro, on the 25th of August, 1862, and the five following days, in compliance with an invitation from the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

The following are the names of the members of the Local Committee under whose superintendence the usual arrangements were made :—

Local Committee.

E. SMIRKE, Esq., Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, *Chairman.*

C. BARHAM, Esq., M.D., *Vice-Chairman.*

The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe
The Lord Viscount Falmouth
Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.
Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart.
R. Davey, Esq., M.P.
T. J. Agar Robartes, Esq., M.P.
J. J. Rogers, Esq., M.P.
J. St. Aubyn, Esq., M.P.
Augustus Smith, Esq., M.P.
Montague E. Smith, Esq., M.P.
H. Andrew, Esq., Truro
J. J. A. Boase, Esq., Penzance
W. H. Bond, Esq., Truro
J. T. Brown, Esq., Truro
J. Palmer Budd, Esq., F.G.S., Ystalyfera, Swansea
John Carlyon, Esq., Truro
J. G. Chilcott, Esq., Truro
R. W. Childs, Esq., London
W. H. Christoe, Esq., Truro
F. Hearle Cock, Esq., Truro
Jonathan Couch, Esq., F.L.S., Polperro
R. Q. Couch, Esq., Penzance
T. Q. Couch, Esq., Bodmin
William Coulson, Esq., Penzance
R. Edmonds, Esq., Plymouth
Charles Fox, Esq., Falmouth
Hingston Harvey, Esq., Truro
R. Hunt, Esq., F.R.S., Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street
James Jago, M.D., Truro

John James, Esq.
Rev. O. Manley
R. Marrack, Esq.
Francis Michell, Esq., Truro
R. R. Michell, Esq., Mayor of Marazion
W. Michell, Esq., Truro
W. E. Michell, Esq., Truro
Rev. C. D. Newman, Truro
S. Pascoe, Esq., Mayor of Truro
S. R. Pattison, Esq., London
A. Paull, Esq., Truro
J. R. Paull, Esq., Truro
E. H. Pedler, Esq., Liskeard
Rev. J. Perry, Perranzabuloe
Rev. T. Phillpotts, Porthgidden
Joseph Roberts, Esq., Truro
E. Hearle Rodd, Esq., Penzance
Rev. W. Rogers, Mawnan, Falmouth
P. P. Smith, Esq., Tremorvah
H. S. Stokes, Esq., Truro
Rev. E. J. Treffry, Place, Fowey
E. Beauchamp Tucker, Esq., Pencalenick
R. Tweedy, Esq., Tregolls
W. Tweedy, Esq., Tregolls
Rev. R. Vantier, Kenwyn Vicarage
Rev. J. Wallis, Vicarage, Bodmin
N. Whitley, Esq., Truro
J. M. Williams, Esq., Caerhays Castle
Arthur Williams, Esq., Truro
E. S. Carus-Wilson, Esq., Truro
Rev. G. M. Woolcombe, Truro

Local Secretaries.

Rev. C. D. NEWMAN, M.A., Truro.

HINGSTON HARVEY, Esq., Truro.

Local Treasurer.

R. TWEEDY, Esq., Cornish Bank, Truro.

The meetings, by permission of S. Pascoe, Esq., Mayor of Truro, were held partly in the council chamber, partly in the court room of the municipal buildings. The museum was formed in the council chamber and the large corridor adjoining. The spacious walls of these apartments were completely covered with the drawings, rubbings, photographs, etc., exhibited; and several collections could not be exhibited for want of room. The museum and library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall were thrown open to members on this occasion.

A *Table d'Hôte* was opened, morning and evening, at one of the two principal hotels, alternately. Excursions, as on all previous occasions, were made every morning; and meetings, for reading papers and transacting general business, were held in the evening.

On Thursday, 28th, and Friday, 29th of August, the excursions lay round Penzance. The evening meeting on the former of those days was, therefore, held in the town hall of that place, and members remained there for the night.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25TH.

At half-past nine o'clock, the general committee having agreed on their report and completed their other business, the town hall was opened to the general assemblage, including members of the Cambrian Association, the Royal Institution of Cornwall, and visitors.

SIR STEPHEN K. GLYNNE, Bart., proposed that, in the absence of the President, Mr. Hussey Vivian, the Earl of Dunraven be requested to take the chair.—E. SMIRKE, Esq., seconded the motion, and it was unanimously agreed to.

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN accordingly took the chair; and the public business proceeded as follows:—

EDWARD SMIRKE, Esq., (Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, President of the Royal Cornwall Institution, and Chairman of the Local Committee), then rose and spoke as follows:—"My Lord Dunraven; Ladies and Gentlemen; and Members of the Cambrian Archæological Association; at this time I happen to be President of the Institution, at whose invitation your Society are met here; and I beg leave, in the name and on behalf of that Institution, of which I am the unworthy President, to tender you the expression of our warm and cordial welcome. We welcome you on your first arrival in the ancient duchy and county of Cornwall. I hope that your meeting will be prosperous, and that it will be satisfactory to those, who have taken so long a journey, and incurred so much fatigue, to reach this place. I hope that when you return hence, you will be able to look back on your visit here as a period passed not without profit and not without pleasure; and that you will consider that your pilgrimage here has not been altogether barren of results.—Ethnologists have, for some time, come to the conclusion that the races who originally inhabited this ancient duchy are of kin to that Principality to which so many of

your Society belong. Tradition has told us that the two peoples are kindred; and those who have looked into the structure of their languages and who have studied their comparative grammars, have come to the conclusion that this tradition is well founded, and has every appearance of truth. As, at this day we, in Cornwall, have only an extinct language, and scarcely any vestiges of that language existing, we can have few points of comparison; but still there are some features of resemblance, such as befit sisters who have been so long parted; *quales decet esse sorores*. I understand your Society have come here, not to look at the natural features of this county. Those who have hitherto been inhabitants of the Principality, a country abounding in magnificent mountains and beautiful vales—those who are conversant with such scenes, are not the persons to come into Cornwall in search of the picturesque. I am far from saying that this country is deficient in picturesque beauty. Very far from it; but at the same time we cannot, in that respect, vie with the Principality. There are some who have spoken disparaging things respecting this county. Many of you are acquainted with an entertaining book—Espriella's Letters. I believe the accomplished author of that book was more conversant with Somersetshire than with other counties; for he says, by way of indirect aspersion on this county, that those who think Devonshire the most beautiful of counties, must either have been fast asleep when they passed through Somerset, or they must have visited Devon after passing through Cornwall. Such was the disparaging opinion of a writer at no distant date. But that opinion was founded on deplorable experience of an early period of travelling in this county, when those who landed at Falmouth, travelled to Launceston over forty or fifty miles of the back-bone of the county—over moors of most uninviting aspect, with only two resting-places for travellers, and these named, by some rule of inversion—the *Indian Queen* and the *Jamaica Inn*. But if you have come here for the enjoyment of picturesque beauties, you will have no great difficulty in finding many such. I will mention some of them. For instance, any one passing from Looe (taking that part of the county) through the beautiful woods of Glynn,—those woods associated with the name of your President, who has lately lost his seat,—but only by temporary displacement—would in that district find very much to admire. And then he might go on to the beautiful stream at Dunmeer and to Pencarrow, and to the fine retired rocks at Hantagantock, which a friend of mine pronounced to be one of the most beautiful spots in this country. The lover of the picturesque might then go to Lostwithiel and Restormel and thence to the streams of the Fowey and the Fal, the banks of which are extremely beautiful; and proceeding further westward, he would visit those beautiful coves that surround the southern coast of what we call the Meneage District. And last of all, still proceeding westward, to those scenes which I believe you will visit before you leave this place, he would see those magnificent columnar rocks that stand out like grey sentinels watching the furthest entrance to this our country of England. And finally, he would look on the lovely shores of our western bay and its

far-famed Mount—that Mount associated with so many historical recollections, and, above all, immortalized by the greatest of poets, when he sang of the death of his beloved Lycidas, who still

“Sleeps by the fable of Bellerus old,
Where the great vision of the guarded mount
Looks towards Namancos and Bayona’s hold.”

But I will say no more on that subject. Your mission here is different from that; your mission is to learn something, if we have anything to communicate to you, respecting the ancient language and literature of this county. You will wish also to hear something of the ancient arts and architecture scattered over the county. With regard to the first, I am sorry to say we shall be rather pupils than teachers. I regret that we possess very little information concerning the ancient language of Cornwall. It has long been extinct. I question if so much of it existed a hundred years ago as to justify the philosophical speculations of Borlase and Lhuyd. It was, however, extant in the times of Henry VIII and Edward VI; and two or three MS. of that date are all we have to show as relics of the ancient literature of Cornwall. There is a gentleman among you who has produced the only work of importance on that subject; he has recently, with great care, edited a Grammar of the Cornish Language. I have looked through it, and I think I can pronounce, with some confidence, that it is the only scientific work of the kind that has yet been produced, and that it is well worthy of careful study. With regard to material works of art—in architecture and so on—we have some very curious monuments—their origin so lost in antiquity that we do not know what date to assign to them. You will see in an adjoining room some rude rubbings that indicate what I have called the primæval period. Some of them, perhaps many of them, may be of date subsequent to the Romans, but certainly they are of pre-historic date; they have no connection with known history; and I question whether any history will ever be discovered, that will throw light on the names which have been carved on those rude memorials. With regard to other works of art, you have before you gentlemen well known in this county and elsewhere, who will give you much better information than I can with regard to the architecture of this county. Our buildings of a sacred character are not numerous; as regards ecclesiastical architecture we stand far below other counties. It would be idle for us to strut about with the imagination that we have produced any great works of ecclesiastical architecture. I may say, in excuse for our deficiency in this respect, that the material we possess is so extremely refractory that it will not submit to the chisel of the sculptor. But still, you will find attempts, and not unsuccessful attempts, to produce a kind of ornamentation—as, for instance, at Launceston, and also, to some extent, in the church here at Truro; and we have some very elegantly designed towers. But with regard to such architectural decorations as you see in counties where they have a more serviceable material than granite and a very hard slate, you will look in vain for them; because no genius, no talent, could possibly insculpt those rocks with

anything like the skill that is displayed in many works of ecclesiastical architecture in other counties. But we will show you what we can. We have taken such means as will bring you in contact with those objects which are most accessible to us, and which also are most characteristic of the county. More, I think, we could hardly do. I am sorry that these objects are very much scattered and dispersed, and that there is no one particular point to which you can go with any prospect of receiving instruction in the architecture of the county generally. But there are several gentlemen who have given very great attention to the subject and who have published works upon it; and I have no doubt they will be faithful expositors to you. —I have already, ladies and gentlemen, occupied more of your time than in a mere welcome I ought to do. I only hope that for your excursions the weather will prove favourable; it has been favourable so far, but this is a county not seldom frequented by clouds. I only hope sincerely that the sun will smile upon your excursions, and that the clouds will reserve their contents for the turnip-fields; and, in every other respect, I trust you will enjoy your visit to Cornwall." (applause).

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN. "Ladies and Gentlemen:—I must express, for myself, as I am sure for all present at this meeting, our regret at the absence of the President on this occasion. He will, I hope, be here to-morrow evening, when he will read to you his inaugural address. I therefore feel it would be very much out of place for me to say many words, to forestall the remarks he will make, further than to express for the Cambrian Archæological Association the gratification it afforded us to receive an invitation to hold our meeting in this place this year. Although it has been said truly how full of interest and of scenic beauty the principality is, yet I for one, as a member of our Association, come here expecting to find scenes of great and striking beauty, particularly on your sea-coast, and also to find many most interesting and remarkable monuments of antiquity—in fact, to have a rich antiquarian treat. We may also hope to find here gentlemen severally representing the different countries occupied by the Celtic race; and if we should be fortunate enough to meet here, gentlemen from Scotland, Ireland, and Brittany, we may hope to compare the knowledge which we possess of our several countries, and thus to elucidate some of those problems that have hitherto received very inadequate solution, and to resolve questions that we know very little about. Ladies and gentlemen, I will not now detain you longer, but will request the Secretary to read the Committee's Annual Report."

WILLIAM LAURENCE BANKS, Esq., F.S.A., Brecon, General Secretary for South Wales, then read the following Report.

ANNUAL REPORT.

"Your Committee, in making their annual report, desire to express the sense of the obligation they feel to the President of the present meeting for having so readily and kindly responded to the wish of the Association that he should retain during the present year, the

presidential chair, the duties attendant upon which office he so ably discharged during the previous one. Your Committee take the earliest opportunity of thanking the President and Members of the Royal Institution of Cornwall for the very kind manner in which they have received the Cambrian Archæological Association, and for the strenuous exertions which they have made to insure a successful meeting of the Association at Truro. They also wish to acknowledge the very liberal manner in which subscriptions have been given towards the expenses of the meeting. They trust that the kindred feeling established between the two societies will be still more strongly cemented by the visit of the Cornish society during next year to Wales, when your Committee feel assured every effort will be made to return the kindness bestowed upon the present occasion.

"Your Committee wish again to direct the attention of the Association to the necessity of making some permanent arrangement for the future superintendence of the publications of the Association. They are happy to be enabled to state that the arrangements made for the transfer of the printing and publication of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* to London have been eminently successful. The printer has executed his work to the entire satisfaction of your Committee, and the quarterly numbers have appeared with exact regularity.

"Unfortunately the arrangements recommended at the Swansea meeting, for obtaining returns from the resident gentry and clergy of Wales, have not been carried out effectually, owing to various unavoidable circumstances. It is hoped that the present year will not pass away without some definite move being made to secure so desirable an object.

"It was expected that the *Gesta Regum Britannie*, edited by M. Francisque Michel, would have been issued to the members long before this meeting. Unfortunately, M. Michel's other engagements have not allowed of this, but your Committee are happy to inform you that it is now complete, and ready for distribution, and a copy is now on the table.

"The thanks of the Association are gratefully accorded to the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians at Copenhagen, for the liberal present of their society's publications, and also for the interesting specimens of typography and wood engravings drawn and executed by native artists from the printing office in South Greenland.

"Since the last annual meeting, the Association has sustained the loss of its royal patron, the late Prince Consort—a loss deeply deplored, not only by your Association, but by every public body which has for its object the promotion of literature, science, or art. Your Committee cannot avoid recording the regret which must be felt by all members of your Association at the decease of its earliest friend and supporter—James Dearden, Esq., to whose most liberal aid and judicious advice it may be said to owe its first start and subsequent existence."

"The following gentlemen retire from the Committee by rotation:—Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A.; B. L. Chapman, Esq., M.A.; Thomas

Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.; and your Committee recommend their re-election, together with that of John Henry Parker, Esq., F.S.A.

"Your Committee recommend the election of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., to the office of Trustee, in the place of James Dearden, Esq., F.S.A., deceased.

"The following gentlemen have been enrolled as members of the Association, since the last General Meeting; and their elections have now to be confirmed :—

"NORTH WALES: The Right Rev. the Dean of Bangor; Thomas Hunter Hughes, Esq., Pwllheli, Caernarvonshire; Hugh Jones, Esq., Caernarvon; W. Trevor Parkins, Esq., Plas Llandyfrau, Anglesea; Ignatius Williams, Esq., The Grove, Denbigh; Rev. Rowland Williams, Machynlleth.

"SOUTH WALES: James Brogden, Esq., Tondy, Bridgend; Rev. Samuel Davies, Oystermouth, Swansea; Horman Fisher, Esq., Swansea; Rev. D. Noel, Llanfabor, Cardiff; John Crow Richardson, Esq., Swansea; James Richardson, Esq.; Clement Waldron, Esq., Llandaff; Dr. Alexander Williams, Neath; Dr. Thomas Williams, Swansea; David Williams, Esq., Swansea; Howell Walter Williams, Esq., Swansea; Rev. Thomas Williams, Llowes, Hay, Breconshire.

"ENGLAND: Joseph Edwards, Esq., 40, Robert Street, Hampstead Road, London; Albert Hartshorne, Esq., Holdenby, Northampton; W. F. Michell, Esq., Truro; D. W. Nash, Esq., Cheltenham; Edwin Norris, Esq., London; Edward Smirke, Esq., Cheltenham; Charles Baker, Esq., London; Richard Rolt Brush, Esq.

PROFESSOR BABINGTON. "I rise for the purpose of proposing that the Report just read be adopted by the Association. I need, perhaps, say no more than that. But I should like to take the present opportunity of expressing to the meeting here present, numbers of whom are inhabitants of Cornwall and members of the Royal Cornwall Institution, the gratification which we representatives of the Cambrian Association feel in presenting ourselves before them in Cornwall. Many of us are more or less acquainted with the county; and every person so acquainted with it must appreciate its beauty and its interest. I knew it many years since, but have not visited it for a long time. I rejoice, therefore, to have an opportunity, under such pleasant auspices as we enjoy from the Cornwall Institution, of re-visiting the county. It had long been to me an object of desire to visit Cornwall again; and such an opportunity as the present, of seeing antiquities with which I was previously unacquainted, would have tempted me to come, even at very great inconvenience. I am happy that I find myself here; and that many other members of our Association, who have come at considerable inconvenience, have been attracted here by the great interest which we must all feel in this county, and have travelled hither from Edinburgh, North Wales, and other distant parts of the country. I merely thought it desirable, my lord, to say these few words as an expression of my own personal feeling of gratification, at again coming to this county and to this town, and visiting the Institution, of which we may

consider ourselves the guests. I beg to propose that the Report be adopted."

The Rev. H. JONES, D.D., F.S.A., Rector of Beaumaris, seconded the proposition, and it was agreed to unanimously.

Dr. BARHAM then said that he had now a very pleasant, and he hoped a very brief duty to perform, which was to present a short explanation of the intended proceedings of the week; but he could not perform that duty without first echoing the sentiments of the President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Mr. Smirke, and most cordially welcome his lordship and the other members of the Cambrian Archæological Association to this county. He was sure that they all felt as Cornish cousins towards their Welsh visitors. For himself, he was rather more of a Welshman than a Cornishman, though he happened by the accident of birth to be Cornish. But one of his grandmothers was a Welshwoman, and the other was an O'Brien, an Irishwoman. Still, he felt all the affection of a native of Cornwall for the county. He believed that it was the case with a large portion of them to be bound by strong ties to the whole Celtic family, and they must all feel highly gratified at the visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association, and at being linked up again, as in ancient times, with the Celtic race. They certainly believed that they had supplied more Cornishmen to Wales than the latter had Welshmen to Cornwall; and he fancied that some of their Cornish offshoots had taken firm root in the principality, with considerable advantage to themselves. It appeared to him that the old antiquarian repute of Cornwall had rather subsided of late years, and that the study of this subject had been to a great extent superseded by more profitable employment. The transmutation of metals had been carried on with great vigour, and some persons had made a near approach to the discovery of the philosopher's stone; but there appeared to have been too exclusive attention paid to what they commonly called "tin" (a laugh). He hoped that this would no longer be the case, but that they should now make a start in the investigation of the history of the county, which their antiquities, properly understood, constituted. He proceeded to explain the motive which had dictated the choice of the objects to be visited by their Cambrian friends, as arranged in the programme, observing that they would readily imagine that the most prominent and compelling cause was that of accessibility to the objects by railway conveyance. There were very interesting sights in the county which it would be almost impossible for a large party to get at. The roads were indifferent, and the distance from the railway so great, that he feared there would have been something like a break-down if they had attempted to transfer some seventy or eighty persons to remote parts of the north coast. Then there was the Lizard district, which, though not particularly rich in its antiquities, was characterized by great beauty of rock and coast scenery; they had, however, been compelled to a certain extent to adopt a definite line, but in doing so, they had included the largest number of objects possessing the greatest antiquarian interest which the county afforded, with one or two exceptions. For instance,

there was Tintagel, the ancient castle of King Arthur, on whom they were all proud to look as a Cornish representative man, and who constituted an object of superlative interest, especially as he had been recently again introduced to public notice by perhaps the greatest of modern poets, and who had encircled him with a wreath of imperishable glory in the *Idylls of the King*. But, with those few exceptions, they brought the members of the Association within the most interesting and most numerous of Cornish antiquities. It had been talked of, and they had hoped to have included in the programme, visits to St. Germans and Liskeard. The former was most interesting as the locality of the early see of Cornwall, although the present church was of Norman structure; but owing to the small amount of information to be obtained from parties who would attend this meeting, it was found that it would be impossible to make up a party sufficiently numerous for a visit to the eastern portion of the county. The same objection applied to Liskeard, which possessed objects of great interest; but he would take that opportunity of urging, that, should the members of the Association prolong their visit to Cornwall, they ought not to leave the county without examining these two districts. The Liskeard district abounded in primeval antiquities, and there was also a handsome church in the neighbourhood—that of St. Neot, which possessed the greater interest because of its connection with St. Neot in Huntingdonshire. He rather regretted the impossibility of making this excursion, because of the extreme kindness of the gentleman who might be said to preside over these ancient remains—Mr. Pedler, of Liskeard, and also the Reverend Mr. Furneaux, of St. Germans, and the Earl of St. Germans, who had arranged to receive them with what he would call Cornish hospitality. However, they had been obliged at the last moment, to send these gentlemen an intimation that it would be impossible to accept their invitations. Having given up these two places, they got the districts of Bodmin and Lostwithiel, which embraced, as the programme informed them, the best specimen of domestic architecture in the county, and which was about three hundred years old; also the ruins of Restormel Castle; and he hoped they would be delighted with the day's enjoyment. Mr. Robartes's fine residence at Lanhydrock was now undergoing repairs, and that gentleman was unable to receive them there; but he had made arrangements which were, perhaps, more suitable, more characteristic, and more pleasant to themselves, if the weather should prove fine—that they should have luncheon on St. Winnow Downs, where they intended to open a barrow. Dr. Barham then proceeded to mention the objects, east and west, which it was intended to inspect in the course of the week, and, in alluding to the visit to Carn Brea, said that the adventurers of Carn Brea mine had provided a most agreeable treat after the members of the Cambrian Association had inspected the mine, having invited them, in the spirit of true Cornish hospitality, to partake of luncheon (applause). Again, referring to the north-eastern and eastern extremities of the county, he said there were Tintagel, Launceston Castle, and Cotehele, all of

which would repay a visit. He believed that the members of the Association themselves contemplated a visit to the Scilly Isles, and if they undertook it, they would find it fraught with interest. The local committee, however, had not cut out more than a week's work for them, leaving it to the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association to make any further arrangements. But he was confident that those who went to Scilly would be delighted, not only with the islands, but also with the entertainment they would receive from the "Lord of the Isles," whose hospitality was well known, and who was well acquainted with all the objects of interest on the islands (applause). In conclusion, he stated that the railway companies had met the local committee with the greatest liberality, and altered their scale of fares and their usual arrangements, so as to suit the convenience of the excursionists (applause).

MR. LONGUEVILLE JONES then gave a brief general sketch of Welsh antiquities, which occupied nearly an hour. He divided the antiquities of Wales into the Pre-historic, Roman, Cambro-Saxon, and Mediæval. One of their greatest antiquities in Wales was the ancient language, which could be traced back as having been spoken by the people from a very remote period, and which still remained to them. In Cornwall, however, the ancient language was lost, which was a matter deeply to be regretted. He then referred briefly to the numerous archæological monuments and remains still existing in the Principality, including Roman camps, roads, and other remains, coins, and mines; early British earth and stone works, such as hill fastnesses, remains of camps along the coast, supposed to be Danish or Irish pirate stations, cromlechs, tumuli, ancient inscribed stones, &c., early churches, monastic buildings, cathedrals, and other religious houses, numerous castles belonging to different periods, armour, and weapons, the large collections of historical documents, chronicles, poems, and other works in the Welsh language, which were to be found in various libraries, public and private, in the kingdom. In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that the civil, political, and ecclesiastical history of Wales still remained to be written. He urged that they ought to feel veneration not only for ancient structures or other remains which might have been handed down to them, but for historical sites—places where great battles had been fought, or where important historical events had occurred; and they should take care while they studied such interesting remains, that they performed their duty, by preserving them. He advocated the study of antiquities as most important, believing that the study of the past, as Guizot justly observed, would best prepare us for the performance of our duty to the future. He adverted to the overwhelming loss lately experienced for Irish archæology by the deaths of Dr. O'Donovan, and Professor Eugene O'Currie, the two greatest Irish scholars of the day. He considered that the progress of the study of ancient Irish antiquities, especially of the remains of the Irish language, would now be fatally checked; and the more so, as Mr. Chitty Stokes, the third Irish scholar, had just received an appointment in India, and had sailed for the East. Before sitting down, he begged leave to lay on the table the first

part of the great *Cornish Dictionary*, by the Rev. Robert Williams, M.A., of Rhydycroesau, just printed.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Jones for his interesting sketch of Welsh antiquities, referred to a passing observation which that gentleman had made relative to the irreparable loss which Irish Archæology had sustained in the death of Dr. Donovan and Mr. Curry, and said that though there was no one who more deeply deplored that loss, or more highly appreciated the wonderful power possessed by Dr. Donovan of deciphering Irish inscriptions, still he thought that Mr. Jones had taken rather too desponding a view of the matter. They still possessed distinguished antiquaries, such as Dr. Reeves, Dr. Todd, Dr. Petrie, etc., etc., to whom they could look for knowledge of the ancient Irish language, and for progress in Irish archæology.

A short conversation then took place, upon the practicability and desirableness of visiting St. Austells, Fowey, and Probus; which some of the members considered as much deserving of inspection as any of the objects named in the programme for the following day's excursion.

The meeting then terminated at a little after half-past eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26TH.

THE EXCURSION.

After breakfasting at the Royal Hotel, the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association, with those of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, and other friends, including several ladies, proceeded by express-train shortly after 8 o'clock, from Truro to the Bodmin Road Station.

On arriving at Bodmin, the excursionists commenced the day's work by an examination of the church, a building of no remarkable architectural features, though containing one or two objects of interest, particularly the pillar piscina of decorated character, having on its surface eight cavities, radiating from the centre; the top of an early cross, one side of which seems to have been subsequently defaced; a portion of a curious sepulchral slab of the thirteenth century, affixed to the east wall of the south aisle; the later tomb of Prior Vivian; and the Norman font. A considerable quantity of wood-work of the early part of the sixteenth century is distributed in various parts of the church; but a much more considerable part is deposited in an upper room of a tower, where it is left to rot. Much of it is, perhaps, already so destroyed, but many excellent portions are still in fair preservation, and should at once be rescued from their present hiding place. An examination of the masonry of the exterior, showed that the lower portions of the building, and more particularly of the tower, are of earlier date than the upper parts. At the east end, are the remains of a chapel, usually stated to be of the time of Henry VI, a statement not easily reconciled with the undoubted fourteenth century character of the piscina and

sedilia, and other parts of the building. The crypt beneath has a plain barrel vault, with transverse flat supporting ribs. Near this building, are the remains of some Norman responds, let into the ground as garden ornaments, where they are seen very imperfectly. In the western portion of the churchyard is a decorated shaft, brought from a Franciscan convent, once standing where is now the butter market, and near it is the stonework of the well, fed by a spring rising from under the church, furnishing one more example of churches built over wells. Near are several sepulchral slabs on the ground, some of very small size, but all with good ornaments. The larger one has a fine inscription of the thirteenth century. If possible, these coffin lids should be placed where they would be less liable to injury from weather or bad treatment.

From the church, a movement was made to the town hall, where the various curiosities of the municipal authorities were examined, the most remarkable of which is an ivory box, formed of very thin plates, united by metal work, the whole ornamented with work of the thirteenth century. It is generally called a reliquary. It may have been an outer case of such an article, and used for transporting the reliquary, or when the relics were not exhibited. It contains, at present, portions of tallow candles, of a dark brown colour, and evidently of considerable age.

After examining the singular stone corn measure in the market hall, with its quaint inscription and date (1563), the visitors proceeded on their way to Llanhydrock House, which, having been originally built in a square, and having since lost one of its sides, presents an unusual but very effective appearance. Of the interior arrangements, the long gallery, used as a library, with its highly ornamented ceiling, attracted most attention. The gate house is a curious but very picturesque combination of various styles. The church contains nothing particular. Some of the more energetic explorers examined a bell, said to be of the fifteenth century. The porch is a good example of the local style. Near it is a fine cross, in granite, with the interlaced pattern common in crosses in Wales, Ireland, etc., etc., and which continued so late in use, that it is not easy to approximate to the dates of crosses thus ornamented.

On arriving at the barrow, kindly opened on this occasion by Mr. Fortescue, the excursionists found the workmen nearly at the level of the ground. The barrow had evidently been opened before, so that beyond the presence of stones in confused order, and some fragments of burnt matter, the result of the exploration was unfruitful. Mr. Roberts had, however, kindly provided on the spot a most substantial luncheon, which effectually made up for any disappointment the barrow-searchers might have experienced.

After this, an adjournment to Restormel Castle took place, which having been examined, the President called upon Mr. Clark to say a few words in explanation of its general features.

Mr. CLARK, speaking from the staircase by the gateway, observed that Restormel was one of a class or type of castles but little known out of Cornwall, and these now only represented by Launceston,

Trematon, and the example before them. At Truro, the castle, now destroyed, seemed to have been of the same character, as, it is said, was that of Tregony. Restormel, in its present state, is a circular building, occupying the north-eastern and very steep point of some high table land a mile north of Lostwithiel, and close above and on the right bank of the river Fowey. The building is contained within a circular moat of considerable depth, the outer bank or counter-scarp of which has been raised by the removed earth, which also forms a narrow exterior platform, no doubt once defended by a stockade. From the edge of this platform, the ground, for four-fifths of the circumference, is steeply scarped, coinciding with the natural slope of the hill. The remaining fifth, on the south-western side, includes the entrance. The ditch here traverses the neck or root of the peninsula occupied by the castle. The castle wall, which appears to be a tolerably true circle, stands concentrically within the ditch. It is about nine feet thick, and forty feet high, to the crest of the parapet. It batters considerably and uniformly from base to summit. The included space is about one hundred and five feet in diameter. The rampart wall passes all round, with a rear wall much destroyed, and a parapet about six feet high. The embrasures are quite plain, of rubble work, and rather further apart than usual. The merlons are not pierced, but at the base of the parapet, on the level of the walk, are occasional loops or shoots, pointing downwards towards the ditch. Three staircases, one on each side of the gate, and one opposite, lead to the ramparts, upon which also the chimney shafts open. The garderobes are chambers in this outer wall, with descending shafts, now choked up. Within, and concentric with the outer wall, is an inner wall of less height and substance; and the annular space between the two, divided by radiating walls, contains the apartments. On the right of the gate is the *kitchen*, indicated by a mutilated fireplace, of very unusual breadth, and beyond it is the *hall*, with three exterior windows. The *chapel* is a rectangular appendage projecting from the eastern side of the building into the moat. It is of later date than the circular wall, into which it is not bonded. It has no east window, but the wall at that end is curiously grooved, evidently to retain timbers, connected, possibly, with an altar canopy or shrine. There is a small pointed piscina, in the usual place, with a slate shelf, all much defaced; and a large chamfered arch, now broken down, may have opened into a western ante-chapel, occupying a part of the annular space. Near this, a vault has been partially excavated, which can scarcely have been a sewer, and may have been a covered postern, accessible by steps from the inner court. The gateway retains the ashlar work of a chamfered drop arch. The gatehouse, now much broken down, projects from the south-west side towards the ditch, which is now crossed by a fixed bridge, no doubt succeeding a drawbridge. It may have been an addition. The castle is said to have stood within, or more probably on one side of, a base court, formed of offices, and the whole within an extensive domain, long since disparked. Several lines of leaden pipe, some of two inches diameter, are said to have

been traced. They are thought to have fed the moat with water from the higher ground, and certainly supplied the castle. The building is thickly covered, outside, with very old ivy, which, while it adds materially to the beauty, and, perhaps, tends to the preservation of the ruin, effectually prevents all examination of the masonry. Restormel is reputed to have been occupied and, perhaps, built or rebuilt by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the wealthy son of King John, and who held the earldom from 1226 to his death in 1272. This is not improbable, since the main building may safely be pronounced to be of the late early English or early decorated period. The chapel, though an addition, cannot be much later, and may safely be attributed to Edmund, the son and successor of Richard, and who died in 1300, without issue. It is not improbable that, were the ivy removed, the battlements would be seen to have been intended to carry a timber gallery or brattish. This was certainly the case at Trematon, a castle in many respects very like Restormel, but which Mr. Clark regretted that the discourtesy of the tenant had prevented him from examining.

In a subsequent conversation, the President pointed out the remarkable analogy between the ground plan of Restormel and that of the old British work of Chûn, and suggested that the Norman lords either built on the site of, or at least adopted their ground plan from, those of the older works. This suggestion seems highly probable, and may be considered to account for the circular figure of these later Cornish castles.

After partaking of tea and coffee, provided on the spot by Mr. Robartes, the visitors proceeded to conclude the day's excursion by a visit to Lostwithiel.

The most remarkable feature is the spire, with its eight decorated lights at its junction with the tower, all, except one, of a similar and most effective pattern. The church itself is pronounced to be of the thirteenth century, a date which the lancet form of the arches dividing the nave and aisles seems to confirm. The font, though of the fourteenth century, is ornamented with grotesque figures of Norman character. A small group in alabaster, representing the martyrdom of St. Bartholomew, and now placed over the north door, is of fourteenth century work. Certain peculiarities may be observed in the south porch.

The building called the Duchy House was next inspected, and some of the original details and arrangements were pointed out by Mr. J. H. Parker. It is built of slate, without any ashlar work, and has stood the effects of time better than might have been expected. Portions of the present structure are of the fourteenth century. The curious old bridge leading to the railway station may be of the same date, and is in a nearly perfect condition.

EVENING MEETING.

In the evening, after dinner at the Red Lion Hotel, the members adjourned to the Council Chamber.

Mr. H. HUSSEY VIVIAN, M.P., having taken the chair, said he had to announce that he was not the president for the present year; he was president for the past year, and it was now his duty to tender his resignation of that office.

The Honourable member then withdrew from the chair; but, immediately, on the proposition of Sir STEPHEN GLYNNE, Bart., seconded by E. SMIRKE, Esq., it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Hussey Vivian, the president for the past year, be requested to act as President on this occasion.

Mr. HUSSEY VIVIAN then resumed the Chair and delivered his INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

For the first time since its formation the Cambrian Archæological Association meets upon ground not strictly Cambrian, yet upon ground peopled in remote ages by a kindred race, still preserving many distinctive features, still maintaining, I might almost say, a separate nationality, still giving evidence, by that perhaps most lasting of all oral tradition, its nomenclature, of its ancient Celtic extraction. I can conceive no more interesting or more spirit-stirring occasion within the annals of a Society such as the Cambrian Archæological Association. Its members now present themselves almost as ambassadors from their own nation to the descendants of the same race separated by a long vista of generations, to gather up and record those evidences of a common origin which may yet exist, and to re-animate feelings of brotherhood, so long interrupted and in part perhaps forgotten. I could only wish that the office of presiding over the Cambrian Archæological Association on this most interesting occasion had fallen upon one archæologically more capable of guiding its labours than myself. I pretend to no antiquarian knowledge, although I lay claim to stand in the front rank of those who take a deep interest in all that relates to Wales and Cornwall. The close relation in which I stand to both countries, I feel sure, mainly induced the Committee of the Association to do me the honour of again electing me as their President; and I must, therefore, claim every indulgence for archæological shortcomings and defects. It would indeed be most presumptuous in me to attempt any learned treatise on archæology generally, or upon those special subjects which will be brought under our notice this week. Our excursions will bring us face to face with the leading relics of bygone generations within the district, while the papers which will be read, and the interesting reviews of our excursions, with which each day's work will conclude, will give us the benefit of the reflections and experience of our ablest archæologists upon each of these relics. Discussion will be invited, and if we can manage to find a good archæological fox and get on good terms with him, no doubt we shall run into him after an exciting burst, and pull him to pieces in true C. A. A. style.

It appears to me that upon the present occasion the most interesting topic, and the one to which we are bound more especially to turn our attention, is the Celtic antecedents of the Cornish race. The ancient language has died out; but so recently, that vocabularies, grammars, and manuscripts written in that language still exist; the former com-

piled, I believe, almost immediately before its final extinction, and the latter even of no very remote antiquity, the oldest being stated to have been written about 1036. Still these meagre though authentic records of the ancient spoken language are perfectly sufficient in the hands of some of our able Welsh members to afford the basis of a most interesting comparison of the two languages, and I cannot but express a hope that before the conclusion of our meeting we may be favoured with a paper and a discussion upon this interesting topic.

The gradual extinction also of the ancient language cannot be without deep interest to Welsh men. It appears that up to the commencement of the sixteenth century, the Cornish language was very generally spoken. Some difficulty seems to have arisen at the time of the Reformation as to the language in which the Liturgy should be read in churches, and it appears that the ancient language was eventually proscribed and an English Liturgy substituted, which was naturally considered a great hardship. In those days there were not the same means of grumbling which exist at present, yet no doubt "the twenty thousand Cornish boys" did their best to "know the reason why." We are not informed, by the bye, whether Bishop Trelawny spoke Cornish, and whether his Examining Chaplain plucked all comers who could not; thereby gaining for himself the highest place in the affections of true Cornish boys in general, and of expectant curates in particular. We are not even told whether some little nepotical jobs of the then Lord Chancellor were interfered with by this barbarous and inconvenient tongue. Probably they might have been, and, in those somewhat despotic days, the gordian knot was cut by the trenchant process of proscribing the language. This, at least, is no new question to many of our Cambrian Archæological Association friends, and one might be almost disposed to recommend it as a fair subject for a Prize Poem at the next Eisteddfod, that, as fair damsels are warned against the approaches of handsome and devoted admirers, so should all true Welshmen be warned against the seductive arts of all English Lord Chancellors and Anti-Welsh Bishops. I believe, however, we are able to take pretty good care of ourselves in that respect.

It seems that through this insidious introduction of English into churches, a blow was given to the Cornish language which it never recovered, and from which it eventually died. We are told by Hitchins "That from the time the Liturgy was established in the Cornish churches in the English language, the Cornish tongue rapidly declined." Although the inhabitants were immoderately attached to the dialect of their ancestors, yet they found themselves under a necessity of understanding English, this being now the language in which their devotions were commanded to be performed; and the attention which was paid to the English caused it to make encroachments upon their attachment to the Cornish, so that in proportion to the assiduity with which they cultivated the former, they seem to have neglected the latter. Hence Mr. Carew, who published his survey of Cornwall in 1602, notices the almost total extirpation of the language in his days. He says; "The principal love and knowledge of this language liveth

in Dr. Kennall, the civilian, and with him lieth buried; for the English speech doth still encroach upon it and hath driven the same in the uttermost skirts of the shire. Most of the inhabitants can speak no word of Cornish; but few are ignorant of the English, and yet some so affect their own as to a stranger they will not speak it; for if meeting them by chance you inquire the way, or any such matter, your answer shall be "Meea na vedra couza Sawzneek"—"I can speak no Saxonage." This then was the state of things as regards the ancient Cornish language in 1602, and this was the result of letting English into the church.

Another interesting branch of this subject is that of "Nomenclature." The ancient language has died out, but it has left behind it an indelible stamp in the names of places and their inhabitants: perhaps, no truer indication of the ancient limits of the Celtic race in this south western part of Britain can be found, than the record handed down to us by the names of places. I think also that I shall be correct in assuming that not only did the ancient inhabitants give names to those places which, from their derivation, evidence a Celtic origin, but that they continued to reside there subsequently and continuously, and handed down their nomenclature from generation to generation, until eventually the descendants of those who gave the names, ceasing to use the language from which the name was derived, but continuing to use the name handed down to them, have become ignorant of its meaning, or even perhaps that it has any meaning at all; thus they may now be surprised by translations which may be offered to them by members of the Cambrian Archæological Association, of names most familiar to them, and heretofore without meaning, but which may prove to refer to local peculiarities, to famous persons long resident there, or to the leading events of life, war, the chase, and religious worship; thus opening up a new field of speculation and interest. I may mention a very pretty exemplification of what I have just stated. One of my most esteemed friends and neighbours, residing at a beautiful and now quiet and retired spot, reflecting on the derivation of the name of his place, discovered that it signified the "head or top of the camp"—"Penllergaer." He looked around, and not far off was a farm whose name signified the "bottom or foot of the camp"—"Tredegear." He said to himself, this then was the site of an extensive encampment. His interest was excited; he thought of other names immediately around, and he found one signifying the "place of battle"—"Cadley"; and another "Cors Eimon," "the common or moor where the chief warrior Eimon was buried." Upon these data he constructed a pretty and instructive little historical tale for his children, describing the various stirring events which the names of now quiet and familiar places around them proved to have formerly been the scenes of fierce strife and carnage; thus adding increased interest to their home, and not failing, as a good parent, in adorning the tale, to point the moral also. I doubt not similar instances may be found, if sought with intelligence, among the ancient Celtic names abounding in Cornwall, and I hope even, that as we wander over its fertile valleys and bold granite outbursts, the ancient names may in-

spire some of our able Welshmen to fire off a few of those racy Englynion which we have heard so highly appreciated elsewhere, and to give us also the benefit of a translation.

I may say that since this was written, two of our companions on our journey hither, understanding Welsh well, amused themselves by taking the map of Cornwall and finding the derivations of various names that appeared there. One of those gentlemen—Mr. David, the Mayor of Cardiff—threw himself heartily into this recreation. I might say that the words which I had previously written might be deemed almost prophetic; and I hope that, ere our meeting close, our friend will favour us with a few derivations of names in the district so well known to us around here, and to which names perhaps many of us have never attached any meaning whatever. To the name of Truro, for instance, so familiar to us all, our friend Mr. David gave, what I think, is a very satisfactory derivation. He said, looking at the name, "I can almost see the town, and how it is situated, because I am convinced I have discovered the derivation of the name." He said "the name is, in my opinion, most clearly, *Tref-rhiw*—the town with steep acclivity;" and he asked if that described the situation of Truro. I replied "it does most accurately; because it is impossible, except by swimming, to get out of the town without going up hill." In the same way, many other names were brought forward, and for each, or almost each, a very satisfactory Welsh derivation was found. I only hope Mr. David will favour us with a short paper, stating a few of the derivations he gives to familiar names around here.

Taking the map as our guide, it would seem that the Tamar formed a sharp and well-defined boundary of the ancient Celtic race. On the east of the Tamar, I seek in vain for names of Celtic origin; while on the west of that river they abound even up to its banks. A few names of other origin occur certainly on this side; but in a short distance these almost wholly disappear. I cannot avoid the inference that the latter race, gradually driven back before the hordes of invaders, and leaving behind them no record of the names they had given to the settlements they were forced to abandon, at length stood their ground on the west side of the Tamar, and, acquiring strength from their concentrated masses, allowed no foreign foe to cross their broad boundary river (the name Tamar warrants some such supposition—*Ta* or *Taf Mawr*—the Great River). It seems indeed that Danmonia was at one time a name common to both Devonshire and Cornwall (signifying, it is said, a country of deep and narrow valleys); but it is also stated that when Howel was conquered by Athelstane, the Cornish were deprived of all their possessions *east* of the Tamar, and became subject, as the Welsh were also, to the crown of England. The name *Danmon* no doubt was the origin of the name Devonshire. It is most interesting also to bear in mind that the best derivation given of the name of "Cornwall" signifies "Wales with the Horns," in allusion to its two striking promontories. It seems that the first portion of this name was given to it by its own ancient inhabitants, by whom it was called "Kernew," or the "horned country;" while "Wealas" was a Saxon addition, transformed by the Normans into Wallia.

I hope I may be pardoned for having dwelt somewhat at length upon these two topics of "language" and "nomenclature." They appeared to me to possess considerable interest upon an occasion like the present, and indeed, to be almost necessary to establish our right as a Welsh society to hold our annual meeting this year in Cornwall, without departing from our strict nationality. Written records of these remote times are almost entirely wanting; I believe completely so, so far as the early Celtic inhabitants of Britain are concerned. Howel, or Caradoc, would doubtless have boasted with Douglas, and that without even his slight exception that

"Praise to St. Bothan, son of mine,
Save Gawain, never penned a line."

even inscriptions on stone are wanting, or are of such a meagre character as to offer no hope of their revealing to us any important facts of the early history of Britain. This is indeed remarkable, and would tend to prove that the first colonists from the east, who eventually reached and peopled these isles, must have separated from the parent stock before the art of inscribing upon stone the deeds of their warriors, the genealogy of their kings, and the remarkable events of their reigns, had become known and practised. Yet there is evidence to prove that many of the inscriptions of Egypt and Assyria date thirty long centuries back. Nor have we remains of public buildings, temples, or cities, which can be ascribed to the ancient British inhabitants; they dwelt in rude huts, of which indeed we have traces, but they brought with them none of those refined tastes and high arts, abundant evidence of the existence of which, recent archæological research has brought to light amidst the long-buried wrecks of Assyrian and Egyptian cities. The arts of engraving on stone, sculpture, and even the construction of solid dwellings, appear to have been unknown to the early Celtic inhabitants of these Isles. We are thus left with a less fertile field to work upon than falls to the lot of those who labour amidst the relics of a more advanced civilization. In spite of this disadvantage, the programme which has been prepared for us by the kind assiduity of the Committee of the Royal Institution contains a copious collection of archæological objects of the highest interest. We have ancient earthworks and huts, barrows, stone circles, caves, cromlechs, and castles, in rich abundance. Nor, as we wander along, Celts though we be, will it be denied to us to feast on those rich relics of early ecclesiastical architecture which the churches of Cornwall display. I hope the able hand to which we were so much indebted for a similar kind office at our last meeting, will guide us in our review of their beauties and peculiarities. I see, also, that we are to enjoy the pleasure of visiting the magnificent estuary and coast scenery of the county; no doubt in order to appreciate the justice of the ancient name of Cornwall. It is, indeed, most fortunate that a good archæological excuse can generally be found for any pleasant excursion. And last, not least, I see our kind and hospitable friends have made ample provision for that necessary sus-

tenance of life to which even an archæologist is not insensible, and which I can assure them will be duly appreciated. Indeed I should ill fulfil the duty which devolves on me, if I omitted to tender (as our Gallic neighbours say, in advance) the hearty thanks of the Cambrian Archæological Association to the Committee and Members of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, for the kind invitation and the hospitable reception they have given us, and for the assiduity and zeal devoted to preparing for us a programme affording one of the richest antiquarian treats which it has yet fallen to the lot of the Cambrian Archæological Association to enjoy.

The **PRESIDENT** then called on Mr. Couch to give an account of the day's excursion, and in doing so, said that he could not but thank that gentleman for the very able manner in which he had acquitted himself. He was the first and foremost everywhere, affording to the visitors much interesting information, and yet he remained with the last at every place. The office was one that must be undertaken by some one, and that day it had been very ably performed.

Mr. T. Q. COUCH said it was with extreme pleasure he had welcomed the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association to the town of Bodmin, and he should be most happy to give the meeting some account of the day's excursion. After presenting a brief outline of the history of Bodmin for the benefit of those who might not have had an opportunity of consulting the works of the county historians, he said that the visitors had first proceeded to examine the church. He then continued: "The Church is the largest in Cornwall, consisting of a nave and two aisles. A tower adjoins the north aisle, and the south has a large embattled porch. The general style of the building is perpendicular, defaced at the western end by much debased work. The tower formerly supported a spire which was destroyed by lightning in 1669, after which were added the wretched pinnacles which now disfigure it. The choir is so spacious as to have led Dr. Oliver to suppose that the church was both conventual and parochial, the choir having been appropriated to the clergy, and the body of the church to the parishioners. He says, however, that the registers of Bishops Stafford and Lacy are against such a supposition, and I observe that William of Worcester gives separately the dimensions of a monastic and of a parish church. Attached to the church was the chapel of St. Mary, in which was St. Petrock's shrine, and in it the mortuary chapel of St. Andrew, St. Martin and King Harry, built and endowed by John Wattys, about 1494. A very curious contract for the making of the chairs, seats and pulpit (date 1491, Henry VII.) is preserved in the Rev. J. Wallis's interesting Bodmin register. The fragments worked into the furniture of the present church, and more lying in the upper story of the porch show very excellent workmanship. The tomb of Prior Vivian, the last but one of the Priors, stands at present in the north side of the choir, and is built of grey catacleuse stone from near Padstow. On it rest the effigies of the Prior in full pontificals as nominal Bishop of Megara, mitred and holding his pastoral staff, which is curiously swathed in bands crossing each other. At the corners are four (mutilated) angels holding shields

charged with the Priory and Vivian arms, which also occupy two of the panels in the sides, the other six containing the four evangelists, the arms of Henry VIII, and a cross fleury surmounted by a crown. Round the lodge is an inscription. This tomb stood originally before the altar. A slate monumental slab of great age, and having some curious arborescent ornament, and an inscription difficult to decipher, is also preserved here. The piscina, a remarkable one, is of pillared form, and octagonal in shape. The capital is ornamented with quatrefoils, and on its surface are eight radiating scooped depressions, opening by as many perforations into the central drain which runs through the shaft. The font, large and fine, is of Norman shape, supported at the corners by four small pillars ending in winged heads, and by a larger and shorter central one. It is square in form, and ornamented by boldly executed sculpture of wreathed foliage, and twisted snakes above, below by four heraldic monsters.

We next went to the chapel of St. Thomas, at the eastern end of the churchyard. It consists of a nave and a south porch near the western end. It has graduated buttresses, between which are painted windows, the mullions of which are gone. The most interesting feature is the pretty decorated windows in its eastern end. In the western end is a triangular window enclosing a trefoil light. Little is left of interest internally except the sedilia, and a stoup on the south side of the altar. The chapel is built over a ground crypt. A Franciscan convent (of St. Nicholas) formerly stood on the ground now occupied by the butter market. It was begun by John Fitzralph, a London merchant, and completed in 1239 by Richard the Earl. Its remains are few and unimportant, although until very lately it served as the assize hall of the county. A pillar, one of an arcade, has been removed to the churchyard for preservation. During some recent excavations some monastic coins or tokens were discovered, some of which are to be seen in the temporary museum. I should be pleased to have any information as to their nature and intention. The legends in Lombardic characters are most illegible; but I have been able to read on one "*Ave Maria gratia plena.*" We next visited the Guildhall, and examined the curiosities preserved by the corporation. Among them is a very handsome ivory box with a sloping cover, bound with brass bands, and decorated by painted figures of birds and circles, richly illuminated with various colours. It came from the church and was probably a reliquary. In an inventory of goods delivered by the Mayor to the churchwardens at the dissolution is mentioned a box of ivory with a Locke of sylver. This box, it was generally supposed by popular opinion, but whether on any ground more than popular opinion, I am unable to say, to be the very box which contained the remains of St. Petrock.

We next visited Lanhydrock. But I think I had better leave a description of this house to those who are better acquainted with domestic architecture than I am. I may state, however, that the house consists of three parts of a quadrangle. The fourth and south part was removed some years ago by Thomas Hunt, Esq., its owner. It has eight doors in the centre and wings, and large windows with

heavy mullions and labels. The barbican, or gateway, is a curious specimen of Tudor Gothic; a description of which is rendered unnecessary by Mr. May's excellent photographs. From Lanhydrock we went to St. Winnow's and the adjoining downs, which, even during the civil conflict, were the scene of many passages of arms between the forces commanded by Charles in person, and the army of Essex, but at a much earlier period they must have been the scene of important events, if we may judge from the only records left us in the numerous barrows scattered over their surface. In the course of a short ride I have counted twenty-five graves, chiefly of the bowl-shaped variety, with here and there a flat tumulus, known commonly as the Druidic barrow. I have not met with a specimen of the oblong sort. Through the kindness of the Hon. G. Fortescue, of Boconnoc, and the energetic assistance of Mr. Pease, one of these barrows was opened, but I am sorry to say, without success, and all that we found there will take very little time to describe.

After partaking of a very excellent luncheon which had been provided by Mr. Robartes, we visited Restormel castle; and here, I may state, I was very much pleased just now with the remarks of the President on the subject of the nomenclature of towns. I hope that some of our Cambrian friends will help us to an explanation of the Cornish names of towns and places, and there is a very interesting name which they may at once commence with—namely, Restormel. Whittaker explains this to be "Restor-meal," the king's tower hill, a derivation very unsatisfactory, as until Plantagenet times, there is no record of its existence as an important place, and then only as the occasional residence of the earls of Cornwall. It was probably built sometime during the great castle-building age, which lasted from William to the end of the reign of Stephen. The castle was early the property of the Dinans, and in the time of Henry III, it was owned by Thomas de Tracy, who obtained it by marriage with Isolda, the heiress of the Dinans. De Tracy surrendered it to Ralph Arundel, to be held by him for Simon de Montfort. Very soon after this, Isolda gave it to Richard, king of the Romans and earl of Cornwall, who, it is believed, greatly enlarged and improved it. His son Edmund, who succeeded him in the earldom, sometime resided here. It has since then continued in the possession of the earls and dukes of Cornwall. The castle has, probably, been abandoned as a residence for five hundred years, since in an official survey made in the year 1337, it was described as becoming much dilapidated. Its old walls were long strangers to noise and conflict, when, in 1644, it was taken possession of by a party of Essex's force, who sheltered themselves in its ruins. A detachment led by Sir Richard Grenville, surprised and dislodged the rebels on August 21st of the same year.

Restormel castle, in its present ruinous condition, consists of an outer and inner circle of wall, divided into six compartments by radiating party walls, and inclosing an open area of sixty-four feet diameter, a gateway on the west side, and on the eastern a chapel. The circular range of rooms were, of course, once roofed over, and it would appear from the plaster, and in some places paint—still

remaining—that the first storey contained the state apartments, the ground floor being allotted to the various necessary offices of the household. The chapel is, as Leland says, a newer work, the masonry not interlacing with that of the keep. Some recesses in the eastern end of the chapel may have been for ritual arrangements connected with the altar. On the south wall of the chapel is a piscina, with the conduit for the consecrated water. The outer wall is battlemented, and the whole is surrounded by a deep moat, the water for which was supplied from the hill above by leaden pipes, pieces of which have been occasionally dug up. Restormel has more the appearance of a fortified residence than a castle proper, answering to the keep of the later Norman fortress. The usual outer walls, enclosing the ballia, are not to be discovered, and the presence of the moat immediately surrounding the keep, is sufficient to raise a doubt of there ever having been any. We must not, however, disregard the evidence of Leland and Carew on this matter. Borlase's plan of the castle is defective in many particulars; and a more correct plan, drawn to scale by Mr. Polsue, is in the possession of this institution, an engraving of which, accompanied by a full description of the castle, may hereafter be contributed to its reports. The windows are dilapidated; the ashlar masonry, "the furze free hewed stone wyndowes, the durnes and wrought dorepostes, the fayre and large chymnie pieces, and all that would yield monie or served for use, having been," says Norden, "converted to private men's purposes."

From Restormel we adjourned to Lostwithiel. In the opinion of Camden, this town was the Uzela of Ptolemy, an opinion doubtless incorrect. In the charter of the time of Richard I it is spelt Lostuuiidiel. William of Worcester names it Lastydielle. Leland and Carew give it precisely as written at present. This very name has been variously interpreted. Camden would make it *les-uchel*, the high court of palace. Leland and Carew define it (how it is not shown) to mean "*the lion's tail*." Whitaker makes it *les-withiel*, the palace of Withiel, a supposed British earl of Cornwall. Mr. M'Lauchlan, in the twenty-eighth annual report of our Society, translates it, on the authority of Mr. Fenton, Lios, Lys, or Los, a fortified residence, and Gwyddel of the woods, a savage or foreigner, an appellative synonymous with Celt and Ygothid, for an individual of such tribes as led a venatic life in woods. There is a parish only six or eight miles off, called Withiel, which Hals, whose etymologies are, however, not to be trusted, interprets to mean trees. May not Lostwithiel mean the court or palace of the woods. The town is not mentioned in Domesday, nor is there any notice of the contiguous castle of Restormel. The Lysons say that they were probably included in Peckneth and Penlyne, but I fail to find any mention of these latter places in the great survey. That it had an existence, and possessed important privileges, even before the conquest, is rendered more than probable by a charter, still preserved, of the time of Richard I. In this document, Robert de Cardinam confirms to the burgesses and men of Lostwithiel all the estates and privileges, "*quas antecessores mei eis antiquo dederint die quo villam fundaverint*."

The Dinans, afterwards Cardhinams, are said to have come in with the Conqueror; if so, this Robert may have obtained the property as heir (by marriage) to the old British or Saxon owner, as, within a hundred years of the conquest, his ancestors could hardly have been spoken of as of founding the town *die antiquo*. To be brief:—the town increased in importance when the castle of Restormel, occupied in turn by the Cardinams and De Tracys, became the property of Richard, king of the Romans and earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III, by grant from Isolda de Tracy, the daughter and heiress of Cardinham. Richard made it a free borough, but Edmund his son was its greatest benefactor. He gave it the monopoly of the coinage and sale of tin, built an exchequer and shire-hall, and made it, in fact, the county town. These privileges have one by one been lost.

The Duchy house is an oblong massive structure, flanked by substantial graduated buttresses, and ornamented by the ducal arms. It is generally built of the slate of the neighbourhood without ashlar. The arches are mostly semi-circular, and constructed of thin laminæ of slate. This apparently friable material has been able to resist the action of time and the elements in consequence of the admirable mortar used. I have heard it popularly ascribed to the practice of pouring the newly-slaked and fluid lime into the interstices of the masonry, when it becomes more durable even than the stone itself. This is equally observable in Restormel Castle. In the southern gable is a horseshoe arch. This building is probably the exchequer or shire-hall, built by Edmund the earl. Attached to this is a prison which has been used, within memory, for the confinement of offenders against the stannary laws.

The Church.—Its general plan is a nave and clerestory, with north and south aisles, separated from the nave by arcades of octagonal pillars and pointed arches, a north and south porch, and a spire at the western end. The most noticeable part of the structure is the spire, which rises from a square shaft by handsome octagonal lanthorn-work of early English character (the style prevailing when the town was at its highest point of prosperity), and ends in a finial cross. The shaft or body is unnecessarily plastered, which detracts from the beauty of the whole, and is quite unnecessary, as where the plaster has fallen off, good masonry appears underneath. The windows are of different dates, but the plan is generally Early English. Internally, the church has little of interest architecturally. It suffered greatly at the hands of the Parliamentary troops in the campaign of 1644, when the town and castle were occupied by Essex. The interesting diarist, Richard Symond, gives an account of their blowing up the church, by gunpowder, on the eve of their flying before the victorious forces of Charles. The church contains, besides numerous monuments of local interest, an octagonal font, covered with a strange mixture of sacred and grotesque sculpture, the juxtaposition with a sportsman hawk on wrist, a mitred head next to the representation of the chace. Over the northern entrance, where it has been placed for the safe-keeping, is an *alto relievo* in alabaster, of the flaying of St. Bartholomew, the patron Saint of the church. It has been coloured recently, but we

believe only in restoration of the original. In the north aisle is a brass of the fifteenth century, representing Tristram Curtis, in a coat of mail and spurred.

Professor BABINGTON was then called on by the President to offer some observations on the excursion. The professor said it had been a most agreeable and interesting excursion, and in every respect excellently well conducted; but, after the full information which had been given by so competent and well informed a gentleman as Mr. Couch, he would not venture to do more than briefly to refer to one or two points, which, he thought, Mr. Couch had omitted. In the church at Bodmin, his attention was attracted to the monument (Prior Vivian's) which was remarkable, from the fact that the inscription was not only incised but, further, was filled up with a material, apparently originally soft, which had now become hard and stood out in relief; the relief existing to a considerable extent, to the present time. He did not remember that he had ever before seen such an instance; and one or two friends with him were under the same impression as to their own experience.—In the Town Hall were seen several pieces of plate, and municipal ornaments, maces, and so on; and among them, what attracted his attention more than anything else, the seal matrix of a leper house formerly existing in the neighbourhood, and impressions of which were shown to him. It was a very curious seal, and he thought might well deserve to be engraved either by the Cambrian Association or the Royal Institution of Cornwall. He believed everything else of consequence had been mentioned by Mr. Couch—especially the ivory box, which was remarkable for its very large size, not to speak of its other points of interest.—In the market was a singular stone measure. He had never seen anything of the kind before. They were told it was a measure for corn, and bore the date 1563. He thought it was exceedingly improbable that such a measure should have remained there for so long a period.—The house at Lanhydrock was not very ancient—it was not mediæval, and did not possess the interest which attached to mediæval houses. It was built in the time of Charles I—at different periods; and it was a good example of a house of that period on a large scale. It contained a very fine gallery, as was usually found in houses of that date; and he remarked that the windows on the side of this gallery were opposite each other. It had been stated, by a great authority, that usually the windows in such galleries were not placed opposite each other, but alternated; and various reasons had been assigned for such arrangement, but none that he could think satisfactory. At all events, it was worth notice that in this instance at Lanhydrock, the windows did *not* alternate. In the churchyard at Lanhydrock was a cross of some interest, and also a well with stone roof; probably in ancient times the well had considerable reputation; at present its sole reputation was that it possessed exceedingly good water. At the barrows on the downs, where it had been hoped they might disinter an ancient Briton or Cornwellian, they were disappointed. A great deal of trouble was taken to open the barrow; but probably the work might have been done more cheaply if some persons ac-

customed to such work had been present. It was however undertaken with an exceedingly good spirit, and with a thorough determination that it should be done completely, and with a desire to ascertain most perfectly everything the barrow might contain. When the party got there the works had not reached the original surface of the ground; but at the bottom of the hole which they had dug into it they found a circular wall of great stones from within which a quantity of material had been removed. A further trial was made; but, he confessed, he expected very little result, considering the rough manner in which such work was usually done when carried on in the presence of a large number of persons. *Fortunately*, he might say, nothing was found; for if there had been, it would probably have been broken up. In fact, they came upon nothing to show it had been other than a cairn of loose stones with some loose earth on it. There was something found that was supposed to be bone, and also some small pieces of pottery; but these were found very near the surface of the mound. In fact, it was a failure. Dr. Thurnham, of Devizes, who was with them, told them such explorations usually did fail when made in *large tumuli*; for sepulture was generally made in small ones.

Mr. G. T. CLARK, by the President's desire, then rose to read a paper on the Castellated and Military Architecture of Wales. (The subject of this paper has been already treated by the author in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and will probably be again adverted to in them; so that a full report of it in the present place would be superfluous.)

Before reading his paper, Mr. Clark referred to the arms on the tomb of Prior Vivian, in Bodmin Church, which he said were those of the president, the Prior being a collateral ancestor of that gentleman. He also mentioned a singular weight at Lostwithiel, used formerly, he understood, in the weighing of tin, and he recommended that all antiquities of the Stannaries Court should be preserved in the museum of the Royal Institution at Truro, where he was sure that they would be taken proper care of. He next alluded to a curious epitaph of the Carminows, in the church of Lanhydrock, which was remarkable as belonging to a race very well known in Cornwall, and who were challenged in the Scrope controversy as to their right to bear a particular coat of arms. The result was, that it was forbidden to the Grosvenors to bear this coat, but it was permitted to the Carminows, because it was admitted that Cornwall, having been an independent kingdom of itself, that family might have gained arms independently of the King of England. Mr. Clark then proceeded to read his paper. He described the camps and fastnesses of the ancient inhabitants still remaining in Wales, and which consisted of circular or irregular enclosures of earth or stones, the latter without lime or any kind of cement. He next noticed the encampments of the Romans, and their more permanent buildings; then he described the gradual conquest and occupation of the country by the Normans, and the erection of numerous castles by the Earls of the Marches for the purpose of enabling them to resist attacks from the conquered inhabitants, and of securing the possession of their conquests. He minutely described the peculiar

structure of the castles erected by the Normans from their first entrance into the Principality, until the reign of Edward III, when owing to the country having become firmly united to the Crown, the castles ceased to be of importance, and begun gradually to fall into decay; pointing out the great advance that was made in military architecture during this period.

The paper was a most able and valuable contribution, and the subject was rendered more generally interesting by a number of drawings showing the plans and elevations of some of the principal Welsh castles.

A conversation then ensued concerning the arrangements for the next morning's excursion: and members retired.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

THE EXCURSION.

The excursion of this day was confined to the examination of the fortified hill of Carn Brea, already well described by Sir Gardner Wilkinson. On one side, which is the steepest, it was defended by a strong line of stone wall, but now in such confusion as not to be made out satisfactorily without some attention. On the opposite side the defensive works are much more defined, the inner range of which consists of a circular line terminated at each extremity by the groups of rocks near the monument and tower. Beyond this were exterior defences reaching some distance towards the level ground. The inner defence, and probably the exterior one also, was formed by erecting long stones in two parallel lines and filling up the interstices with smaller stones. The two most perfect and interesting parts are two of the gateways in the inner line of defence, particularly the lower one where the difficulty of approach must have been considerable from the windings and turnings of the passage between two walls of stone. In the interior are several circular hollows, some of them retaining the foundations of dwellings. One of these was slightly, and unsuccessfully explored during the time the visitors were on the ground. After descending the hill, the visitors inspected the extensive works of Carn Brea mines; after which, they adjourned to a sumptuous luncheon, hospitably provided for them by the adventurers of the mine.

Professor WARINGTON SMYTHE delivered an exceedingly interesting lecture on the mineralogical and geological features of Carn Brea, and upon the various methods employed in working mines in that district.

On the return to Truro, the steamer which had been placed at the disposal of the members by the courtesy of the Cornish Society, awaited their arrival, and a very pleasant trip to Falmouth between banks of the most picturesque character completed the excursion of the day.

EVENING MEETING.

At half-past eight, there was an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen at a conversazione in the council chamber.

Mr. E. A. FREEMAN gave a long and elaborate lecture on the ecclesiastical architecture of Wales, exemplified by his own drawings in great profusion. The substance of it, however, having appeared in various papers in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, especially in the volume for 1856, p. 218, is not now repeated.

At the close of Mr. Freeman's address, the company adjourned to another room, where, by the liberality of Mr. Smirke, the President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, tea and coffee were provided.

On the return of the company, the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, Rector of Ringmore, read a valuable paper on "The Churches of Cornwall."

The PRESIDENT said it had been customary to ask some gentleman to describe the excursion each day; but he thought the excursion of this day, although of very great interest and most agreeable to all who took part in it, could hardly be the subject of a paper or lecture, or of discussion, at an evening meeting. He then called on Mr. Parker for some observations on Domestic Architecture in Cornwall.

Mr. PARKER, of Oxford, complied with the request, and interested his audience by accounts of the mediæval houses at Fowey—of which he spoke in terms of very high praise as not only the finest example in Cornwall, but one of the finest in England,—Restormel Castle; the old Castle and buildings in connection with it at Lostwithiel; Lanherne, Trecarrell, and Cothele.—In reply to a call for some observations on Lanhydrock, Mr. Parker merely replied that it was not mediæval—it was of the time of Charles I—a comparatively modern building,—the mediæval class of houses terminating with the time of Henry VIII.

Dr. BARRHAM then drew the attention of the company to a curiosity exhibited by Mr. Robert Were Fox. It consisted of an antler and of another portion of a horn passed through it, so as to form an implement somewhat like a pick; and it was found some sixty years since at a considerable depth below the Carnon stream. It was very interesting, as showing a curious adaptation of materials to the formation of an implement or weapon; and, so far as he was aware, it was a unique specimen.

The PRESIDENT, speaking as an experienced deer-stalker, remarked that the extraordinary breadth of beam in this horn, proved that Cornwall must have possessed great fertility at the time this horn was grown; because it was a well-known fact that unless deer were well fed, their horns would not grow so vigorously. The specimen was very interesting archæologically, and thanks were due to Mr. Fox for having kindly exhibited it.

The PRESIDENT afterwards stated that a paper had been forwarded by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., on the Arthurian legend of the *Cort Mantel*, as illustrating the connection between Celtic and Mediæval Literature. It was, however, now too late to read it; but it would be printed in the Society's Transactions.

The PRESIDENT next, on behalf of the company, expressed thanks to Mr. Freeman, the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, and Mr. Parker, for their

valuable and interesting information; and to Mr. Smirke for his kindness in providing refreshment, which had tended so much to enhance the pleasures of a very agreeable evening.

During the conversazione, a meeting of the Committee was held in the adjoining hall, for the dispatch of the Association business.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28TH.

THE EXCURSION.

The majority of the visitors started at a very early hour for Marazion, where they were most hospitably entertained at breakfast by the mayor, R. R. Michell, Esq., who had also provided boats to convey the company across to St. Michael's Mount. The most interesting portion of the house is the dining-hall. From Marazion the excursionists proceeded to Penzance, where carriages, under the guidance of Mr. Cornish, were ready to convey them to the Land's End. On their way thither, a halt was made to examine Boscawen un circle, a nearly perfect circle of small pillar stones, unfortunately divided by a hedge. It appears to have consisted of nineteen stones. In the interior is a pillar stone, rather taller than the rest, in a slanting position, which position is probably more the result of accident or time than purpose. It is not, moreover, in the centre of the circle. The most simple explanation of the presence of this stone is that it is the last remnant of the supporting stones of a chamber, which with its covering of earth or small stones once occupied the centre of the circle.

After viewing the picturesque rocks as seen from Land's End, and partaken of a most substantial and acceptable luncheon, provided at the cost of some gentlemen in the neighbourhood, the day's work was continued by proceeding to the Logan Rock and Treryn Castle. The Logan Rock, like all other known rocking-stones, owes its peculiarity of moving to a simple operation of nature, and certainly not to Druidic or any human art. The grand fortification, however, in which it is contained, was examined with peculiar interest, being one of the finest and most interesting coast castles in England. It was surrounded with three defences, the outer one of earth, the extremities of which extended to or commanded the outer edges of the bays that enclose the headland between them. The second line was composed of enormous masses of rock, also of semi-circular form, and extending to the inner sides of the two bays, so that these two lines embraced the whole breadth of each landing place, thus securing free access from the sea. The third and innermost line is formed partly of natural, partly of artificial defences, of which a considerable portion of the dry masonry still remains perfect. The village of Treryn, built of granite, is exceedingly picturesque, and is said to be one of the oldest in Cornwall. An incised stone, in bad condition, now forms part of a stile, and is, in compliance with a request, to be removed.

The Church of St. Burian was next inspected—a building of the fifteenth century, with a fine tower; containing, however, a small

portion of an early structure, of Norman character, in the chancel. The rood beam, which extended over the south aisle and nave only, had certain curious figures not usually found in such a place. A cross, of no very early character, is in the churchyard. Hence the carriages proceeded on their journey to the circle called the Nine Maidens, more remarkable for its perfect uninjured state than for the size of the stones forming it. The number of stones in this, also, is nineteen, in spite of its popular name. The tradition concerning their transformation is nearly identical with the traditions connected with these pillar stones in many places. No remains of a chamber or tumulus now remain.

At no great distance, are seen two more pillar stones, called the Pipers, of larger proportions than had yet been seen; after which. Fougou was reached and examined. This subterranean structure consists of a small chamber branching off from the gallery, which forms now the principal remains; but it is thought that on further examination other chambers or passages may be found. Various conjectures were suggested on the spot as to its having been a granary or hiding place in the time of danger. It is probably the remains of a subterranean dwelling, not unlike those with which Scottish antiquaries are familiar.

A large number sat down to dinner about eight o'clock, at the Queen's Hotel, after which an adjournment to the Town Hall took place.

EVENING MEETING.

The evening meeting was held in the Town Hall at nine o'clock. MR. HUSSEY VIVIAN, M.P., occupied the chair, supported by Lord Dunraven, Dr. Hugh Jones, and Mr. W. L. Banks, the Secretary. On the table were arranged some very interesting relics of antiquity, in the form of urns, celts, spear-heads, holed-stones, etc., and some well executed models of various cromlechs, etc. The hall was filled with a numerous audience, who appeared to take great interest in the proceedings of the Association.

The PRESIDENT: Ladies and Gentlemen, our first business to-night will be to ask two gentlemen to give us a short description of the archæological matters of interest which we have seen to-day; but before doing so I cannot refrain from exercising the privilege which I believe I possess of saying a few words myself. The day we have spent has been most successful and delightful. This has been invariably the case from its very earliest commencement until its rather late termination. We began by starting at an early hour—at least those who were bold enough and not too sleepy—and were most hospitably received by Mr. Michell, of Marazion. His hearty welcome was followed by a capital breakfast at his beautiful place, and he brought some of us across the Bay in his yacht to Penzance. I hope our delightful sail was not the cause of a long detention; indeed, we did not transgress very much, for we were only a few moments behind our time, and eventually it was a great gratification to us to find that

we arrived at the Land's End within a minute of the right time. Of the Land's End itself, and its various attractions, I cannot speak as I would wish, but I believe my pleasure was shared by every member of the Cambrian Archæological Society, and I trust some one may find language to express our enjoyment. We were in the presence of the grandest features which nature displays on the coasts of Cornwall—the bold Atlantic stretched before us, a beautiful blue sea at our feet, and as blue a firmament over our heads, and I cannot conceive in the whole course of a man's life a more enjoyable time than we passed to-day at the Land's End. Evidences also of the warmest hospitality surrounded us. Cloths, spread on the green turf, were kept down by a weight of viands and by glasses which soon sparkled with ale and wine, and I must congratulate our friends on the excellent provision they made, and the Society on the way they enjoyed the repast. The Cornish pasty, which so admirably comprises a dinner in itself—meat, potatoes, and other good things well cooked and made up in so portable a form—was a subject of much admiration, and reminded me of the old coaching days, when I secured a pasty at Bodmin in order to take it home to my cook, that it might be dissected and serve as a pattern for Cornish pasties in quite another part of the country. All will agree that at the Land's End there was a feast for both mind and body. The body having been refreshed, some of us visited the last point of land in England; others dwelt on the scenery before us, and then we rode to the Logan Rock and witnessed that and other antiquities on our way home. I purposely omit any comment on these features of interest, leaving this to other gentlemen; but I wish to express, on the part of the Cambrian Archæological Association, their deep debt to this neighbourhood. It was superintended by a gentleman with whom I renewed an old friendship (Mr. James Trembath), and we are mainly indebted to Mr. Bolitho and other gentlemen for their kindness. I have only, in the name of the Cambrian Archæological Association, to express their grateful thanks for the very handsome manner in which they have been received, and I will now call on Mr. Blight to give us a description of the antiquarian matters of interest which we visited to-day.

MR. BLIGHT: The objects visited to-day, in the course of what I am happy to find has been a successful excursion, scarcely require any lengthened description by me or any attempt at remark; I would much rather listen to other gentlemen, and so would those present who know the district well, for all of us are interested in the opinions of such learned and experienced antiquarians as we see around us. We succeeded in seeing every object placed on the programme. We commenced with the circle of Boscawen-un, which has the peculiar feature of a pillar near its centre in an inclined position: this appears the original design. Our journey thence to the Land's End was chiefly occupied by a series of land and sea views, which appeared highly to delight the ladies and gentlemen, until we reached the cliffs. After lunch, proceeding to Treryn Castle, we saw one of the finest examples of the fortified castles of the county; and it would be a very good subject for inquiry as to the people who constructed that

fortification. It has been supposed such fortresses were made by the Danes; but is it probable or improbable they were used by foreigners? At St. Burian an important discovery was made. It is well known that Athelstan formed a collegiate establishment at that place. The whole of the present church has been considered fifteenth century; but there was found to-day, built up, at the north side of the chancel, an early Norman arch. We have thus good evidence that there was existing a church at this place within no very great period after Athelstan. I believe the cross we inspected there is not of very early date, but the ordinary kind of churchyard cross in Cornwall. On our way home we visited Bolleit Circle, or the Nine Merry Maidens of the popular tradition who were turned to stone for Sabbath dancing; also "the pipers" and a holed stone. The Fogou, a cave at Trewoofe, attracted considerable attention and interested many gentlemen more than anything else, and there is much speculation whether it was a mere hiding place or a habitation in connexion with the fort or camp by which it was surrounded. I need not occupy your time any further, for I trust the learned gentlemen present will give their opinions on the objects inspected by you to-day.

Professor BABINGTON: I feel rather a difficulty in rising to address this assembly, because I have little doubt the objects we have seen to-day are familiar to many of you, whilst my knowledge of them is limited to the little we could see to-day. A hasty excursion, with a large assemblage of persons, is not altogether well fitted for forming an accurate estimate of those objects, and before I commit myself to any positive opinions I should like to go over the ground again with one or two others, and carefully examine the details of the different objects. Mr. Blight, not only by his interesting books on the Land's End but by word of mouth, has exhausted the subject; still I may mention that what we have seen to-day raises a number of points for discussion, and to take them *seriatim* would occupy a week instead of an hour, while at the expiration of the week we might probably find matter for another week. Of these points I must neglect the many and select the few. Whether the circles were ever occupied by great mounds of earth in the interior, whether they were intended for funebral or religious purposes might be discussed at great length; I have no doubt various opinions would find advocates, and many of the arguments would admit of extensive discussion. I incline to the opinion that in most cases these circles were surrounded by great mounds of earth; there were smaller stones, perhaps, in the interior; and I believe they are funebral structures. At Boscawen-un is a large stone standing in the centre. It is not clear what such stones can have had to do with interments. Had it been a kistvaen there would be no difficulty; but here we have a large obelisk, while a box of stones would be hidden, or was intended to be so. At the Logan Rock we all of us must have remarked very strong fortifications; I can only say I strongly incline to support Mr. Blight's statements, and thoroughly concur in everything he has said. The rock itself is of much interest, but it seems to me a natural production. I do not suppose the hand of man made it a Logan Rock; for it shows

the usual method in which granite decomposes when exposed to the atmosphere, especially an atmosphere so near the sea. The ease with which it was formerly moved—a facility which was much lessened after its overthrow—led to the belief that it was artificially made by the Druids, and was intended for sacred or necromantic purposes. If they did not wish a man to move the stone, he might be placed where he could not move it; if they wished him to be successful, where success was certain. Three ranges of fortifications surround the headland, and the rock appears to stand in one of those remarkable maritime fortresses we find around our coasts and in most of the countries of Western Europe. They were occupied by a people who did not repair to them for any length of time; for they had not much water supply and must have kept up a communication with the sea. They were probably used offensively and defensively against the native inhabitants of the surrounding country, and were the strongholds of persons who visited the land for the purposes of plunder. Whether they were Danes or any other nation we cannot discuss now; but whoever they were, they seem to have secured their ships in some sheltered spot, protected themselves by fortifications during the time they found it convenient to stay, and kept the country so far in subjection as to provide themselves with provisions and water. They evidently knew how to protect themselves by earthworks and by great ranges of stones. I forget what the inner wall was at Treryn, but I saw three lines of circumvallation, as far as they were necessary; and an enemy would have to pass these one after another, which could only be done with extreme difficulty. I will say nothing about the beautiful church we next visited at Buryan. I am not an ecclesiologist, and may only make blunders and mislead. We next saw a circle at Bolleit. There was a holed stone near, and opinions varied on our way to Penzance as to the size of the hole; some said it would only admit an arm, others that it was much larger. I am sorry, therefore, that in the hurry I missed it, and shall be glad to hear a description of it from some one present. The Fogou attracted considerable attention, and was interesting to a large majority of the party. This is a very curious work. It appeared, as far as I could see in the dim light which prevails in places of this kind, to be built of horizontal courses of large stones up to a certain height which I cannot exactly give, the top being formed of transverse blocks. Mr. Blight has examined this carefully, and noted the facts in his book. Questions of very considerable interest arise when looking at this place. Opinions also very widely differ. On our return to the hotel at Penzance, I found several gentlemen really holding an opinion that it was the hiding-place of smugglers. But we who had come from a distance thought we had seen nothing of greater interest in our excursions. We have not seen anything like it. There is one exception: Dr. Simpson, who comes from Scotland, has seen similar places in portions of that country, has paid great attention to such objects, and gave an opinion instantly; he has no doubt whatever that this place was not a hole for smugglers, nor a place for the interment of the native inhabitants, but a place to which

they retired during winter and lived underground. These huts for hybernation are found in Scotland and were used for this purpose a very long time ago; how long we do not pretend to say, for archæologists, like geologists, cannot speak in years but in periods: it must have been many centuries ago, either in the stone, the bronze, or the iron period. All I can add is, that it looked a very uncomfortable place for people of nineteenth century notions, but it is at the same time an interesting place, and I hope it may be examined with the utmost care (if that has not already been done), and that we may soon know all about it that we can know.

Lord DUNRAVEN had seen a great number of similar caves in Ireland, and the moment he saw this one to-day, he exclaimed—"But where is the fort?" It was a very singular fact that forts nearly always possessed these caves, sometimes inside them, sometimes in the walls. He had not himself the smallest doubt as to the origin and use of this cave, and it was one of the finest he had seen. Indeed, in Ireland he had never seen one so large. In general they were built in two different ways; sometimes in horizontal courses, upright walls and slabs across; sometimes the walls converged on the principle disclosed by the beehive houses—converging at the top in the shape of a dome. This was one of the largest and finest he had ever seen; it deserved a minute examination; and very probably a similar structure would be disclosed. He saw the fort around it as plain as possible the moment he looked for it.

Dr. BARRHAM said a very similar cave had been discovered at Tregony, and it appeared to have a communication with an old castle. It had a divergent passage very much like this, and was also of the converging mode of structure, gradually narrowing towards the top, the stones overlapping one another.

Mr. GRAVES, Secretary of the Kilkenny Society, had seen caves of this kind which were evidently used as places of concealment, for the chambers communicated one with the other most ingeniously. As you explore one chamber and think you have seen the whole of it, a hole is disclosed which leads through a passage or long crypt, through which you have to drag yourself and soon emerge into another chamber. Several raths of this kind existed in Ireland, and the explorers of this cave might find more chambers than the one now in existence.

The Rev. P. HEDGELAND said the holed stone referred to would only take the arm of a person.

Mr. FREEMAN agreed that the Fogou was the most interesting thing seen for the day. Its name closely resembled the Welsh term for a cave. It denoted nothing particular, such as a cave house or a cave temple, but simply a cave; just as the word cromlech does not mean an altar or a place of sepulture, but simply what it looks like. He suggested that to-morrow the objects visited should be discussed on the spot.

Dr. JONES remarked that Fogou sounded very much like the Welsh Ogof, a cave.

Dr. SIMPSON had seen similar caves not far from Aberdeen. They were connected with forts and were generally referred to a Celtic

people. Near Blairgowrie one had been turned up one hundred yards in length, and instruments of a Celtic period were discovered.

Mr. T. S. BOLITHO remarked that a place not far from this was still known as the Fougan, and the miners gave the name of "vugh" to a hollow in a mine.

Mr. JOHN BATTEN, jun., reminded the meeting of Daw's Hugo and Pigeon's Hugo, both caves at the Lizard.

MR. BARNWELL then gave, at the summons of the President, a brief account of some of the more remarkable antiquities of Brittany, comparing them with the similar monuments of Cornwall and Wales. He commenced his observations by alluding to the coincidence of so many of the churches in Brittany bearing the same names as those in Cornwall and Wales. One of the most perfect and earliest churches in the former country was dedicated to St. Tudy. The great feature, however, of Brittany was the number and importance of the earliest stone and other monuments, all connected with sepulchral purposes; for of other primæval remains, such as stone and earth works, remains of habitations and enclosed cities, there were hardly any, and none of them of any importance. But as regards pillar stones, sepulchral chambers, and tumuli, whether of earth or stone, no country in Europe could boast such magnificent specimens. In all three classes, Brittany possessed examples that were unequalled. The menhir in the commune or parish of Plouarzel, near Brest, engraved in the *Journal* of the Association, projected from the surface of the ground more than forty feet, while the vast fragments of a still more gigantic pillar, measuring upwards of sixty feet, were among the more remarkable objects seen at Locmariker. The avenues or lines of the Carnac groups consisted of hundreds of these pillar stones, many of them twenty feet in height. It was, however, a very remarkable fact that throughout the whole of this interesting country, with one single exception, no satisfactory evidence of the existence of stone circles, so common in Great Britain and Ireland, had been adduced, and probably none existed. The single exception occurs on the high ground of the narrow ridge that connects the peninsula of Crozon, to the south of Brest, with the mainland, where a circle is said to exist; but not having been able to examine it personally, he (Mr. Barnwell) could not state whether it was similar or not to the ordinary circles of this country. But if there were no circles, there were numerous systems of parallel lines of stones, the most remarkable of which were the Carnac groups, which in their turn are almost if not entirely wanting with us; for the once existing avenues in Wiltshire, Cumberland, and elsewhere, seem to be quite distinct works, intended for other purposes than that of sepulture. The number of rows that form a system does not appear to be uniformly the same; but from the mutilated state to which several of these alignments have been reduced, it is not always easy to ascertain the number of lines. Of the Carnac group, or more properly groups, as much nonsense has been written as about Stonehenge. The now generally received opinion is that it is simply one of the most important of these early cemeteries. It is, however, an error to speak of it as

one undivided monument; for there are no less than five distinct groups, running in the same line along the coast between the arm of the sea that runs up to a place called Crach and the village of Carnac. These groups, separated from one another by a considerable space, seem to have had square or other spaces at the extremity of each, which had been marked out with the same kind of pillar stones placed nearer to one another than are the stones forming the lines of the group. In one of the five groups this arrangement is very evident; another retains only some traces; while at the group near the village of Carnac, and which is the largest and most important of them, there is a semicircular termination. In the case of the two other groups it is not easy to say much on this head. That, however, these are all distinct and separate groups is evident from the fact that in each case the smaller stones always occupy the first portion, increasing in size gradually as one advances towards Carnac until they cease. After a certain interval of ground, where no traces of such monuments can be found, the same system commences again—first smaller, and then larger, and loftier stones, as far as the square or semicircular space that seems to have been some kind of finish to each group. It is also remarkable that, as a rule, near these alignments are found cromlechs, or dolmens. Near the grand group at Carnac, is an enormous elongated tumulus, on which stands a mediæval church. This tumulus is to be explored in the present year, large subscriptions having been raised for that purpose, when there is little doubt, sepulchral chambers of no ordinary dimensions and importance will be found. Near the semicircular end, also, of this group are the *débris* of a large cromlech.

The same systems are continued, still running northwards—the grandest of which are the Erdevern Lines. At the interval of a few miles succeed the Plouhinec stones, also in lines, but more cubical masses than the regular pillar stones. To both these two systems are attached, as usual, sepulchral chambers. Remains of another alignment exist not far from Quimper in the parish of Plomelin, while a much more extensive one occurs in Plobannec near Pont l'Abbé. Remains of similar groups exist in the Peninsula of Crozon—so that they may be said to extend along the whole line of coast from Brest to the Bay of Quiberon. Their constant proximity to the sea-coast is another curious circumstance; for although they are sometimes found more inland, yet such cases are comparatively rare and unimportant.

The sepulchral chambers—or as we should call them cromlechs, are much more magnificent and perfect than any that are found in this country, for the fact is, that our cromlechs, almost without exception, are only the dilapidated *débris* of chambers once perfect. The most remarkable one in France, though not strictly in Brittany, yet at no great distance from its southern limits—being situated close to Saumur, although forming a complete chamber of more than sixty feet long, is composed of no more than fourteen vast stones. The greater part of the gallery preceding the chamber has vanished. Although not so gigantic in its dimensions, the chamber on Gafr' Ynys, a small island in the Morbihan, about two or three miles

from Locmariaker, is yet more interesting, not merely from its still being protected by its covering mound, but from the fact that all the slabs of the gallery, and of the chamber are elaborately carved over with ornamental waving patterns, not unlike the tattoo ornamentation of the New Zealander, interspersed with representations of what appear to be serpents, celts, fern patterns, etc. One mystery is connected with this chamber, which has as yet received no explanation. One of the slabs on the left hand wall of the chamber as you enter, is pierced with three holes, big enough to admit a large arm, arranged horizontally near each other, and about the height of a man's breast from the ground. The edges of these holes are polished as if by friction. On the other side of the stone is another chamber, or hollow space, which has not been explored. No accurate representations of this remarkable monument have yet been published.

On the mainland opposite this island is Locmariaker, containing a vast number of various monuments—within a very small space of ground. One of these is called the Merchants' Table, sometimes Cæsar's Table—which, in addition to having the stone at the head of the chamber covered with ornaments, has its capstone, ornamented with the curious figure of a stone celt with its handle, which has been frequently noticed and published—close to which are on the same stone two other figures, which have hitherto escaped observation; one of them representing a sickle, the other some animal—not unlike the animal common on the Scottish stones. It may be intended for a boar, the well-known Gaulish badge.

Britanny is also rich in tumuli; but by far the most magnificent of these structures is that of Tumiac, built at the narrowest portion of the narrow slip of land, ending at Port Navalo, and enclosing the southern side of the Morhiban, thus commanding a magnificent sea view on both sides. This gigantic mass is formed of the lightest sea sand; brought up from the shore at no small cost of labour, with horizontal layers of large rough stones at intervals. It was opened a few years ago. Some curious ornamental work was found on some of the slabs, and a large number of stone implements, some more than eighteen inches long, and necklaces of stone beads,—the various articles being nearly forty in number. All the large stone celts had been neatly fractured across about two thirds of their length. On this occasion, and indeed on all other similar ones, when these chambers have been explored, no copper or bronze implement has *ever* been found. The articles are invariably of stone, and (in the case of the grand chambers of Plouharzel) gold; two curious thin gold collars, not torcs, having been found in them, together with stone implements. A large collection of bronze celts of the ordinary French or Breton type, was indeed found a few years ago, neatly packed in a chamber of dry masonry at the foot of a pillar stone near Quimperlé. (See *Arch. Camb.*, third series, v, 185.) But as these celts had evidently never been used, but were fresh from the mould, they probably cannot be considered as an ordinary sepulchral deposit. The finding of these bronze implements in large numbers together, is by no means unusual in other parts of France.

As to the question of Druidic altars, the matter might be considered pretty well decided, namely that what are usually so called, are merely sepulchral chambers, and that no veritable altar is known to exist. And yet Druidic altars must have existed (for there were once veritable Druids), and the most reasonable way of accounting for their non-existence at present is, that the Romans in the first place, and the earlier missionaries in the second, effectually destroyed them: while the very fact of the chambers or cromlechs having been spared, would tend to show they were considered by Romans and missionaries to be what they really are, graves and sepulchres. An intelligent antiquary, however, of Brittany, Dr. Fouquet, states, that there are real and veritable altars existing, some of which have been broken up and overturned, others left. He mentions several such altars in the neighbourhood of Vannes; but on a careful examination of them by competent judges, they appear to be nothing more than mere natural rocks, with certain cavities and basins, and other peculiarities, which Dr. Fouquet calls Gorges and Gradins, the effect of air and moisture on the soft parts of the granite. None certainly bear any marks of human violence, as stated by him. As matters stand, therefore, at present, no such thing as a Druidic altar is known to exist.

Mr. J. J. A. BOASE confirmed the lecturer in his views of the size of the cromlechs of Brittany, and referred to some notes he had published of the *pierres montes* of France in a number of the Penzance Natural History Society's *Reports*.

Dr. JONES described some Cyclopean antiquities of the same kind, the stones rough and untouched by any iron, which he had inspected in Greece; near them no bronze instruments had ever been found. He believed that all these structures were for funereal and not sacrificial purposes. In Asia Minor there were extraordinary tumuli.

Mr. FREEMAN thought the mere finding of bronze or other instruments, or coins, in any chambers, did not infallibly prove the age of the structure itself. Thus, a chamber near Glastonbury, of undoubted ancient construction, had yielded a coin of Constantine, and of Edward IV, yet no one for a moment contended that the chamber was of the date of Constantine or of Edward IV. Some one had gone to rob, and by a sort of Nemesis had left their coins behind them.

Professor SIMPSON replied to Mr. Freeman's observations, which led to an interesting discussion on the age of these monuments, for which Mr. Freeman claimed a pre-Celtic origin.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated Mr. Barnwell on his lecture, and the proceedings terminated.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29TH.

THE EXCURSION.

A hardly less numerous assemblage than that of the preceding day started from the Queen's Hotel, to survey as much of the northern portion of West Cornwall as time would admit. The first halt was made at Chysauster, a good example of an early fortified settlement, consisting of several groups of circular buildings, surrounded with outer defences. The masonry, in several instances, still retains

uninjured its lower courses, and the general arrangements could be made out with little trouble.

On leaving this place, the carriages proceeded for some distance through a picturesque country towards Zennor. Some few of the more active members of the party, headed by Lord Dunraven, made a diversion from the road in search of a bee-hive house, said to exist at no great distance. Under the efficient guidance of Mr. Blight, the object was soon reached, and proved to be what it was described to be, with the addition of a small square chamber, connected with the circular part by a doorway. In this inner chamber still remains perfect the window opposite the doorway. The roof still remains over the passage between the two chambers, the under stones of which overlap one another, so as to increase the height of the roof of the inner apartment, the ground of which is also elevated above the outer one, steps probably leading from one to another. The two doorways and window already mentioned, are almost intact, and the whole structure is probably unrivalled, out of Scotland and Ireland, as a nearly perfect specimen of the earliest known habitations of the former inhabitants of this country.

Before ascending the hill crowned by Chun Castle, several more circular depressions and remains of dwellings were inspected. These dwellings were probably the habitations of the ordinary population in time of peace, and who would be able to effect an easy escape to the castle above in case of invasion. The castle itself is one of extraordinary interest, presenting a type of stone defensive work unknown in Wales. An inner line of wall is concentric with the outer and stronger one, the space between the two walls having been divided by cross partitions, which could easily have been roofed over. A third wall is said to have existed, according to Borlase. The entrance, particularly strong and well planned, is easily made out; it does not wind so much as in other cases, but must have been difficult of access between the two walls that enclose the narrow passage. On making the outer circuit of the walls, the large masses of perfect masonry are seen to great advantage. A spring is enclosed within the work, so that the castle was not necessarily a mere temporary refuge, as was frequently the case with hill forts. Near it is a cromlech, which is remarkable as presenting a perfect, though small, chamber, still enclosed on its four sides. The cairn or tumulus has vanished, and from the absence of other large masses in its proximity, it is unlikely that any other chamber or chambers ever co-existed with the one now left.

The same hospitality which had been so liberally provided at the luncheon at the Land's End, was extended to the second day, when this castle was the scene of it.

On the conclusion of luncheon, Dr. Simpson made some observations on the evident use of the castle as a place of refuge in times of danger, and on its striking similarity to Restormel Castle. After having pointed out the more important features of the ruin, he concluded his observations by gracefully referring to the manner in which the modern Cornish kept up their character for genuine hospitality. Lord Dunraven seconded most cordially all that Dr. Simpson had

stated as to the kindness the Association had received, and gave a brief description of some of the peculiarities of similar castles in Ireland, of which there were several, if not so grand and important as that of Chun, yet in many cases in a better state of preservation. Mr. D. P. Le Grice having replied to the remarks of Dr. Simpson and Lord Dunraven, the President, after alluding to the manner in which they had been received, and expressing a hope that the Cornish antiquaries would one day give the Cambrian Association the opportunity of returning their hospitality, proceeded to remark on the duty incumbent on the owners of Chun Castle and similar monuments to do their utmost to preserve such invaluable relics from neglect and wilful destruction.

The *mên-scryfa* or inscribed stone, situated, as is not unfrequently the case, on the most elevated ground, the next object visited, is remarkable for the inscription, *BIALO BRAN CYNOVAL FIL*; Cunoval being the Brito-latinised form of Cymbeline. The form of inscription, as well as of the letters, resembles the oldest of the Welsh ones, ascribed to dates as early as the fifth and sixth century. Below the hill may probably be found traces of graves, if the three pillar stones, one of which is perforated, be not the remains of such a circle. This celebrated holed stone (*Mên an tol*) stands between two others not pierced, and with its face in a different position. It has the reputation of curing rheumatism in those who go through it, as was done by most of the company present. No similar monuments exist in Wales or Brittany, though they are not unknown in Scotland and Ireland, and probably in former days were common elsewhere, as superstitious practices connected with such stones are frequently forbidden in Anglo-Saxon Laws (see Wilson's *Pre-historic Annals of Scotland*).

The more than usually imposing remains of Llanyon cromlech were next inspected. Only a small portion, however, of the original structure remains, and no vestiges of *carn* or *tumulus* exist. At any rate, from its great elevation, it must have been most inconvenient for sacrificial purposes. Time fortunately admitted of a visit to the ruined chapel of Madron, a little off from the main road, a small plain building, probably of the thirteenth century; and remarkable for the well which is included within the church and partly built over. Of the great antiquity of this well nothing is known, but that it has been an object of veneration before the introduction of Christianity, is, as in many similar circumstances, highly probable.

Thus concluded the two excursions from Penzance, unequalled for interest or value as illustrating that particular division of Archæology of which the district exhibits so many and so valuable examples, and which stands unrivalled in any portion of Europe of the same extent, as regards the value and variety of its monuments. The management and conduct of the excursions were on both days admirable in all respects, thanks to the exertion of Mr. Cornish and the other gentlemen who had taken so much trouble to promote, and with the aid of the fine weather, secured the success and pleasures of the meeting. The members returned to Truro in the afternoon.

EVENING MEETING.

Shortly after half-past eight, the chair was taken by the President, who requested Professor Babington to give an account of the day's excursion.

Professor BABINGTON said they had had an exceedingly interesting excursion that day; no one of the party had seen everything; they were obliged to divide their forces for a short time, in order to include the various objects. The party he was with—the majority—were occupied principally with what were commonly termed the primeval antiquities—British towns, houses, cromlechs, and things of that class; and they had had an excursion quite equal—perhaps superior—to any the Cambrian Association ever had. The sites to which they were taken by their excellent conductors were of the very highest interest. They all knew that the west of Cornwall was peculiarly rich in primeval antiquities, as they were called—in the works of a race either ancestors of the present, or a preceding race—a race, of the highest antiquity, who lived in a way which we could hardly now realise, and conducted their affairs in a totally different manner from ourselves; and whose remains he hoped the farmers and others would be so kind as to leave alone, that they might go down to future posterity. There was nothing to injure those remains but wilful destruction; but unfortunately the wilful destruction in former years had been very great. Many people had had no idea of the value of them; they did not recognise them as the remains of their ancestors. When they wanted stones, they took them from these remains, for gate-posts, to build walls, or for other purposes. They had plenty of stones elsewhere in the neighbourhood, but these being put up in walls, they took them because it was convenient to do so; thus they destroyed what was of value to all persons who took any interest in the works of antiquity, and desired to transmit them to posterity. He hoped this meeting would have some effect in preventing wilful destruction of the monuments. "The first place that we visited to-day—Chysauster—was of a very interesting character. We there saw the remains of houses which were used by the primeval inhabitants of the country, consisting of enclosures of what masons call dry stone walls, built without any cement; large blocks carefully put together, so as to stand almost as well as if cemented—perhaps sometimes better, as water might get into the cement, and blow the structure to pieces by the action of ice. There are plans of these buildings in Mr. Blight's very nice book on the Land's End. These buildings consist of a central court-yard, out of which little enclosures are made in different directions. These enclosures were originally covered over with stones, each successive course projecting a little further towards the interior than the course below; so that although there was no true arch, a really effective arch was formed. They were built up in this manner and ultimately closed at the top by a large stone. We saw nothing of this closing in our excursion to-day; but I and others have seen it in Ireland, showing how these things must have been, until the destructive process commenced which reduced them to their present state of ruin. They are very peculiar indeed; the only instances of

similar works with which I am acquainted are found in Ireland; and there are full accounts of them in some of the archæological journals. After that we made cross circuits about the country—a zigzag course, and I must omit several things; but the next I must notice was at Bosprennis. There we were shown a recently-discovered house of the original inhabitants, in a singularly perfect state. I have seen nothing like it so perfect, except in Ireland; for the antiquities of Ireland, little as it may be known to the company here, or in England generally, are, in many cases, far more perfect than anything we can show on this side of the Channel. The house we saw consisted of two rooms, the outer room approximately circular, and the roof formed of converging stones. It is commonly called a bee-hive house, and must have been exceedingly like a bee-hive in the interior, in shape and character. There is usually a small door to the house, but here there was a small and a large one. The roof was closed over into a sort of dome. A dome is formed on the principle of the arch, but there was no principle of the arch in this case; all the stones converged, each one above forming a little smaller circle than the one below, until all was ultimately closed with one stone. Adjoining this was a square chamber, about which there was considerable controversy among our party; some said it was more modern than the other, others said that it was of the same date. I am not prepared to give an opinion on the subject. They both belonged to a period when the buildings erected were on a totally different plan from what we adopt, and their objects, we suppose, were very different. An idea was started by one of our best antiquaries, that if he had seen this building of a round and square chamber in Ireland, he should have called it an oratory—a place in which some religious man established himself, and had a little chapel in which he performed his own devotions, and was happy to see others perform their devotions with him. This is likely; we know that a connection existed between Ireland and Cornwall at a very early period, and that christianity was introduced from Ireland into Cornwall. The building is a very singular one, and this is the first occasion in which it has been brought prominently before the public. I am told it was discovered very recently, and has not been described in any printed documents; but no doubt we shall see more in print about it. The next object of very great interest was Chun Castle, a hill fort such as we find on many of the hills throughout Britain. We found here what masons call dry stone walls, of very excellent execution; the walls of very considerable height, and the execution such as persons who understand such things must admire; they were well built, or they could not have remained so many ages. We saw enough to enable any person with a sufficiently practised eye to restore the whole character of the building. There are these two external walls, consisting of very strong and curious masonry, with an entrance bounded by large slabs of stone of great strength and beauty of execution. In the interior there appears—according to the accounts which Borlase, the celebrated Cornish antiquary, has transmitted to us—to have been a third concentric wall of less strength, because not part of the fortifications, but of the domestic buildings included within

the fort. This was concentric with the other two walls, and connected with them by a series of lines radiating from the centre. Whether these were roofed or not, no one can say; it is very possible they were, and they may have formed the habitations of the ancient people who lived in the fort. It is a kind of building, as far as I know, peculiar to Cornwall: I am unable to name an instance elsewhere. It is an exceedingly interesting place, and deserves much more careful examination and preservation than it has yet received. In its neighbourhood we saw a cromlech, forming a complete sepulchral chamber. The chamber was quite closed; we were only able by pushing our heads in, to see the interior. We saw around it manifest traces of a mound of earth and stone, with which it was once completely covered. I hold that nearly all of these cromlechs were sepulchral, and were once covered with mounds of stones or of earth. The question has been asked of me to-day, where has all this gone to? I cannot tell; I only judge, from evidence of what is seen elsewhere, that it is highly probable it once existed. And when we consider that these things are not recent, erected hundreds or thousands of years, the time to be allowed for the removal of these lighter materials is almost unlimited. They may have been ransacked to ascertain whether valuable ornaments were deposited with the dead. Ornaments were usually so deposited, and we know that in Ireland such places were opened by the Danes at an early period—a thousand years ago. The Danes took everything of value, and no doubt in their rummaging destroyed everything they did not take with them. This is a very nice example of a cromlech, and it has a most decided trace of the mound that covered it. After that we saw another cromlech—a very large one, but not altogether satisfactory, for the upper stone, which was of immense size, has been off. It appears at one time to have been very much inclined, whether intentionally or from the sinking of the supports, I am unable to say; but at all events, the stone has once been off, and in putting it on again, they cut the tops of the supports to bring them level. That I think was a mistake. At the present time the upper stone lies horizontal; it may have been horizontal when placed there, but we should like to have seen it in the condition the builders left it. I should be sorry to say a word of discredit towards those who re-placed it, which must have been a laborious process; but as it is, it is a most remarkable object, though it is not as we antiquaries would like to see it. I must pass over some other things, but some time after this we visited St. Madron's well; which is called an ancient baptistery. We there saw traces of walls over the well, converging by horizontal stones approaching the centre at each successive course. It is of very great antiquity—a christian building no doubt, and a place worthy of examination. The party I was with did not visit Madron church, but I am told my friend Mr. Freeman was much interested with it. His knowledge of architecture is so great, and his skill in describing a church at the moment is such, that I am sorry I was not present to hear him. I have nothing further to say, except that those who were not with us to-day have lost a great treat—a treat I do not expect ever to have repeated on the same scale."

The PRESIDENT.—I think we must thank Professor Babington for the description which he has given of our day's proceedings, which certainly were of intense interest. I have never seen so clearly brought out the dwellings in which our early ancestors lived, and I think it would be well worth while for any one who takes an interest in these matters to visit the huts which we visited to-day; they give a most excellent idea of the state of civilization which then existed, and the mode in which our ancestors lived. They chose for their huts a very dry bank—a sunny, comfortable, warm spot, well protected from the wind, and there they ensconced themselves. They partly dug out the ground and heaped it up, very much in the manner we see our soldiers do in the present day when they go into encampment for any length of time. They made circles, which resisted the wind in all directions, opening only to the south. In what we saw there appeared to be a central court, around which were grouped small circles within the central walls, which possibly were covered in as Professor Babington has mentioned; but from the substructure, I should think, in most cases, the covering was of light materials—turf or boughs. Each family was thus warm, snug, and comfortable. I think one might pass a not uncomfortable time in this agreeable country in a tent or hut constructed on the very spot where our British ancestors lived. One might almost compare it to a wigwam; I think, in fact, any one who visits the spot we visited to-day will come to the conclusion that our very early ancestors were much in the condition of the American savages and people of that character, at the time they lived in that condition. The bee-hive hut was most interesting, and I would recommend any one who takes an interest in those matters, to visit it. Its walls were composed of massive stones; the roof formed by the well-known process of corbelling out the stones so as eventually to meet at the top; a process that does not require much mechanical skill, and by which a building may be corbelled out to almost any extent. The hut we saw was not a very large one; the corbels at the bottom are in a perfect state, and I am told by Lord Dunraven that in Ireland there are numerous examples constructed in a similar manner, with the roof entirely perfect. Chun Castle was also most interesting, but that, unlike the bee-hive hut, was not wanting in other than archæological honey; we there had a most excellent luncheon laid out for us, and we enjoyed it thoroughly. Here were capital examples of well put together walls, and it was evidently a place of refuge to which the poor people fled from pirates and others who invaded them. Borlase describes the internal walls that existed in his time, which radiating from a centre, formed a series of dwellings almost like the more modern castle of Restormel: thus it is most interesting to consider that this very ancient British castle of Chun seems in its ruins like a prototype of the more modern and kingly castle of Restormel. There was one thing of considerable interest that my friend Professor Babington omitted to mention—the holed stone. It is a very remarkable object—a great granite stone with a large hole in it, bevelled on one side, and a sharpish edge on the other. What it was intended for, I was unable to gather. With us it performed the

office of a human wire gauge; it gauged us all. We all got through it, with one exception. The lean kine had no great difficulty; but I arrived rather late, and I believed they thought some difficulty might arise with me; therefore when I came, there was an universal expression of opinion that the President ought to go through this hole. I began to measure the width of my shoulders and the diameter of the hole, not wishing to perform the awkward operation of sticking in it. I thought I had better try it, and I got through safely; but there was a friend of mine whom I could not get to try the experiment, our friend Dr. Simpson. After that we were told off in single file and marched on the pathway, and were told we must not, like Lot's wife, look back, as the ladies were going to try the same experiment—for if we looked back and were not turned into pillars of salt, we might be into pillars of granite. I believe many archæological ladies got through, and I think the greatest possible credit is due to the ladies for their determined archæological spirit. It would ill become me to trespass longer upon your time. I wish merely to give the impression the day's work has made upon me; and it has been one of the most agreeable in my whole life.

Mr. EDWIN NORRIS (Translator and Editor of the Cornish Dramas) read a paper on the signification of the Celtic names of places in the Scilly Islands. Mr. Norris believed the ancient pronunciation of Scilly was "Skilly,"—"to cut off." The name given to the Islands meant "the scattered Islands." He then proceeded to give the signification of a number of other names in the Islands. (This paper will appear in a future number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and is therefore here omitted.)

Mr. A. SMITH, M.P., while thanking Mr. Norris for the instruction he had afforded in his paper, begged to differ from him as to the derivations of some of the names in the Scilly Islands. For instance, he thought that the name Scilly was derived from the ancient Cornish for "Conger Eels," and that the name was given to the Islands from the immense number of conger eels found on the coast, which were of the largest size.

In answer to questions from Dr. Jago,

Mr. NORRIS said that the ancient Cornish did not appear to have paid any regard to accent in the composition of their poetry. They were satisfied if they had the proper number of syllables; they had rhyme, but he did not think they had metre. He did not find that any author mentioned Cornish accent; he fancied their accent was much the same as in the Welsh—on the penultima.

Dr. BARHAM next read a short communication from Mr. Enys, of Enys, a gentleman who possessed a more scientific knowledge of the general character of our rocks, in regard to their cleavage, than any other in Cornwall. In this communication Mr. Enys reminded the archæologists who were about to visit the buildings of the far west of England, that it was always desirable to ascertain the influence of the different rocks on the architecture of the district.

Dr. BARHAM then read the following paper, which he had received from Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., F.S.S., keeper of Mining Records.

NOTES ON THE REMAINS OF EARLY BRITISH TIN-WORKS.

These notes by no means represent the subject which I desired to lay before the meeting; they are but a slight out-shadowing of them, and I place them in your hands simply to call attention to a few points which appear to me to require closer investigation than they have yet received. I shall leave with you the question of the intercourse of the Phœnicians, merely expressing my opinion that a great mistake has been made in supposing the Scilly Islands to have been the *Cassiterides*. There does not exist in the islands any indications of ancient tin workings. I cannot learn that any tin has ever been found in any of the Scilly Islands. I know that small veins of schorl have been mistaken for tin. The appearance, however, of Cornwall from the sea is such that it might easily have been taken for a group of islands, and when we have the evidence of the Hereford map to show how imperfect geographical information was at a much later date, when even the Principality of Wales was supposed to be a separate island, we can, without much difficulty, admit that the term was applied generally to Cornwall. The evidences of very ancient tin workings are still to be found in many parts of this county, and of Devonshire. In St. Just, near Cape Cornwall, are some rude workings upon the run of the lodes, and there are still remaining evidences in other parts of that parish, and in the adjoining parishes, which are probably early British. Some of the most remarkable workings in the county are, however, to be found in Gwennap, and in Baldhu. Again, in St. Agnes and in Perranzabuloe there are excavations showing that remarkable want of engineering knowledge which distinguishes all early workings. Around St. Austell we find similar evidences and again in the neighbourhood of Calstock. Especially at Drakewalls like excavations—open to-day—exist. On Dartmoor these are numerous, and the extensive workings at and near Birch Tor are probably the most extraordinary existing.

Many of the old mine workings belong, without doubt, to the Roman period; and there is evidence that the educated skill of the Romans was brought to bear upon the Cornish tin mines. Many years since, when examining the workings of the lode in Baldhu, I heard of a well-executed adit having been discovered which had been driven up to the lode; and Mr. Enys informs me that he has learnt, on good authority, that "there was a large *arched stone level* in the elvan that runs through the district, very different from any other of the old men's workings, but that it was almost impossible to get near it at present without extreme danger." This description agrees with that of the Roman works in Spain.

Again, numerous "old men's workings" must belong to the reign of king John, when mining for tin was carried on most actively. I have but little doubt that nearly all the perforations in the cliffs of the tin district—such as are seen in a most remarkable manner in the granite at Cligga Head, and scattered along the cliffs in St. Agnes and Perranzabuloe—belong to this period. That very extensive mining operations were carried on at that time on Dartmoor is certain; and evidences of the existence of a large population still remain.

The singularly isolated churches on the moor are all supposed to be of this date.

We have, therefore, in dealing with this question, to separate with care the Roman workings and the so-called Jews' workings, from the truly early British excavations. The evidences of sheltering earth-works appear to me to be exceedingly strong in favour of the existence of the most ancient of British mines. One of the most remarkable of these is the Bolster, in St. Agnes, which may be traced from Polbreen to Chapel Porth; and there are many indications of its having been continued in the other direction to Trevaunance, thus inclosing the whole of St. Agnes Beacon, upon and around which tin has been, and is abundant. Similar inclosures are to be yet traced in St. Just and many other places, and either within or very near these we may generally find that every lode has been worked—by simply clearing it out as far as the primitive miner could follow it—by following every string, however small in size it may have been, and indeed by employing the rudest methods of the untaught mind. Many of the rock castles, and many of the "rounds" could have been constructed for no other purpose than to protect the stores of tin which had been gathered in the neighbourhood of them. I believe we may by a little cautious investigation separate the ancient British workings from those which were directed by the Romans, or those which were carried out by the Jews at a later period. This investigation I desire to open—it is full of interest.

The general tendency of all Cornish antiquaries and historians has been to make St. Michael's Mount the Iktis of Diodorus, from the circumstance that it agrees, at the present time, precisely with the description of the ancient historian. Diodorus speaks not of an island, but of islands, and to these the Britons conveyed their tin. Secrecy as to the localities from which this then precious metal was obtained, was to be preserved. The Tyrian traders were kept on the coast; they do not appear to have been admitted to the mainland. This circumstance explains the construction of such works as the Bolster, the hill castles, the rounds, or at least of some of them, and many other arrangements made for secrecy and safety. The means for conveying the heavy ore being necessarily limited, there can be but little doubt that the nearest secure place of shipment would be selected, and perhaps in every case the traders were confined to the islands near the coast. It is not improbable that tin may have been *carried* to the Scilly Islands, seeing that there has ever been a shadowy tradition pointing to them as the Cassiterides. But St. Michael's Mount still preserves the character given to the Iktis by Diodorus, and it was no doubt one of the islands named by the historian, and to it in all probability was taken, for sale and shipment, all the tin obtained in the western district. Seeking for the other islands, two especially present themselves. These are St. Nicholas' Island in Plymouth Sound, and St. George's or Looe Island. At the present time these islands are constantly surrounded by water, but an examination of the Admiralty charts will show that over the "bridge" which connects St. Nicholas Island with Mount Edgecumbe there are, even in the centre opening at

low water, only a few feet (I believe only three) of water, while all the other parts are left dry. The rocks which run out from Hannaford Point, by the Midmain Rock, in like manner connect Looe Island with the main, there being but a few feet of water above them at low tides.

We have the evidence of the submarine forest in Millendreth Bay, near Looe; of the raised beach at Redding Point under Mount Edgumbe; of the submarine forest in the Mount's Bay, and numerous raised beaches around the coast, to support the hypothesis of a change in the relative level of land and water. This is not, however, required to support the view that at one time the two islands named were left with a passage dry from them to the shore. The disintegrating action of the waves, beating on either side of such a neck as that which we supposed to have existed, and the abrasive power of tidal currents, would be quite sufficient to produce the separation, without any raising or lowering of the land. But for the protecting influence of the mass of greenstone, running out from Marazion, called the Hogus, and that which is afforded, also, to some extent, by the elvan dyke forming the Long Rock, especially the other portion called the Bayman, and the interpenetration of the clay slate around the island, by granite and quartz veins—there is no doubt but St. Michael's Mount would long since have been in the position of St. Nicholas and Looe Islands. The proposition which I endeavour to support is, that St. Michael's Mount, St. George's or Looe Island, and St. Nicholas Island, were three of the islands included under the description given by Diodorus;—I think there are others, especially on the north coast of Cornwall, which might be included;—that the tin produced by the ancient Cornish people over the western district found its way to St. Michael's Mount; that the extensive district around St. Austell sought for a shipping port at Looe Island; and that the tin obtained from the Calstock and Callington districts, and that collected from the wide range of Dartmoor, was taken to St. Nicholas Island, in Plymouth Sound.

Sir George Cornwall Lewis has recently been endeavouring to revive the claims of the Isle of Wight. How that lovely spot ever came to be regarded as the probable Iktis is strange, seeing that it does not agree with any one of the conditions required. Certainly, we have one island which yet preserves all the characters required, and, at least two others, which may have been in the condition of islands when the tide was flowing, but having passages to the main land at low water; and these will be found, I believe, to be the islands of the ancient historian."

Dr. ВАРНАМ, while reading the above paper, said that there was another island which had not been mentioned by Mr. Hunt, and with which Mr. Hingeston was better acquainted than himself. It was situated near the mouth of the Yealm, and if one of those islands alluded to by Diodorus, it would be convenient for tin from the district beyond Ivybridge in Devon. He had proposed to read some notes on this subject, which would have had reference to the views advocated with much learning by Sir Cornwall Lewis, which tended

to the conclusion that the Phœnicians did not themselves come to Britain, but that the trade in tin carried on by them with this and other countries, was through the intervention of the people living on the coast of Gaul. It appeared to him, on examining the argument of Sir Cornwall Lewis, that this opinion was not properly supported; and it seemed to him that it would be interesting, in reference to our ethnology and the character of the early civilization of the Cornish, to show that the probabilities were all on the other side. He considered that Sir C. Lewis had employed arguments which were of great weight as tending to throw a doubt that the Phœnicians navigated round the shores of Africa, but these arguments did not bear on the probability of that people having had intercourse with this country; carrying on a coasting trade with Galicia in Spain, where there were workings in tin, and on the coast of France to some extent, and afterwards coming over to the coast of Britain. The only other people who were navigators at a very early, though later, period, were the inhabitants of the coast of Gaul, but there were not sufficient grounds for knowing whether they traded in tin. The Phœnicians, however, were known to have traded in tin; and taking that fact alone, the probability was more in favour of the impression that the Phœnicians carried on the trade in tin in their own vessels, than that they employed Gaulish vessels. That, however, would be one of the points to be considered. There were various others which he should very much like to see taken up by persons competent to do so, in order that they might be brought before the Association in a manner worthy of the importance of the subject. Another branch of the argument was the linguistic branch, which would be elucidated by the terms used by miners in the Celtic countries where mining was carried on. It would be a very strong argument in favour of Phœnician intercourse with this country, if it should be found that the mining terms used by the miners in Cornwall were distinct from those of the Welsh and other members of the Celtic race. The Phœnician language was little else than pure Hebrew, and it would be a powerful argument if it should be found that Cornish mining terms had a Hebrew and Semitic origin, while those employed in the principality and other Celtic countries producing no tin were of Celtic origin. Then there were a variety of little things, in which Cornwall differed from other Celtic countries, which ought to be investigated. There was the article of Cornish cream, which very strangely was confined to the limits of old Danmonia. It was a curious fact that in the country which was occupied by the ancient Phœnicians, that peculiar cream had been found; on Mount Carmel a traveller was served at a monastery with a dish of Cornish cream. There were also a considerable number of usages, such as the observance of Midsummer Day, and other things to be considered. Owing to the manner in which his time had been occupied in carrying out the arrangements in connexion with the meeting of the Association, he had been unable to follow up the investigation of the subject; but he had thought it right to bring it under their notice. He then called attention to two or three articles which were of considerable interest as having some

connexion with the early tin trade of the county. The first was a small symbolical image of what was called a bull, but which might just as well be called a lion. It was found while digging the foundations of a schoolroom at St. Just; and Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, to whom it had been submitted, said it was that of the god Apis. It was marked by a crescent on the flank, and similar markings had been used in the time of the Roman Emperor Hadrian; and it was considered to be the most distinct article of Oriental manufacture that had been found in the county. The second article was a block of what was called "Jew's-house tin." Mr. Hunt had alluded to the trade in tin carried on by the Jews in the time of King John; but there was doubt as to their being employed in smelting tin in early times. Similar blocks of tin had been found in many of the Jews' houses in the county, but why they had been left he could not tell. He then referred to a leaden image which had been found on Redmoor, not far from Mr. Robartes's, and which had been called a Hebrew image on no better evidence than that of its having four Hebrew letters on it. It had been sent for inspection to the Archæological Institute, but Mr. Albert Way returned it the other day, saying they could make nothing of it.

Mr. SMIRKE said that he had examined with some degree of care the different public records which were likely to throw light on the employment of the Jews in the workings for tin. From a very early date the selling of tin was subject to right of pre-emption, and he had very little doubt that the Jews purchased that pre-emption from the crown, and thus they were allowed to trade in tin, but he did not think they were ever actually employed in digging for it, at least there was no proof of it. The earliest record we have of the Jews dealing in tin, was in the reign of Edward I, and these were continued in the reigns of Edward II and Edward III, and subsequently to a late period. From that time we have a regular series of documents enabling us to state the quantity of tin obtained from Devon and Cornwall. The quantity obtained in Devon was then much greater than from Cornwall, because the tithe of the Bishop of Exeter was fixed in respect of tin at a very early date, and the amount was much higher for Devon than for Cornwall, whereas now the quantity from the former was not one-sixth part of the latter. In the public records in the time of Richard I, there was a curious collection of regulations for the coinage and sale of tin. He did not think that these were generally known, though they had been printed. They existed in the form of a book which was kept in the Court of Exchequer, called the Black Book. That, however, was not the earliest document on that subject. The trade in tin was not mentioned in the Domesday Survey, and there was a reason for that. This survey was directed for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the estates of the country for the purpose of taxation, and was for the king's use; but tin was considered a royal property, and consequently it was not likely to be noticed in the survey, although probably it had been worked by the Saxons. But the earliest of our public records which contained a reference to tin, was of the reign of Henry I and Henry II,—in a series of interesting

documents, which consisted of the annual returns of the sheriffs. With respect to the intercourse of the Phœnicians with this county, he did not consider that the image of the bull which had been produced afforded decisive evidence of that people having traded here. Mr. Birch, who was a great authority, pronounced it to be of oriental type, and connected with Phœnician or Carthaginian worship. But supposing that this opinion was correct, it did not establish any connection between this country and the Phœnicians; as it might easily have been dropped by one of the Roman legionaries. We knew nearly all the legions of Rome that were in this country; and by long investigation we were able to state where nearly all of them were stationed. We also knew that in these legions there were troops drawn from various countries, and they would have with them the representatives of every kind of worship under the sun; and we could easily imagine that one of them might have dropped this little idol which he had used in his worship. With respect, however, to Phœnician commerce with the Cassiterides, it was quite within compass to suppose that those who had a superficial knowledge of a country, might easily make the mistake of calling what they saw *islands*, which consisted in reality of the mainland, or of a few islands off the mainland. Columbus himself made nearly the same mistake in his first voyage to America.

Dr. BARHAM did not know whether the attention of the members of the Association had been called to the old opening at the foot of Carnbrea during their visit on Wednesday, but if not, it ought to have been, as it was of great interest. Sir Gardner Wilkinson considered that it was Roman work, and it was undoubtedly a striking example of engineering skill employed in mining operations in this country at an early date.

Professor SIMPSON said that what was wanted was that Cornish antiquarians should furnish them with better evidence than they had yet done as to whether the Phœnicians were ever in this county.

The PRESIDENT said that there appeared to be a great tendency in the present day to upset all their preconceived notions of things which they had long considered to be fully settled; and although he was a friend of progress, yet one felt one's back to get up when one heard attempts made to demolish all preconceived opinions in this way. Having a good deal of Cornish blood in him, he must say that he for one could not give up the Phœnicians. He thought they must stick to them through thick and thin. They knew that a large portion of the edged tools of the ancients were made of a composition of tin and copper, and it was of the last importance that the Phœnicians, Carthaginians and others should have tin with which to manufacture these tools. Accordingly they came, as was natural, to the country which was able to supply them with that metal. After referring to a large block of ancient tin which had been laid on the table, he said that he had omitted, in speaking of their visit to the west, to allude to the able manner in which Mr. Blight and Mr. Cornish had described the various objects brought under their notice during that day and the previous one. A great portion of the success and enjoyment of the

excursion was attributable to the fact of their being under the leadership of those two gentlemen, who had attentively studied, and were well acquainted with, the antiquities of the district. They were most zealous in the discharge of their laborious duties, enabling the excursionists to see everything under the most interesting circumstances; and they ought not to neglect to thank them for the intelligence, zeal, and ability which they had displayed.

The PRESIDENT added that it was then too late to take any other paper, and the meeting concluded at twenty-five minutes after eleven o'clock.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30TH.

THE EXCURSION.

The programme for to-day, the last of the meeting, comprised an excursion to St. Piran's Round and the lost church of Perranzabulo, near Perranporth; and visits to St. Clement's church and the inscribed stone there, St. Mary's, Truro, and the Museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. Shortly after nine o'clock in the morning the excursionists, after breakfasting at the Red Lion Hotel, started for the former of these antiquities, under the guidance of Mr. T. Hingston Harvey, and on their return proceeded to St. Clement's church.

At three o'clock between fifty and sixty gentlemen partook of a magnificent luncheon, which had been prepared for them by the Royal Institution of Cornwall, in the council chamber. On this occasion the usual complimentary speeches, and acknowledgments of thanks were made; the reception was exceedingly hospitable and sumptuous, and the proceedings passed off with the greatest cordiality.

At eight in the evening, a "Cornish tea" was laid out in the same apartment, at which a great number of ladies and gentlemen were present; after which, the company adjourned to the hall, in which the more formal business of the meeting was to be terminated.

EVENING MEETING.

The PRESIDENT took the chair, and the proceedings were begun by Professor BABINGTON, who said—It is essential that this meeting, being the last of the Association in Truro, should announce its approval of certain resolutions which have been passed by the committee. Mr. Blight was appointed local secretary in the place of Mr. Edmonds, and we were much pleased at having an opportunity of appointing so well qualified a gentleman to that office, and one who possessed so extensive a knowledge of the antiquities of the county. The principal resolutions were, that the next meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association be held at Kington, on the borders of Radnorshire; and that the sum of £50 be placed at the disposal of the editorial sub-committee, to meet the expenses they will incur in carrying out their duties. I think that none of the members of the Association, who are not on the committee, will object to either of these resolutions, and in that case, the meeting can express its

approval of both of them together. Should there be any objection, however, we shall have to put them separately. I may further mention that it was intended at this meeting to propose a formal vote of thanks to the gentlemen of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, the committee, and all those gentlemen who have made such gratifying arrangements for this meeting, and so kindly received the Association; but we took an opportunity, at the luncheon this afternoon, of discharging that agreeable duty. It is only right, however, that the meeting should understand that it was the unanimous desire of the Association that their most sincere thanks should be given to those gentlemen to whom I have referred, for the great kindness they have evinced, and the pains and trouble, which they have undertaken on this occasion; and at the same time to express their grateful sense of the interest and success that has attended the meeting.

The **PRESIDENT**. Ladies and Gentlemen, according to the *agenda*, the course would be now to call on some gentleman to give an account of the proceedings of the day; but I apprehend that in the absence of many members of the Association, and this being Saturday evening; and also from the fact of our excursions having been short and in this immediate neighbourhood; this will scarcely be considered necessary at this late hour of the evening. But I may state that we have again been most hospitably entertained. We have received an interesting paper from the late local secretary, Mr. Edmonds, on the buried church in the parish of Gwithian, similar to the one which we visited to-day; but it is of considerable length, and I think we should hardly be justified in reading it at this late hour, especially as it will appear in the *Transactions* of the Association, when any one who feels interested in the subject will have an opportunity of reading it. At the *déjeuner*, which was so handsomely provided for us to-day, a number of resolutions were proposed and speeches made expressive of the best thanks of the Cambrian Archæological Association to the President and Council of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, and to those gentlemen who have so liberally and handsomely contributed towards the hospitality which has everywhere met us during our visit, as well as to those who have guided us to the many interesting objects of antiquity in this county. I very much regret that those who now hear me were not present at the luncheon, especially the ladies, but I believe that this was impossible, owing to the room not being sufficiently large. We took the opportunity of tendering to the President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall our sincere thanks for his great kindness and courtesy, and of acknowledging, as far as it was possible to acknowledge—which I fear it was impossible adequately to do—our sense of the great kindness and hospitality with which we have been everywhere met, from first to last, during our visit in Cornwall—first on our eastern trip, at St. Winnow Downs, next at the account-house at Carnbrea mine, then at Marazion, and again further westward, surrounded by the beautiful scenery of the Land's End, and then again at Chun Castle, within whose ancient walls we have been entertained with unbounded hospitality. Every object of interest has been sought out for us,

and, as far as possible within the limits of our day's excursion, we have been guided to them. Gentlemen of great intelligence and ability have kindly undertaken the difficult task of leading us to these various objects. In the eastern district, Mr. T. Q. Couch was our able and intelligent guide; at Carnbrea, Mr. N. Whitley was kind enough to take charge of us; in the west—a very interesting district—Mr. Blight and Mr. Cornish ably guided us, and to-day Mr. Hingston Harvey undertook the same duty. Without the aid of these gentlemen it would have been impossible for us to visit the many interesting objects around us. The gratification which this visit has afforded us, may be inferred from the fact that to-day it was stated publicly at the luncheon, by all belonging to our body who addressed the meeting, that on no previous occasion since the establishment of the Cambrian Archæological Association, have we ever received such unbounded hospitality, or seen so many objects of antiquarian interest. Those who contributed towards the entertainment of the Association are too numerous to mention; but I hope that they will collectively accept our sincere thanks for the liberal and cordial reception they have thus given us. To the President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, the expression of our deep sense of gratitude is due. His kindness in every respect, and the kind remarks he was good enough to make to-day, both in reference to the Association and myself, I assure him will ever remain deeply engraven in our recollection. It will be quite impossible for me sufficiently to thank the Vice-President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Dr. Barham, for the great efforts he has made in our behalf. For many months he has laboured unceasingly to promote the success of this meeting, and I think the best, as it is the only reward which he can receive, is the full conviction that his efforts have been perfectly and entirely successful. Next year possibly many of the gentlemen who have so kindly entertained us on this occasion will do us the honour of attending our meeting in Wales, and if so, we shall endeavour to reciprocate, though I am sure we cannot hope to equal—the great kindness that has been shown us here. I hope that the present meeting will not be without results, as regards the antiquities in this county. I do not believe that that will be the case, but that on the contrary they will be more valued in future than they have hitherto been; and I hope that future generations will continue to appreciate these interesting remains of the past which abound in their native land. In conclusion, I can only once more express our heartfelt thanks for the kind and hospitable manner in which we have been entertained, and to again assure you that on no previous occasion has the Cambrian Archæological Association experienced so rich a treat as they have enjoyed at this meeting.

The President then announced that although the meeting might now be considered as formally concluded, a very interesting paper had been contributed by Professor Westwood, on Cornish and Welsh Crosses, illustrated by a great number of drawings in the other room, which it was now proposed to read.

The Association then returned to the council chamber, and Mr.

Westwood's paper on Welsh and Cornish Crosses was read by Mr. Longueville Jones, in the Professor's absence.

Mr. WESTWOOD begins by observing that it is a remarkable fact that whilst no other country in the world besides Britain, except Rome, possesses such a store of these early lapidary records, extending from nearly the beginning of the Christian era to the eleventh and twelfth centuries, there appears to have been a very decided character given to the details in the different parts of this island, where Christianity flourished even before the coming of St. Augustine. He points out the distinguishing characteristics of the Irish, Scotch, and Manx crosses and inscribed stones; and then proceeding to the consideration of those in Cornwall, he mentions the works to which we are mainly indebted for information concerning them: Borlase's *Antiquities*; Papers by the Rev. W. Haslam, in the *Proceedings of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. V, and in the 4th vol. of the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*; two Papers, understood to be by David Chambers, Esq., in the tenth and twelfth vols. of the *Eccelesiologist*; and the illustrated works published by Mr. Blight, in 1856, and Mr. Hingeston in 1850. He also mentioned Mr. Pedler's Paper, read before the Royal Institution of Cornwall in the spring of the present year, and the notice given by the President of that Institution (E. Smirke, Esq.) of an important inscribed stone, then recently found at Tregony. From these various sources, the inscribed stones of Cornwall were now known to be seventeen in number; some of them being simply flat blocks or shafts, destitute of all ornament or religious character, resembling, in this respect, the stones of an analogous character found in such abundance in Wales and in other parts of the West of England. The inscriptions themselves afford very excellent materials for the study of our early palæography, being generally in debased Roman capital characters, with scarcely any intermixture of the Hiberno-Saxon, uncial, or minuscule characters. The orthography and formulæ of the inscriptions also betoken a nearer approach to the Roman period than is made by the more ornamental stones, such as the crosses of Doniert and Levint, in which, as on some of the Welsh stones, we find a prayer for the repose of the soul of the departed. The Professor goes on to say: "A few words may perhaps be necessary in support of the date of the fourth, fifth, or sixth centuries, which has been ascribed to these early monuments. Being themselves destitute of any date, and, for the most part commemorating individuals, of whom no historical record is preserved, we are compelled either to have recourse to the form of the letters, or the formulæ adopted upon the stones, or to rest our judgment upon other monuments of an early date. It is precisely with the view of testing the truth of the early date assigned to the oldest Anglo-Saxon or Irish MSS., that I at first undertook the investigation of these lapidary monuments, and I am bound to say that they have so completely corroborated each other, that I think we are fully justified in accepting the date which analogy thus assigns to them. The genuine Roman inscriptions, of which so many occur throughout England, are entirely distinct, both in their palæography and formu-

lation from these inscribed Cornish stones. On the other hand, the few MSS. of the earliest Irish and Hiberno-Saxon School, which cannot be brought to a more recent date than the middle of the eighth century, and of which some (as the Saxon Chronicle of the Cambridge Library) may fairly be stated to have been written by Bede himself, are written throughout in a very different kind of letters, of which no Roman inscription or Italian manuscript offers the slightest evidence. Now the barbarous inscriptions of Wales and Cornwall are as it were exactly intermediate between these two classes of ornaments; the letters being debased Roman capitals, and the inscriptions in a debased latinized form, without any indication of Christianity. I must, consequently, uphold the date of these inscriptions against an anonymous writer in the *Athenæum*, of this month, in which an attack has been made upon Professor Simpson's Memoir on the Vetta Stone, near Edinburgh, and in which the writer is convinced that the antiquity of these inscriptions has been much over-rated, considering that the stone, if of the fourth century, ought to have been written in Runic characters (ignorant of the fact that no Runic inscription in Denmark or Sweden exists previous to the ninth or tenth century) and that the fact of its being in the Latin language, or character, militates against its Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic origin. I must, in like manner, oppose this idea, believing that as the Romans had left so many inscribed stones in various parts of the country, it is not to be supposed but that their more barbarous followers would adopt a mode of commemoration; which doubtless was an imposing one in their imagination, as contrasted with the rude cromlech or simple block of stone set upright as a memorial. Hence it is, that I must also dissent from Mr. Pedler's idea that these inscriptions are British sentences, and not the names of the persons buried beneath the stones which bear them. Perhaps, indeed, there may be a certain amount of truth in Mr. Pedler's view, founded upon the analogy of names amongst barbarous nations. *Riolobran* may be a proper name, but at the same time it may mean "a royal tree," just as amongst the Red Indians; for example, *Chittée Yokolo*, is the name of a native warrior, but at the same time it is translated '*the snake that makes a noise*.' I cannot, however, imagine that the Romano-British inscriptions were intended to transform the *ic jacet filius* into a British sentence, and consequently I read CATINI IO IACIT FILIUS MAGARI, simply as *The body of Catinus, the son of Magarus lies here*. The Cornish stones, which are destitute of inscriptions, also constitute a very distinct class as opposed to those of Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. The majority of these stones are square pillars, set upright, surmounted by a rounded disc, which in the majority of instances bears a Greek or Maltese cross, often, however, with the lower limb extended down the shaft, thus transformed into a Latin cross. In a few cases there are rude representations of the crucifixion, the figure of the Saviour being either confined within the circle at the top of the stone, or extending down the shaft. The four holes with which some of these stones are pierced, are also so arranged as to compose a cross. The ornamentation of almost all these stones is of the very simplest cha-

racter, and quite unlike the great majority of the Welsh stones. A writer in the *Ecclesiologist*, has noticed that in almost every instance, a Latin cross is carved much more distinctly on the reverse of the crosses which bear the Greek cross; and hence he is inclined to the conclusion that a Greek cross is much more ancient than the Latin one, an opinion which bears, as will be perceived, considerable weight with reference to the early origin of the British church. In some few instances the top of the pillar is itself shaped into the form of a cross, and on one of these, near the sanctuary at St. Buryan, there is also a small rude representation of the crucified Saviour. Sometimes also the upper part is sculptured so as to represent the wheel cross, with a circular connecting limb, so common in the Irish crosses. The Rev. W. Haslam has described and figured two very interesting stones, each bearing the monogram of the name of Christ adopted by Constantine as the labarum, composed of the three letters XPI conjoined. These are at St. Just, and I believe they are the only ones of the kind known in Cornwall. In one of them the X is in the ordinary position; but in the other, the monogram is simply a long-tailed P with a horizontal cross-bar. The latter bears a rude, and evidently very early inscription: *Silus ic iacet*. This sacred monogram, so common in the inscriptions in the catacombs of Rome, is equally rare in Wales; and I beg leave to forward herewith a drawing of the only instance of its occurrence in the principality, which has come under my notice. It is still unpublished, and is one of the most important of the Welsh stones, not only from the circumstances just mentioned, but also from the name of the person interred, *Carausius*, and the unique phraseology of the inscription: *Carausius hic jacet in hoc congeries lapidum*. This stone is at Penmachno, and is twenty-two inches tall, and eleven inches wide. The whole is in tolerably good Roman capitals. I believe I shall not be far wrong in assigning the stone to the fourth or fifth century."

Professor SIMPSON then gave a description of some early Scottish inscribed stones, one of which contained names undoubtedly in the ancient Pictish tongue. This lecture which was of the highest interest, will appear in a future number of the Journal.

Dr. BARHAM, referring to a rubbing of the inscribed stone at Tregony church, observed that its letters were plain, but there had been difficulty in assigning their meaning, further than that, evidently one of the words expressed a proper name—*Nonita*. Mr. Hingeston, to whom the subject had been mentioned, suggested that this was the Latinized name of a Saint—*Nun*, to whom the church at Alternun is dedicated. Dr. Barham also referred to a rubbing of an inscribed stone found at Cubert church, and observed that at the bottom of the inscription there appeared what, to ordinary eyes, looked like a date—1040; but Mr. Lougueville Jones would not allow it to be a date.

Mr. SMIRKE said there was a work which, probably, Dr. Simpson was acquainted with—*Lysons's Reliquiæ Britannicæ Romanæ*; in which was a drawing of a tessellated pavement found some thirty years ago in Dorsetshire. This pavement was of a large size, and contained the usual Etruscan decorations and representations of heathen deities, so

familiar to the eyes of all persons who had examined tessellated pavements; but in this case, in the midst of heathen deities, was found the Christian monogram. How to account for its presence there was a difficult problem, which he had never heard solved. Unquestionably, it was not placed there after the recent discovery of the pavement; for there had been most watchful care and supervision in the uncovering and preservation of the pavement. One suggestion offered in explanation was, that at a date subsequent to its heathen use, the monogram had been inserted by a Christian, in memory of some departed friend. Another suggestion was, that the monogram had been introduced by the Roman artist, as an ornament, without the knowledge of its Christian meaning. A third suggestion was, that its use in this instance was consistent with the proposal of the Roman Emperor who contemplated the introduction of our Saviour as an object of worship among the heathen deities. But as that proposition was not carried into effect, he (Mr. Smirke) could hardly conceive that the monogram was introduced in the case referred to with any such notion; he thought it was more probably introduced by a Roman artist as an ornament, without any understanding of its meaning. At all events, the question was unsettled, and he would leave it as an antiquarian riddle which remained yet to be solved.

Mr. HUSSEY VIVIAN then said, although he had vacated the chair, he could not help thanking, on behalf of the company, the President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall and Dr. Simpson for their interesting remarks; and he would also request Mr. Longueville Jones to convey the thanks of the meeting to Professor Westwood.

The company then separated; and thus terminated the sixteenth annual meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

THE MUSEUM.

CATALOGUE OF CONTENTS.

CORNWALL.

RUBBINGS OF INSCRIBED STONES.

St. Hilary (two); Carnsew, near Hayle; Phillack; St. Clements; Tregony; Camborne.	Mr. A. Paull.
St. Cuthbert (or Cubert).	Mr. Robert Blee.
Liskeard.	Mr. Pedler.
Madron (Men Scryfa); Gulval (Blew Bridge).	Mr. Blight.

DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES.

Lostwithiel Font; Lesnewith Church; Trevalga Church; Minster Church; Boscastle Church (two); Tintagel Church; Tintagel Fonts (two); Brown Willy; Inscribed Stones (two) St. Cleer and Men Scryfa; Crosses (two) Mawgan and Four-holed; Quoits, etc. (5) Treveithy, Tolmen, Kilmarth, Harstone, Cheesewring.	Mr. Fuller.
Fardell Stone.	Mr. Smirke.
Sketches (23) of Churches, Holy Wells, Monuments, Inscribed Stones, etc.	Mr. E. W. Godwin.
St. Michael's Mount (10); Brasses (2); St. Mary's, Callington, etc. (5).	Mr. Jas. P. St. Aubyn.

Frame of ten Cornish Views.

Mr. T. Hingston Harvey.

Plan of Restormel Castle.

Mr. J. Polsue.

Fac-simile of Charles II's Charter to Camelford, and Sketch of Mace, etc.

Old Abbey at Plymouth.

Old Houses at Plymouth (3)

Tregony Castle;

Tregony Cave.

Mr. Stephen Roberts.

Old Carminow Manor House (2).

Mr. J. Jope Rogers, M.P.

Holed Stones (3).

Mr. Blight.

MS. AND BOOKS.

Biblia Sacra, early twelfth century;

Diadema Monachorum, fifteenth century;

Preces Hebraicæ, fourteenth century;

Jedaie Bechmad, examen mundi, 1476;

Lactantius de Divin., Venice, 1478;

Hagiographa Hebraica, Neapoli, 1487;

Politiani Opera, Paris, 1488;

Plinii Hist. Nat., Venice, 1489;

Sermones Fratris Gulielmi, Paris, 1494;

Tin Roll of the fourth year of Queen Anne, containing an account of Royal Tin, from Christmas 1703, to Christmas 1705.

Mr. J. Jope Rogers.

Sheet of four American dollar notes, issued three years after the Declaration of American Independence, 1779.

MS. Copy of Statutes of Exeter Cathedral, from 1110 to 1673;

Rental of the Priory of Launceston, 1474;

Arms and Early Pedigrees of Cornwall and Devon, temp. Henry VII;

Copy of Herald's Visitations to Cornwall, 1620.

Rev. N. H. P. Lawrence.

Deed Stamp, Edward III, with the seal of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, being a Grant of Sandhill, in Calstock, to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

Petri d'Eublo, Carmen de Motibus, 1746.

Mr. J. J. A. Boase.

Indenture of Humphry Davy;

Original MS. Essay on Heat, by Sir Humphry Davy.

Mr. T. W. Edmonds.

Norden's Map of Cornwall.

Mr. J. R. Netherton.

Court Etiquette, from Lucknow.

Col. Fenwick.

Suetonius, on Vellum.

Mr. J. J. A. Boase.

Domesday Book, Cornwall;
Pender's Anglo-Saxon Episcopate in Cornwall;
Cornish Dramas, 2 vols.

Mr. Osler.

BRONZE AND STONE IMPLEMENTS.

Bronze Celt found near St. Columb, 1809;
Ditto do. Helford, 1811;
Ditto do. Lanherne, 1812;
Ditto (2) do. in Cornwall.

Mr. J. J. Rogers.

Bronze Celt found at Broadoak.

Mr. Couch.

Bronze Celts (4) found at and near Truro.

Mr. Robert Blee.

Stone Hammer, found at Venton Vedna, near Helston;
Stone Axe;

Pixey Grindstones (4) or Amulets, found at St. Cleer.

Mr. J. J. Rogers.

Flint Arrow Head, found at Skinner's Bottom.

Mr. Robert Blee.

Celt, found at Dundas, Niagara, Canada West.

Mr. Osler.

WOOD AND IVORY CARVINGS.

Carved Oak Box, executed by the hands of the Protestant Minister
at Nismes, in France, and saved by him when he escaped
from the persecution in 1629.

Mr. J. J. Rogers.

Ivory Rappoir, or Snuff Grater;
Ivory Busts of William III and Queen Mary;
Ivory Box, Judgment of Paris;
Ivory Tobacco Stopper, Greyhound and Hare. (This belonged to
Dr. Walcot).
Nut-cracker.

Mr. J. J. A. Boase.

Ivory Tablet.

Mr. Couch.

Benching, from the second Church, Perran.

Mr. Robert Blee.

Benching, from the Church at Cubert.

Mr. W. J. Clyma.

Ornament.

Mr. G. Clyma.

SEALS, RINGS, AND ORNAMENTS.

Gold Signet Ring, found near the Prince's Palace, Lostwithiel.

Mr. Deeble Boger.

Bronze Bracelet;
Two Cases of Rings;
Card of twelve Family Seals and Impressions;
Impression of Shakspeare's Gold Seal;
Impressions of Capitular Seals of France.

Mr. J. J. Rogers.

Snake Ring.

Mr. Couch.

Seal of Prior of Tywardreath (Laocoon);

Ditto ditto (Fancy Subject).

Mr. Smirke.

Signet Ring, found at St. Buryan;

Seal Matrix of the fourteenth century;

Seal Impression of the Royal Arms;

Charm, four Evangelists cut in a Fruit Stone.

Mr. J. J. A. Boase.

Fac-simile of a Brooch, found in Ireland.

Hon. Mrs. Gilbert.

Impression of Two Seals.

Mr. Thomas Littleton.

MEDALS AND COINS.

Charles I;

Charles I and Henrietta Maria;

Cromwell;

Charles II.

Mr. N. H. P. Lawrence.

Vespasian, found in Stream Works at Buryan.

Rev. J. W. Murray.

Collection of eighty-nine Coins.

Mr. Petherick.

Collection of thirteen Coins;

Collection of four Medals.

Mr. J. J. A. Boase.

Collection of Coins.

Mr. T. Littleton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Portions of two Suits of Armour of a Knight and Foot Soldier;

A Two-handed Sword.

Hon. Mrs. Gilbert.

A Pair of Maces, given by F. Basset, Esq., to the Borough of Penryn, 1716;

The Loving Cup of the Killigrews;

Cane with the Penryn Arms (Saracen's Head).

B. Read, Esq.

Head found in Cothele in 1854 (Oriental);

Brass Horn, from the Armoury at Cothele. It is supposed that such Horns were used by the Celtic Nations for war signals.

Earl of Mount Edgumbe.

Silver-cased Cornish Hurling Ball, of the date of Charles II;

Pair of Candlesticks, of the time of Queen Elizabeth (English make);

Ditto ditto Louis XIV (French or German);

Eight Chinese Trays, *en suite*;

Chinese Snuff-box;

English Snuff-box;

Silver Table Spoon, 1675;

Silver Snuffers and Tray, 1718.

Mr. J. J. Rogers.

- Silver Dish, repoussée work. Mr. N. H. P. Lawrence.
- Horn Book. Mr. Couch.
- Silver Taper Stand;
Silver Snuff-box. Mr. J. J. A. Boase.
- Key of St. Dominic's Priory. Mr. John Bounds.
- Portion of Roman Cuirass, found in a peat bog at Bodmin. Rev. J. W. Murray.
- Blood Stones (three) belonging to the Vingoe family. Mr. Bottrall.
- Crucifix, found near a barrow at Boconnoc. Miss Fortescue.
- Alarm Watch, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. W. Uglow.
- Revolving Stereoscope. Mr. Rowe.
- Models of Cornish Crosses. Mr. T. H. Harvey.
- Sketches of Restormel, Chun, Ancient Crosses, etc. Mr. Blight.
- Photographic Views of Scilly, Cornwall, etc. A considerable number,
of great excellence. Mr. Rowe.
- Rubbings of Brasses.
- Four Articles dug up at Herculaneum, by John Andrews, Esq., R.N.
Mrs. R. Andrews.

WALES AND THE MARCHES.

- Thirty Stone Celts, from Carnac and neighbourhood;
Primitive form of Paalstab, locality unknown;
Four Bronze Celts, one ornamented, from Belz, Morbihan;
Five Bronze Celts, one ornamented, from Finisterre;
Two Bronze Celts, from Denbighshire;
Small Bronze Celt, from Pont Mousson, France;
Stone Buttons or Spindle Whorls, from Clocaenog, Denbighshire;
Bronze Dagger, from Cyfylliog, Denbighshire;
Bronze spoon-shaped articles (use not known), from Llanfair,
Denbighshire;
Three Bronze Gouges; Bronze Ferrule, for Shaft of Spear;
(These articles are believed to have been found in Denbighshire.)
Bronze Armlet, from Nancy, France;

Cast of Carved Stone Hammer, from Merionethshire;
Mould for casting various implements;

Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

One hundred Sketches of Churches and Mediæval Buildings in
Wales. Monmouthshire, etc.

Mr. E. A. Freeman.

Fifty-five Rubbings of Ancient Inscribed Stones, Crosses, etc.,
in Wales:—

A.—Inscribed Stones, shewing the decadence of Letters, from the
pure Roman Capital, to Hiberno-Saxon (or Brito-Irish, or
Hiberno-British) Minuscules:—

1. *PR*.....Tomen y Môr;
2. Perpetua Pax. Tomen y Môr;
3. Roman Stone Palimpsest, two inscriptions. Port Talbot;
4. Pompeius Carantorius. Kenfig;
5. Carausius. Penmachno;
6. M A Caritini. Gnoll Castle, Neath;
7. Moneto Regi (?). Llanaber.
8. Bodvoc and Dervac Stones;
9. Paulinus Servator fidei, etc. Dolaucothy;
10. Catacus. Llanfihangel Cwm Du, and Capel Iltern Stone;
11. Tombstone of Brochmael and wife;
12. Saturninus. Llansadwrn, Anglesey;
13. Tall Inscribed Square Shaft. Llantwit Major;
14. Catamanus. Llangadwaladr, Anglesey;
15. Inscriptions at Llanvor Church, near Bala and Bardsey Island;
- 16-17. Cadvan Stone. Towyn, Merioneth;
18. Llanfihangel y Traethau (Norman period);

B.—Rude Figures:—

19. Figure praying, with uplifted hands. Gnoll Castle, Neath;
20. Figure praying, with outstretched arms. Gelli onnen;
21. Bricmail. Llandeuaelog, Brecon;
22. Llanfrynach, Brecon. Johannis, etc., figure with uplifted hands;

C.—Ornamented and Crossed Stones:—

23. Small Crossed Stone. Llanfihangel Cwm Du;
24. Gurmarc's Cross. St. David's;
25. Brancuf's Cross. Margam;
26. Diserth Cross. Flintshire;
27. Llandough Cross;
28. Llanynnis, Brecon, Cross;
29. Euidon Stone. Golden Grove;
30. Two small Stones. Penally;
31. Narrow Wheel Cross. Penally;
32. Broad Flat Stone. Penally;
- 33-36. Merthyr Mawr Crosses (four sheets);
37. Great Wheel Cross. Margam;
38. Larger Plain Wheel Cross. Margam;
39. Wheel Cross of Einiaun. Margam;
40. Cylindrical Shaft. Llantwit;
41. Small Quadrangular Shaft. Llantwit;

- 42-43. Houell's Cross. Llantwit;
- 44-45. Samson's Cross. Llantwit;
- 46-47. Penmon Cross. Anglesey;
- 48-49. Newmarket Cross. Flintshire;
- 50-53. Nevern Cross;
- 54-55. Carew Cross.

Professor Westwood.

Drawings of Crosses in Cornwall and Wales.

Mr. W. Alexander.
Mr. H. Mackenzie.
Mr. J. H. Lekeux.

Drawings and Plans of Margam Abbey, Glamorgan.

Messrs. Pritchard and Seddon.

Drawings of Churches, Castles, etc., in Wales and the Marches.

Mr. R. K. Penson.

Drawings of Churches in Wales.

Mr. H. Kennedy.

Fifty Drawings of Early Welsh Fonts;

Six Drawings of Pembrokeshire Church Towers;

Early Alphabets and Oghams (twelve sheets);

Twenty-four Drawings of Early Crosses and Inscribed Stones,
with Oghams;

Thirty Rubbings of Coffin Lids, Incised Slabs, etc. (Wales);

Mr. H. Longueville Jones.

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PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1862.

Table d'Hôte, at the Royal Hotel, Truro, at 7.15 p.m.

The GENERAL COMMITTEE will meet at the TOWN HALL, TRURO, at half-past Eight in the Evening, for the transaction of business.

The President and General Committee will be then received in the Council Chamber by the President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall and the Local Committee; and the President of the Cambrian Association will afterwards take the Chair and deliver his inaugural Address. The Annual Report will then be read. The arrangements for the week will subsequently be explained; and brief general sketches of the Antiquities of Wales and Cornwall will be given, on the part of each of the Societies, with a view to discussion.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26TH.

Excursion at 8 a.m., to Lostwithial and Bodmin.

Breakfast at the Royal Hotel, Truro, at 7 a.m.

LOSTWITHIAL:—The Church, Font, Municipal Relics.—RESTORMEL CASTLE, (best accessible specimen of castellated architecture).—BARBOWS on St. Winnow Downs, one to be explored.—CROSS, Druid's Hill.—LANHYDROCK, (best accessible specimen of domestic architecture).—FIGURE found in "Jews' House," on Redmoor.—CROSS in Church-yard.—CASTLE CANYKE.—BODMIN:—Church, Prior Vivian's Tomb, Font, Piscina:—St. Thomas's Chapel:—The Chapel of Holyrood ("Berry Tower"):—Remains of Priory, Friary, &c.:—Crosses. Truro, 7 p.m.

••• *Mr. T. Q. Couch will act as guide through the day.*

Those who may not object to leaving Truro at 6:20, a.m., will be able to visit ST. GERMAN'S CHURCH, connected with the Saxon See of Cornwall, and the adjoining mansion, PORT ELIOT, formerly the Priory: or by quitting the train at Liskeard, they may examine the Inscribed Stone there, St. Cleer's Church and Well (Baptistery), Trethevy Cromlêh, Doniert's (Dungerth) Inscribed Stone, and St. Neot's Church. In either case they would return so as to join the other excursionists at Lanhydrock, giving a few minutes to Restormel on the way.

Table d'Hôte at the Red Lion Hotel, Truro, at 7:15 p.m.

EVENING MEETING AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, TRURO, AT 8:30.

Review of the Excursion of the day by Mr. T. Q. Couch, as representing the Royal Institution of Cornwall; and on the part of the Cambrian Association, by Professor Babington. These narrations will be followed by discussion, as will be the reading of communications on each evening.

Papers will then be read

On the Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Wales: by G. T. Clark, Esq., F.S.A.

On Language, in relation to Archæology: by Thomas Williams, M.D., F.R.S.

On the Arthurian Legend of the *Cort Mantel*, as illustrating the connection between Celtic and Mediæval Literature: by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

Excursion at 9 a.m., to Carnbrê.

Breakfast at the Red Lion Hotel, Truro, at 7 a.m.

REDRUTH:—CARNBRÊ:—Fortifications, Hut Circles, Rock Basins, House of Water, Ancient Mine Workings, Castle.—CAMBORNE:—Church, Font, Inscribed Stone.—CARWYNEN CROMLÊH. Truro, 3:30.

Excursion by Steamer on the Truro River.

Falmouth Harbour, Pendennis and St. Mawes Castles, Tregothnan, St. Michael Penkevil.

Table d'Hôte at the Royal Hotel, Truro, at 7 p.m.

EVENING MEETING (CONVERSAZIONE), AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, TRURO, AT 8.30 P.M.

Review of Excursions: by Mr. Whitley, and Professor Babington.

Papers will be read

On the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Wales: by E. A. Freeman, Esq., M.A.

On the Churches of Cornwall: by Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A.

On the Traditions and Customs of Wales: by Rev. J. Griffith, M.A.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28TH.

Excursion to St. Michael's Mount and Land's End.

Breakfast at the Royal Hotel, Truro, at 7 a.m.

Those who join the excursion to ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT will leave Truro at 6.45 a.m. They will arrive at MARAZION about 8.45. Breakfast has been kindly offered by the Mayor, B. R. Michell, Esq., who will also provide boats for those who may visit the Mount. Another party may at the same time proceed to ST. HILARY, to examine the Church and Inscribed Stones there, and thence, if time allow, to the Camp, reputed Roman, at Bosence. All must return to the Marazion Road Station at 10.47; there joining those who had left Truro at 9.10. On arriving at PENZANCE, at 10.53, the whole party will proceed at once towards the Land's End:—examining in succession, Trewidden Cross, Tregonebris Stone, Boscawen ōn Circle, Creeg-tol, Crowz-an-wra, Land's End, Maen Castle, Castle Treryn, Logan Rock, St. Burian Church, Crosses, Tomb of Clarice de Bōlleit, Dawns Myin, Holed Stones, "The Pipers," Fogou.

Table d'Hôte at the Queen's Hotel, Penzance, at 6.50 p.m.

EVENING MEETING AT 8 P.M., AT THE ASSEMBLY ROOM, UNION HOTEL, PENZANCE.

Review of Excursions: by Mr. J. T. Blight, and Professor Babington.

Papers will be read

On Breton Antiquities: by Rev. E. L. Barnwell, M.A.

The same subject will probably be also treated in French, by M. de Keranflec'h.

On Cambro-Roman and Early British Remains: by Rev. H. Longueville Jones, M.A.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29TH.

Excursion at 8 a.m. to Gulval, Zennor, Morvah, and Madron.

Breakfast at the Queen's Hotel, Penzance, at 7 a.m.

Inscribed Stone at Bleu Bridge, Chysauster, British Village, Mulfra Cromlêh, Zennor Cromlêh, Carn Kenidjack, Stone Circles and Barrows, Chûn Cromlêh, Chûn Castle, Bosulow Huts, Mên Scryfa, Mên-an-tol, Boskednan Circle, Lanyon Cromlêh, Madron's Well and Church.

The party must leave Penzance at 4.39 p.m., and will reach Truro at 6.29.

Table d'Hôte, at the Red Lion Hotel, Truro, at 7 p.m.

EVENING MEETING AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, TRURO, AT 8.30 P.M.

Review of Excursion: by Mr. J. T. Blight, and Professor Babington.

Papers will be read

On the Crosses and Inscribed Stones of Wales, compared with those of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Man: by Professor Westwood, M.A., F.L.S.

Notes on Remains of Early British Tin Works: by Robert Hunt, Esq., F.R.S., &c., Mining Record Office.

Note on the Question of the Intercourse of the Phœnicians with Cornwall: by C. Barham, M.D.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30TH.

Excursion, at 9 a.m., to St. Piran's Round and Lost Church.

Breakfast at the Red Lion Hotel, Truro, at 7 a.m.

Luncheon at Truro at 2.30 p.m.

Afterwards the Church of St. Clement, and the Inscribed Stone there, will be visited, as well as the Church of St. Mary, Truro, and the Museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

EVENING MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL, TRURO, AT 8 P.M.

Review of Excursions: by Rev. J. Carne, and Professor Babington.

This Evening will be reserved for communications, and the discussion of topics, not mentioned above; and the Meeting will be formally closed.

** * The arrangements may necessarily be subjected to some little alteration; but Programmes for each day will be regularly issued, to prevent mistakes.*

NOTE:—The Local Committee beg to add a few words in explanation of the foregoing programme.

The time allotted to the Meeting being necessarily limited, as regards the Members of the Association generally, nothing could be aimed at in the foregoing arrangements beyond a selection of objects at once interesting and accessible. It is hoped, however, that many will prolong their visit to Cornwall sufficiently to enable them to make their acquaintance with its Antiquities more complete. Every District of the County presents objects of this kind well worthy examination, and by far too numerous to be mentioned here. Lanherne, as a religious house; Tintagel, with its legends of Arthur; the Norman Castles of Launceston and Trematon; the Manorial House of Cotehele; may be cited as instances. An Excursion to the Scilly Islands has been more distinctly projected, and may be readily accomplished by means of the Steamer which goes there from Penzance three times a week.

On Wednesday, September 3rd, a BAZAAR will be opened at the Council Chamber, Truro, for the benefit of the funds of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. On the evening of that day there will be a CONCERT at the Assembly Rooms; and on the following evening an Entertainment will be given there, illustrative of some of the social characteristics of the Cornish and other Celtic tribes.

On Friday, September 5th, A PUBLIC BALL will take place at the Assembly Rooms.

TICKETS.

Particular attention is directed to the Rule of the Association, that no Lady or Gentleman (not being a Member) can be considered as taking part in the Excursions, or Meetings, *unless provided with a Ticket for the Week.*

All Members are requested, on their arrival at Truro, to apply for their Tickets to MR. NEWCOMBE, at the Royal Institution of Cornwall, and to enter their Names and Residences in the Book provided for that purpose.

The following are the prices of Tickets:—

FAMILY TICKETS—for <i>bond fide</i> Members of a	} 15s.
Family residing together	
DOUBLE TICKET—for a Lady and Gentleman....	8s.
SINGLE TICKET—for a Lady or Gentleman	5s.

N.B.—Subscribers of One Guinea and upwards to the Local Fund, will have the privileges of Members for the current year; and Subscribers of Ten Shillings will be furnished with Family Tickets. These privileges are necessarily limited to the present Subscribers.

These Tickets admit to all the Meetings and Excursions, and the Temporary Association Museum, but do not include the expenses of conveyances, the amount of which will be stated at the first meeting on Monday, or in the daily programmes.

The principal Hotels, are the Royal and the Red Lion, at Truro; and the Queen's, the Union, and the Western, at Penzance. It will be advisable for Members and strangers attending the meeting, to give early notice of the accommodation required.

There will be a *Table d'Hôte* on each day, excepting Saturday, at 3s. 6d. each, exclusive of wine and attendance; and a Public Breakfast on each day, at 2s. each.

Private Lodgings may also be had. Members and others wishing for such accommodation, must give notice of their requirements to Hingston Harvey, Esq., one of the Local Secretaries, not later than the 9th of August.

The presence of Ladies at the Excursions and Evening Meetings is particularly requested, and every accommodation will be provided for them.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to be ready to start at the hour stated on the programme, and not to loiter at any place when the signal for departure is given.

The Council of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, and the Committee of the Cornwall Library, have liberally opened their Museum, Library, and Reading Rooms, during the week, gratis, to Members of the Association.

The Temporary Association Museum will be held, by permission of the Mayor, in the Council Chamber, and will be open daily from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission Free to Members. Non-members, 6d. each.

Contributions towards this Museum are earnestly requested, and should be sent as soon as possible, or, at latest, before the 19th day of August, directed to the care of Mr. Newcombe, Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro.

The Association is responsible for the safety of all Articles committed to their care, and will return them free of expense, after the Meeting. Glass cases securely locked will be provided.

Careful lists and descriptions, with the Names and Residences of the Contributors, should accompany the Articles; and the packages should be marked on the outside "*Temporary Association Museum.*"

The following are some of the Articles solicited :—

Military Arms and Armour.	Pedigrees.
Bronze and Stone Implements.	Ancient Maps.
Carvings in Wood, Ivory, &c.	Drawings, Photographs, &c., of
Enamelled Work.	Buildings, Antiquarian Objects,
Ancient Plate.	Scenery, &c.
Rings, Seals, Ornaments.	Manuscripts, illustrated or not.
Medals, Coins, &c., especially if	Printed Works of the 15th century.
found in Cornwall.	Deeds, Records, &c.
Pictile Wares, ancient or mediæval	Articles illustrating the ancient
Rubbings of Brasses, &c.	laws, customs, or practice of
Tapestry.	Mining, especially in Wales and
Embroidery (ancient).	Cornwall.

No Papers can be read, unless previously communicated to Dr. C. Barham, Truro; or to the General Secretaries, the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Ruthin; and W. Lawrence Banks, Esq., Brecon.

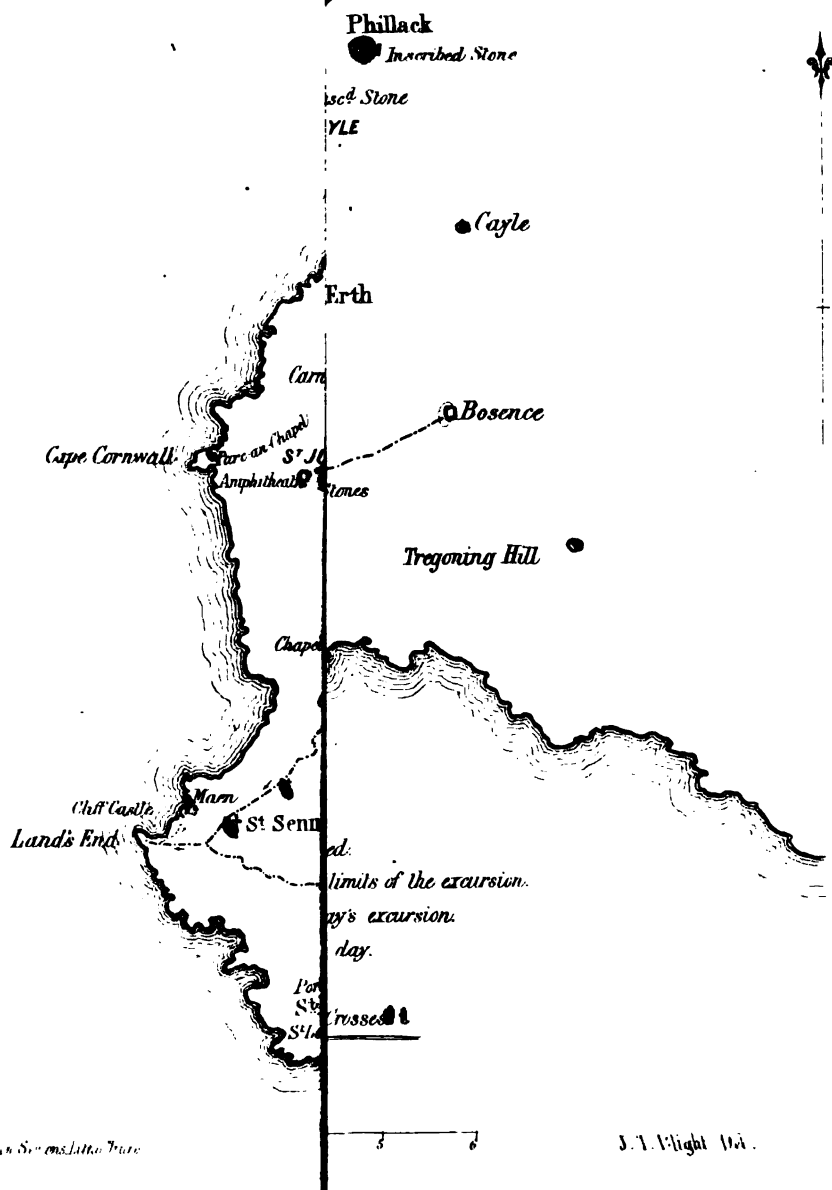
Public Conveyances, Trains all day.—See Bradshaw's Railway Guide for August. Steamers leave Swansea, Bristol, Ilfracombe, Southampton, Plymouth, and other Channel Ports, for Cornwall, particulars of which may be obtained from the usual sources.

Gentlemen or Ladies wishing to become Members of the Association, are requested to forward their names and addresses to the General Secretaries. Annual subscription, One Guinea.

The *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the quarterly journal of the Association, of which fifteen volumes have been completed, is supplied gratuitously through the post to all Members.

C. D. NEWMAN,
HINGSTON HARVEY, } *Local Secretaries.*

Showing the Antiquities comprised in



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Hawk's Tor

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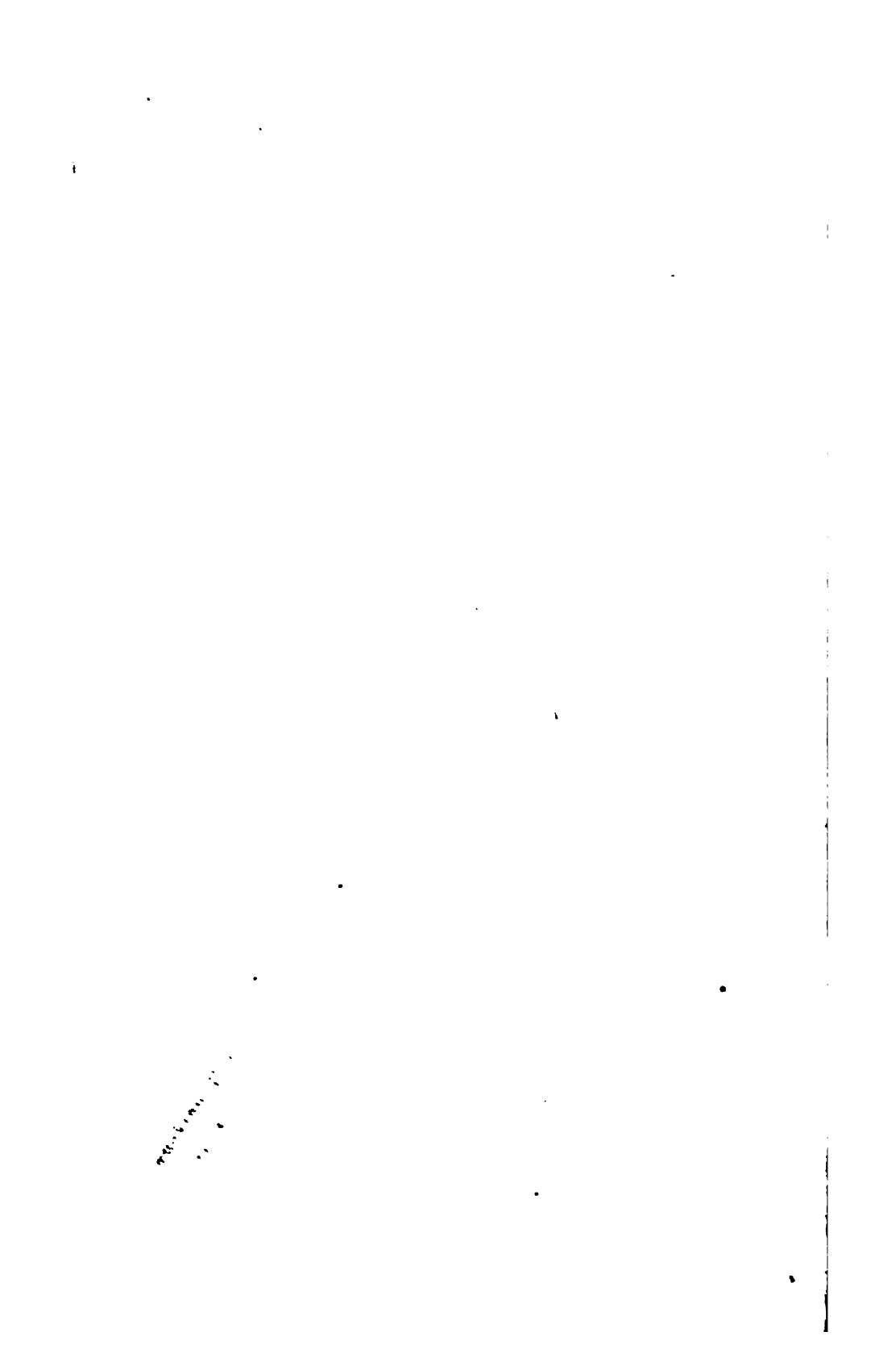
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am

Berry Castle

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THIRD SERIES, No. XXIX.]

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JANUARY, 1862.

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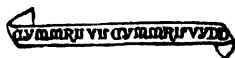
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